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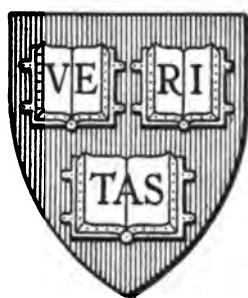
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THE
THIRD REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY KEEPER
OF THE
PUBLIC RECORDS IN IRELAND.

[15TH MARCH, 1871.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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THE THIRD REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS
IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL SPENCER, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. In reporting the proceedings had in execution of "The Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867," I shall continue to use the classification adopted in my previous Report, of work pending at the close of the past year (*post*, 2), and of work since commenced (*post*, 34), under the heads respectively of extern and intern operations.

2. The operations in progress at the close of 1869 comprised—

Extern.

a. Preparation for transfer and removal of the Parliamentary Collection from Record Tower, Dublin Castle, *post*, 3, 4.

Intern.

a. Erection of fittings in north-east section of Record Treasury, *post*, 5, 6.

b. Internal arrangements of Record House, *post*, 7.

c. Preparation for intern transfer and deposit of Chancery Pleadings, *post*, 8–13.

d. Preparation for intern transfer and deposit of Chancery Rolls, *post*, 14–17.

e. Disposal of Deeds affecting rights of the Crown, *post*, 20–22.

f. Assortment of Inventions-Patents, *post*, 23.

g. Indexing and Calendaring, *post*, 24–33.

3. The Records deposited in the Record Tower, Dublin Castle, under the care of Sir J. Bernard Burke, C.B., the Keeper of the State Papers, consisted of three principal classes, viz., the Birmingham Tower, the Parliamentary, and the State Paper Collections. The Birmingham Tower Records, consisting chiefly of the more ancient Rolls, judicial and administrative, were removed to this office in 1869. The removal of the Parliamentary Collection has been effected during the year 1870. To prepare the State Paper Collection for removal, an extensive process of arrangement has been undertaken by the Keeper, and is still in progress.

Removal of
Parliamentary
Collection from
Record Tower.

Appendix I.

Some account of this labour, which will afford material for the historical student, will be found in the Keeper's Report for 1869; and I have now the honour to direct your Excellency's attention to Sir J. Bernard Burke's further account of this work of preparation in his Report for the past year, which will be found in the Appendix.

4. The Parliamentary Collections now deposited here comprise the original Statute Rolls, public and private, the draft and fair manuscript copies of the Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons of Ireland, and the Sessional Papers of both Houses. No improvement can be made in the classification, calendaring, or indexing of this important collection, which is all in perfect order; but the pieces will have to undergo, to some extent, a re-formation to adapt them to the change of fittings in their present repository.

Erection of
fittings, with

5. The fittings for the reception of the Chancery Pleadings and Rolls have been continued through bays 3 A, 3 B, and 3 C. The only wood now employed for a tray does not exceed seventy cubic inches, of which about fifteen inches only are exposed. When it is considered that a press-shelf of the old construction, affording less available space, contained upwards of 4,000 cubic inches of wood, it will be seen that the elimination of inflammable material from the new fittings has been carried out to an extreme extent. By the employment of non-ignitable material, such as whale-bone, for the book-supports, the fire-proof character of the process might be rendered absolute; but it is conceived that this portion of the collection is now so effectually placed beyond all possibility of injury from fire that further precaution in this direction would be superfluous.

and for Chan-
cery Rolls, in
3 D.

6. Like fittings have been set up throughout bay 3 D, with the modifications necessary to adapt them to the reception of the Rolls of Chancery.

Internal
arrangements
of Record
House.

Safe-room for
Indexes.

7. The internal arrangements of the Record House have been completed. One of the apartments on the eastern side of the Public Room has been rendered fire-proof by the introduction of a concrete ceiling. Here are deposited the Bill Books, which form the only Index to the Pleadings of the Courts of Chancery and Equity Exchequer: these books, being open to the inspection of the public, could not conveniently be deposited in the Treasury, and as their loss by any accident would be almost irremediable, it had from the first establishment of the office been an object to remove them from the Public Room to some place of security accessible from it; but owing to the continued occupation of part of the building for the purposes of the Vice-Chancellor's court and offices, this arrangement could not be earlier effected.

Serialization
of the Chancery
Pleadings.

8. The process of re-casting the Pleadings of the Court of Chancery into one continuous date-series, begun in the preceding winter, has been carried on without interruption during the year. This arrangement includes the process of re-distributing the several bundles of Pleadings filed by the respective Six Clerks between 1726 and 1837, so as to eliminate the names of the Clerks from the search-indications. It also involves the re-folding of all Plead-

ings exceeding the regular dimensions, and the making up of the instruments into *fasciculi* of uniform size, labelled in date-sequence, and adjusted to their respective supports. The number of bundles opened and re-cast during the year was 2,006, comprising the series of Answers back to the year 1735.

9. One of the results of this process has been the discovery of Misplaced Pleadings recovered. a large number of misplaced Pleadings. One hundred and sixteen Bills have been found amongst the Answers so opened during the past year. These records may be regarded as having been practically lost since the time of their first misplacement. In like manner Answers out of place have been found, as well in the Answers bundles of the wrong Six Clerks as amongst the bundles of Bills; and many more of both classes will probably be discovered during the remainder of the operation.

10. The number of *fasciculi* made up as described, and deposited *Fasciculi deposited.* during the year 1870, was 16,515, estimated as containing about 110,000 Pleadings, and extending back from the date where the deposit of 1869 left off, to the 10th January, 1759. They are all of the Answer series, and are distinguished by labels printed in red, as the Bills are by labels printed in black. The necessity of substituting a place-docket for each Pleading withdrawn for purposes of search or copying, and of cancelling the docket on the return of the Pleading, will, it is conceived, afford sufficient security against further misplacements until the deposit of the whole collection shall be complete, when a series of current numbers in distinguishing colours may be applied, which will exclude all probability of such losses in the future. Precautions against further misplacements.

11. In addition to the *fasciculi* so deposited, there were at the close of the year 396 *fasciculi*, containing the series of Answers prepared for deposit. back to the 15th January, 1757, prepared for deposit. The number of Answers being greater than that of Bills, and the number and bulk of both decreasing rapidly for the period prior to 1750, it may be considered that nearly one half of the Chancery Pleadings Collection was arranged in its final place of deposit in perfect consultable order at the close of the year 1870.

12. Besides liability to misplacement, the old method of searching was attended with risk of injury to the Pleadings. Many of these have been found torn, probably from the difficulty of extracting them from their bundles. The repair of these torn Pleadings has proceeded *pari passu* with their deposit.

13. The Rolls Collection contained a separate division of Pleadings of unusual size, some of them, when spread out, extending to more than 100 yards in length, called "Long Pleadings." These not being receivable into the ordinary bundles, occupied a separate place in the Rolls Record room, and were searched for by a particular indication in the Bill Books. They have been folded uniformly with the other classes, and cast into the common category, so that one set of search indications now suffices for all Equity Pleadings indifferently. Some of the Answers of this class, with their schedules, constitute several *fasciculi*: in such cases the several books are so attached as to preserve the unity of the Record.

Intern transfer and deposit of Chancery Rolls. 14. The Close and Patent Rolls of Chancery of earlier date than the reign of James I., being of small size (some of them not exceeding an inch in diameter), had been kept in pigeon-holes in closed presses. These presses, with their contents, were brought to the Record Treasury, and the Rolls in question, 219 in number,

Earlier Rolls in want of repair. continued to occupy their former places in them until the fittings in bay 3 D were sufficiently advanced for their reception. On unrolling them for the purpose of introducing the axes on which they are now suspended, it was found that, owing probably to

want of air, the parchment in many of them had become dry and brittle, and that they were generally in want of repair. To have executed these repairs before proceeding with the intern transfer would have involved an inconvenient delay, and it was deemed more advisable to remove them in their existing condition to their places of final deposit, where abundant ventilation exists. Their

Precautions against further injury. condition, however, is such that it has been considered unsafe to allow them to be handled by any but officers or servants of the department, until the necessary repairs shall be executed.

Rolls fittings. 15. The fittings designed for the reception of this class of Rolls are divided into vertical spaces of three and a half inches apart.

Adjustment of larger ribbon In a few instances, when the diameters of the Rolls exceeded the space so provided, they were reduced by being rolled from both ends. The division allotted to the residue of the Close and Patent Rolls, both of the ribbon and book kind, is arranged in vertical spaces of seven inches apart. When the diameter of any of those of the ribbon kind exceeded that measure, the process of double-rolling was resorted to, and was found conveniently applicable.

and Book Rolls. Greater difficulty was experienced in the case of the Book Rolls. When these exceeded the assigned dimensions, the book had to be divided, and the separated portion re-backed and made up as a distinct Roll, with new endorsement and corresponding entries in the several Indexes. Altogether, fifty-seven Rolls had to undergo this latter process, by which means the uniformity of the receptacles has been preserved; and the whole collection of Close and Patent Rolls of Chancery, consisting now of 1,255 Rolls, reduced to a very compact arrangement in 135 trays, occupies one-fourth only of bay 3 D, whereas, in its previous temporary

Consequent economy of space. deposit on the shelving of the original fittings, it occupied the whole of one bay and portion of another. In estimating the economy of space thus attained to, it may be considered that every cubic foot of tray-room available for purposes of deposit, excluding the spaces occupied by halls, ambulatories, and means of approach, represents an ultimate outlay of about four shillings.

There being in one bay about eighteen hundred cubic feet of such space, a saving of three-fourths represents in money results upwards of £250. Space is left for the probable accretions of a century in continuation. Although these Rolls are not executed in duplicate, their material contents could be supplied from other collections deposited in different parts of the building.

Deed Rolls of Chancery. 16. The Deed Rolls of Chancery form a separate deposit in the same bay. These being the assurances of title substituted for Fines and Recoveries are Records of the highest importance. They

extend from 31st October, 1834, when the Fines and Recoveries Act came into operation in Ireland, to 1850, and comprise thirty-two Rolls, occupying seven trays. The residue of these Rolls remains at the Record and Writ Offices of the Court of Chancery. Ample room has been provided for these, and the probable accretions, of a century, as they shall be transferred on becoming of the age of twenty years respectively hereafter. They are of the book-roll kind, but, so far, of irregular sizes. The great advantages of uniform size are now fully appreciated at the department in which these Rolls are made up, and care will be taken hereafter in the binding both of these and of the Patent Rolls, not to exceed the Precautions limits of size for which the fittings have been adapted. There for future are no duplicates of these very precious records. The Book-Roll uniformity of size. form is not favourable to the preservation of the writing.

17. The Statute Rolls of the Court of Chancery are also destined for deposit in the same bay, and were in process of being placed at the close of the year. These Rolls contain the transcripts of the Public and Private Acts of the Parliament of Ireland. The Acts themselves constitute part of the Record Tower collection, deposited in a different part of the building. This being a complete series, the deposit has begun from the latest Roll in date, and is being carried backwards, so that the series may fill a definite space conterminous with the fittings. These Rolls are all of the ribbon kind, and generally in good order. One hundred and eleven Rolls of this series, occupying fourteen trays, were in their places at the close of the year. After the deposit of the entire series, room will remain for the reception of all the other Rolls of Chancery—recognition, convert, &c., with adequate provision for current accretions.

18. The late Landed Estates Record Office was used as a place of deposit for several classes of instruments affecting the rights of the Crown. Of these the principal are Conveyances to Purchasers of Quit and Crown Rents disposed of by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; conveyances, leases for terms of years, and licences from the Crown, and miscellaneous instruments of title to premises occupied for the purposes of Public Departments, as the Customs, Excise, Post Office, and Board of Public Works.

19. The two former classes being of uniform size were bound from time to time in volumes of fifties, the accruing series being kept in portfolios. Since the transfer to this office, the cost of binding has been dispensed with, the instruments being well ready for adapted for deposit in trays, similarly to the Chancery Pleadings.

20. The disposal of the miscellaneous instruments of title has been less easy. These are of various sizes, and were made up in eighty-two bundles, kept in twenty-three drawers. In view of the probability of this office having ultimately to take in very much larger deeds-collections from other over-crowded repositories, it was considered advisable to make trial of the method of tray-deposit in the case of this class of instruments. A space in bay 3 D was allocated for this purpose, and provided with fittings of the same dimensions as those employed for the Chancery Pleadings. The deeds were opened, and re-folded to

the prescribed size, and made up into books similarly to the Pleadings. One tray was found capable of receiving forty-five of these *fasciculi*, containing three hundred deeds. The operation of folding and preparing a large collection would involve a considerable expenditure of labour, but the economy of space would much more than countervail that outlay.

21. All expenditure of this nature would be avoided in the future, and the process of transferring the Records to their ultimate place of deposit would be one of the greatest ease and simplicity, if the instruments themselves were of uniform dimensions. Highly beneficial rules for this purpose have been prescribed in respect of large classes of modern Records by the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, and are now in operation; but the system is capable of advantageous expansion, and might be made to comprise almost all instruments of whatever nature destined for ultimate deposit at this office.

22. Seeing the facility with which such uniformity might be secured in the case of documents prepared for Public Departments, the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls was pleased on my recommendation to issue a memorandum, dated the 7th of May, 1870, for the information of the Solicitors of the several Departments desiring to use the Record Treasury here as a place of deposit for Deeds affecting the rights of the Crown, prescribing the dimensions of all Deeds of that nature to be executed after the 1st of August last; and I have to thank the heads of the several Departments who received his Honor's circular for their obliging co-operation in this desirable measure.

23. The Assortment of Inventions-Patents has proceeded uninterruptedly. The increments during the last year, so far as they complete the portion of the series up to the end of 1868, have been interpolated into the places reserved for them in the previously unbound bundles for that year. These bundles have been bound uniformly with the earlier portions of the collection, in forty bound volumes of Specifications, and forty volumes of Drawings, comprising 3,999 Specifications, with the corresponding Drawings. It will be borne in mind that the process of patenting

Causes of delay in completion. an Invention involves several successive stages, which may be extended over a considerable range of time at the discretion of the applicant, so that the preliminary steps alone may be taken in some, where the whole process will have been completed in others. Hence it results that a year's collection cannot in general be made up in a complete form of deposit until about the second year after. The receipts during the year 1870 having

Residue of Patents received in 1870 completed the volumes for 1868, there remained the rest of the current increment for 1869, 1870, comprising 3,991 Specifications with their Drawings. These have been cast into their series and made ready, as soon as the accruing receipts shall complete the sets, for the process of deposit, now substituted for the former and more expensive process of binding.

24. In indexing and calendaring, the work in progress at the close of 1869, has been prosecuted in the intervals of other engagements, and is still in progress. The Draft Index to the Chancery

Advantages of uniformity of size.

Appendix II.

Inventions-Patents, in completion of 1868,

bound.

Causes of delay in completion.

Residue of Patents received in 1870

Indexing and calendaring Chancery Reports.

Reports, arranged in years, according to the initial letters of their causes, has been proceeded with as far as the year 1826 of the letter C, and refers to 6,336 Reports. The documents themselves have been numbered according to their years, and placed in dictionary order up to the end of the letter L.

25. The general detailed Index to the Records of the Court of Chancery General Index. Chancery has been completed to page 602.

26. Fifty-five volumes of the Equity Exchequer Bill Books (1727-1783), which were falling to pieces, have been re-bound. In forty-eight of these, paper has been introduced for new Indexes, the old ones being now much torn, and nearly obliterated from constant use. The new Indexes have been transcribed into the volumes for 1782, and for 1779, Easter, to Hilary, 1780. Twenty-five of these volumes, which were more or less torn, have been carefully repaired with transparent paper, and they have all been bound in rough calf, with cloth sides.

27. The maps connected with the Awards of the Equity Ex- Equity Exche- chequer have been cleaned, flattened, and arranged in portfolios ; quer Maps. and an index has been made to them in the names of their causes.

28. The Draft Index to the Equity Exchequer Decrees has been collated with the originals, and fairly engrossed for public use quer Decrees. down to the year 1820.

29. At the time of the termination of the Irish Record Commission, there were in course of preparation several manuscript indexes, the materials of which have been transferred to this office from the Record Tower. These have been carefully examined with a view to ascertain how far they may be utilized in facilitating access to the contents of the unindexed printed calendars and MSS. transcripts left by the Commissioners.

30. The Calendar to the Patent and Close Rolls of Chancery of the reign of James I., prepared and printed by the Commissioners as far as page 372, and continued to the end of that reign by the late Mr. George Hatchell, was printed without any index, a want that materially detracts from the value of this very useful work. This want has been, in part, supplied by the MS. index prepared by Mr. Lestrange, and copied for this office ; but, as the larger land denominations only are included, that index affords only a partial and circuitous key to the information most in request. It is found that the late Commissioners have left the materials in manuscript of a Draft Index Nominum as far as page 102, and a Draft Index Locorum, including all names of places, as far as page 167 of this Calendar, on the same plan as the Index to the first volume of their Calendar of Patent and Close Rolls. There are also like Draft Indexes of names and places to the transcripts of some of the Inquisitions which had been of record with the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, comprising Nos. 1 and 2 of "The County of Connaught," No. 1 to 61 of the County of Galway in the reign of Elizabeth ; and No. 1 to 107 of the County of Galway in the reign of James I. These, although not complete or perfect in themselves, render the transcripts left by the Commissioners somewhat more accessible, but will require careful collation if they be included in a general index to be made public.

For transcripts
of Inquisitions
from office of
Chief Remem-
brancer.

Continuation
of Index to
Calendar of
Rolls of
James I. re-
commended,

notwithstand-
ing defects in
Calendar,

resulting from
want of know-
ledge of the
Irish language.

Precautions to
secure the
necessary
knowledge in
future appoint-
ments.

Calendar of
Disentailing
Deed Rolls.

Work under-
taken in the
year 1870.

31. The continuation of the Index to the Calendar of James I. is a work which I would respectfully submit should be prosecuted with a view to being printed and incorporated with the remaining unbound copies.

32. I make this recommendation, although aware that the names of places in this Calendar (although not practically misleading) cannot, in all instances, be relied on as exact transcripts of the names on the Rolls. On a careful comparison of an average folio (73) with the original, twelve names of places were, in an early examination conducted by Mr. La Touche and Mr. Hennessy, found in a greater or less degree erroneously transcribed, without counting mere misprints. Nevertheless, although the general character of the words has been so far preserved as not to detract appreciably from the working value of the Calendar as a means of reference, the detection of these discrepancies has led to what I trust will prove a beneficial precaution. It appearing that the errors in question had arisen mainly from ignorance of the meanings of the words, as local designations, in the Irish language, it was thought advisable by the Right Honorable the late Master of the Rolls, that, in qualifying for admission to this office, some knowledge of the Irish language—enough, at least, to inform the transcriber of certain laws of orthography, affording a clue to the right reading of ambiguous groups of court-hand characters—should be secured in the officers of this department whose duty it is to make and give certified copies of instruments containing such matter. On his Honor's recommendation an elementary knowledge of Irish, to the extent of understanding the rules which govern the composition of nouns in local names, was required as one of the conditions of examination for this office. Since then, a uniform course of examination has been assigned for all departments, in which, of course, this exceptional qualification does not appear; but provision has been made for the acquisition of exceptional branches of knowledge required in particular departments by subsidiary examinations, under which the requisite information in this respect may be secured in future admissions to this branch of the service.

33. The increase of business in the Search Room, and the necessity for the continuous presence there of the officer to whom the continuation of the Calendar of the Disentailing Deed Rolls had been first committed, has caused that work to proceed slowly. It has now been brought down to Deed 1350, enrolled 20th March, 1843.

34. The work undertaken within the year may be arranged as—

Intern.

a. Construction of bays and erection of fittings in north-western section of Record Treasury, *post*, 35, 36.

b. Arrangement of Equity Exchequer Documents out of series, *post*, 37.

Extern.

a. Preparation for the transfer and part removal of the Records in the charge of the Master of the Court of Exchequer, *post*, 38-45.

b. Preparation for transfer and part removal of the Records in the charge of the Master of the Court of Common Pleas, *post*, 46.

c. Preparation for transfer and part removal of the Records in the charge of the Master of the Court of Queen's Bench, *post*, 48-50.

d. Preparation for transfer and part removal of the Records in the charge of the Receiver Master of the Court of Chancery, *post*, 51.

e. Removal of accruing Records from office of Registrar of Court of Chancery, *post*, 52.

f. Preparation for transfer and removal of the Testamentary Collections in the charge of the District Registrars of the Court of Probate at Cavan, Tuam, and Ballina, and in the charge of the Diocesan Registrar for the Diocese of Meath, *post*, 53-67.

35. At the time when the Record building was delivered to the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls for the purposes of the Act, the internal construction of the bays had been carried through six-tenths of the interior only. The remaining space was divided into four vertical sections at each side by iron lattice-bar partitions. During the year 1869 the flooring of perforated iron was introduced into the partitions, so as to complete the frame-work of twenty-four bays at the eastern side. It remained to introduce similar flooring into the corresponding western divisions. This operation was performed in a satisfactory manner during the early part of the past year, and completes the full number of one hundred and twenty bays, accessible from the ground floor and the five tiers of galleries surrounding the hall.

Internal division of Record Treasury into 120 bays, completed by construction of 24 bays in north-west section.

36. The fourth and fifth stages from the ground being those in which the window-space is largest, it was thought desirable to select the fourth floor, comprising 4 R, 4 S, 4 T, and 4 U, for the deposit of the Testamentary Collections, as requiring the greatest amount of light in the process of searching. The fittings for the reception of the Wills, &c., from the District Registries already transferred, were commenced during the winter; and at the close of the year had been completed through one-half of 4 R, affording space estimated for the deposit of about one hundred and fifty thousand testamentary instruments, and about six hundred volumes of Will Books, Act Books, &c.

Four of best lighted bays allotted to Testamentary Collection.

Fittings for wills commenced in 4 R.

37. Amongst the documents of the Equity Exchequer brought from various depositories are several collections still requiring arrangement, before they will be in a condition for introduction among the other parts of the series to which they belong. It was necessary that all should be brought together, and reduced to sizes uniform with the bulks of their respective sets. This labour was undertaken in the spring, and has been continuously in progress during the year. The documents, being first cleaned and sorted, have been flattened and folded to uniform sizes, and made up in portfolio-bundles. Eight hundred and eighty-one such pieces, containing about two hundred and eighty thousand separate instruments, have been so arranged. The principal classes are Affidavits, Affidavits of Service, Barons' Reports, Chief Remem-

Arrangement of Equity Exchequer documents out commenced,

brancers' Reports, Consents, Costs, Decrees, copies of, House of Lord's Orders, Injunction Orders, Notes on Hearing, Orders, Petitions, Petitions for Receivers, Reports of Sale, Submissions.

Preparation for transfer and part removal of Records of Court of Exchequer. 38. The preparation of the Records in charge of the Master of the Court of Exchequer was commenced in April last, under the superintendence of Mr. Overend, formerly of the Exchequer Office. It is a large collection, and was distributed through 364 presses in thirteen rooms, including a very complete vaulted record-room, over the arched passage of the eastern quadrangle of the Four Courts. I refer to Mr. Overend's Report of the progress made, which would have comprised the removal as well as the preparation for transfer of the whole collection, but for the circumstance to which I beg leave to solicit your Excellency's particular attention.

Appendix III.

Operation not completed, owing to

difficulty as to performance here of duties consequent on removal; required in course of ancient practice, or by particular statutes.

For which no authority in officers of this department.

Provision made for reception of officers attending on such duties.

39. The Act contemplates the removal of all the ultra-vicesimal Records of the several Courts. The arrangements made for transferring the Exchequer and Common Pleas collections would have sufficed to complete their removal during the last autumn; but owing to a difficulty as to the performance here by the Court Officers of certain duties in respect of particular classes of those Records, the operation of removal has been left incomplete.

40. These duties principally affect the Judgment Rolls, and are either at common law, as incident to the ancient course of practice, or statutable. When a judgment has been satisfied, or in part paid, or revived by suggestion, an entry is made on the Roll, of such satisfaction, part payment, or revival, in the ancient regular course of practice. When a judgment has been duly assigned, an entry of such assignment is made upon the Roll, under the 9th Geo. II., c. 3, the officers being bound to see that the requirements of that and the amending Act of the 25th Geo. II., c. 24 have been complied with. Recourse to the Roll must again be had under the Act 11 and 12 Vic., c. 120, in cases of certificates authorizing the Registrar of Judgments to make memoranda of satisfaction, &c., in his books, the Officer examining the Rolls for this purpose having to satisfy himself of the validity of the satisfaction. In these and other similar cases—especially in verifying the title in cases of assignment and satisfaction—repeated access to the Rolls is necessary. Other Rolls and Records require the performance of like duties from time to time.

41. There being no authority in any of the officers of this Department, to alter a record or to judge of its legal effect or operation, it was foreseen that on the removal of this class of Records last referred to, officers should attend from the several Courts, for the purpose of performing the duties in question, at the Record House, and a suitable apartment was prepared for their reception. With the same view, an order prescribing the duties of the officers of this Department in producing the Records, permitting the necessary entries to be made upon them, and keeping the record of such proceedings, was prepared by the Right Honorable the late Master of the Rolls, but as already reported, that order remained unperfected. The Right Honorable the now Master of the Rolls having resumed the consideration

of these arrangements, and re-considered the form of order for the guidance of this office, was pleased on the 14th of May, 1870, to transmit copies of it to the several learned Judges, with a view to having provision made for the performance here of the duties of entering satisfaction, giving certificates, &c., by the officers, or an officer of the several Courts.

In expectation
of arrange-
ments being
made for their
attendance
here.

42. No arrangements having been as yet made for the performance of these latter duties, it has appeared to the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls that although inconvenience to this department would arise from a separation of the Records in question, yet that in presence of a more serious inconvenience to the public, it would be inexpedient at present to remove them; and, accordingly, although they have been duly entered, labelled, and marked with their destinations here, they remain in their former repositories. One of the resulting inconveniences is, that large classes of the Records removed are here without any index; the Final Judgment Books which constitute their indexes being also the indexes to the Judgment Rolls, and necessarily remaining with them.

Arrangements
not having
been made,
Rolls left in
their former
repositories.

43. In the case of this, as of every other large collection, a chart or plan of the repositories, indicating by numbers the position of the several presses, was prepared as a preliminary step to the transfer. Each piece being labelled with the number of its press and shelf, these plans in effect constitute Records of the local position of the several contents, prior to removal; and in this respect have been found of considerable utility in tracing the new places of deposit of exceptional lots and documents included in larger pieces. They have also served as progressive Records of the work of transfer and removal, the labelled and emptied presses being marked off as the operation proceeded. The Plan of the record repositories of the Court of Exchequer, in the Appendix, is reproduced from the original drafts prepared by Mr. Overend on commencing the work of transfer in those rooms. The tinted portion represents the extent to which the removal of the contents had been effected at the close of the year.

Appendix V.

44. In the deposit of this collection, it has been necessary to interpolate in several of the series brought from the office-presses other parts of the same series which had been deposited in the sacks brought from the vaults of Benchers' Building. The contents of 305 of these sacks had been carefully bundled, labelled, and indexed by the late Mr. James Frederick Ferguson, so as to render the task of introducing them into their respective series comparatively easy of accomplishment. But there remain 45 sacks of fragmentary pleadings and documents, the arrangement of which cannot be undertaken until the officers shall be more at leisure. The process of interpolation and supplementing at the close of the year had been effected in the case of 2,122 pieces.

Deficiencies in
Law Exchequer
series supplied
from sacks
brought from
Benchers'
Building.

45. Thirty-eight volumes of MS. compilations, by the late Mr. James Frederick Ferguson, supposed to contain, amongst other valuable matter, complete indexes to the Memoranda Rolls, formed part of the collection. On examination, their value appears to

Appendix VI. have been over-estimated. The detail of their contents will be found in Mr. Hennessy's Report.

Removal of
Records of
Court of Com-
mon Pleas.

Appendix VII.

Contents of
vaults of Com-
mon Pleas.

In part inter-
polated in their
series.

Appendix VIII.

46. The principal repositories of the Court of Common Pleas occupy the floor above those of the Court of Exchequer, and present a like arrangement of a vaulted record room, separated by a corridor from the principal offices. The annexed Plan, reproduced from the original drafts prepared by Mr. Lopdell, exhibits the general arrangement and the extent to which the presses had been cleared at the close of the year.

47. Besides these repositories, there were two vaults in the basement, and one upper apartment : in the vaults were deposited 160 sacks of other Records of the Court of Common Pleas. These sacks contained about 2,500 bundles belonging to series of which the residues existed in more or less continuous order in the office presses. On their removal it was found necessary to expose them for some time to the open air. The contents were found in some instances altogether decayed, and in many cases injured by damp. Eighty-six of these sacks have been emptied, and their contents, comprising 1,319 bundles, have been catalogued and spread on the temporary flooring of the newly-constructed bays, from which Mr. Mills has begun the process of transferring them to their places in, and supplementary to, the corresponding series. This operation has been facilitated by an Index to the contents, prepared, under the direction of the Master of the Court of Common Pleas, who had caused the contents to be bundled and labelled. At the close of the year, 237 pieces had been interpolated, so completing the continuity of the series deposited from the office presses. The residue belong in general to earlier portions of the several series, but have still to be brought into

continuity among themselves. The detail of these operations will be found in the Report of Mr. Mills on the Common Pleas Collection.

Rolls of the
Court of
Queen's Bench
not removed,

save certain
Case Rolls.

Part of the
Records and
Pleadings
Collection of
the Queen's
Bench removed.

48. The same causes which occasioned the non-removal of the Records remaining in the repositories of the Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas, have also led to the continuance in their former places of deposit of a large part of the Judgment Rolls of the Court of Queen's Bench. These have been prepared for transfer, and provision has been made here for their reception since the month of May, 1869. In September, 1870, in order to expedite certain internal alterations, a portion of the collection consisting of 336 Case, and 115 Memorial Rolls, was, at the request of the officers in charge, received here on the understanding that such duties as might arise in respect of them, would be performed here by the proper officers provisionally. The class of Records in question does not require any but very rare reference for purposes of this kind.

49. The same pressure for space which led to the removal of the Case Rolls, induced the officers of this Department to proceed with the removal of the portion of the Records and Pleadings collection of the Court of Queen's Bench, contained in the offices in the western quadrangle, the residue of which are deposited in the dome over the hall of the Four Courts. It had been considered

more expedient to leave the collection in bulk, until the completion of arrangements for performing the duties consequent on removal; but in this, as in other cases, the convenience of the officers in charge has been consulted in preference to the general scheme of removal.

50. The collection so removed comprises 1,415 pieces, and is Appendix IX. fully analysed and described in the detailed report of Mr. Berry, by whom the operation was conducted. I am also indebted to Mr. Berry for Reports on the further transfers effected under his Appendix X. direction from the offices of the Receiver Master, and of the Registrar of the Court of Chancery respectively.

51. The offices and vaults of the Receiver-Master of the Court of Chancery served as one of the five several sets of repositories of the scattered Records of the Court of Equity Exchequer. By the transfer and removal effected during the last autumn, the lately dispersed series have now been substantially re-united and completed in material, though not yet fully serialized, in this office. The collection includes a considerable mass of Exhibits and documents lodged in Court in the progress of causes which will be dealt with as the like series, coming from the offices of the other Masters of the Court of Chancery. It is observable in these as in the other similar collections, that there rarely exists any indication on books of account, of which there are now several tons weight in the Treasury, to show to whom they belonged or in what cause brought in. No authority exists warranting their destruction; and when it is considered that every cubic foot of space which they occupy, represents a considerable money outlay, the expediency of providing some uniform rule for their labelling on first deposit in Court, and for their return to the depositors on the winding up of the Causes will be apparent.

52. The accretions for the years 1869-70, from the late Registrar's office of the Court of Chancery, have been removed and deposited in continuation of their respective series. The system introduced in a great degree by Lord St. Leonards, of requiring the Records to be written on material of uniform size, capable of being bound in books or portfolios, has given greatly increased facility to the operations of this office, on collections of modern date.

53. The transfer to this office of the Testamentary Records, from the Central and District Registries of the Court of Probate, has been entered on and in part completed. The Act vests in the Master of the Rolls, for the purposes of preservation here, all the ultra-vicesimal Records of the Court of Probate, and late Court of Prerogative, and all original Wills of which probate may have been granted for more than twenty years. Under the conjoint operation of these enactments, all the ultra-vicesimal Records, Books, and Documents in testamentary causes and matters of whatever kind, (except, perhaps, unproved original Wills), appear to be included, and this office became chargeable with their removal and deposit. A further duty is cast on this office, by the prospective operation of section 4 of the Act, which vests in the Master of the Rolls for like purposes, the Records of all Courts and offices thereafter ceasing to exist. On the passing of the Act, the custody of the records is to be transferred to the Master of the Rolls on the 1st January, 1871.

Diocesan, and other ecclesiastical Records, save those relating to Church property during continuance of Church Commission; with further exception of Records of Causes and Matters Matrimonial.

Difficulties of detail arising on the new enactments.

Record Office, during 1870, charged only with Testamentary series,

previously regulated by Probate Act, under which District Registries substituted for Diocesan Registries.

Wills, &c., in Diocesan Registries kept in various modes of deposit, and with more or less care.

District Registries the depositories of Diocesan Collections.

of the Irish Church Act, this enactment attached the several Diocesan and Official Ecclesiastical Records, as from the first day of the present year, with the exception of those relating to Church property, which, although destined ultimately to be deposited here, are for the present placed under the control of the Irish Church Commissioners.

54. The range of duty so extended has again undergone a contraction under the provisions of "The Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Laws (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1870," by which (s. 22) all Records, &c. relating to causes matrimonial are to be transmitted from the several Ecclesiastical Courts to the principal registry of the Court for Matrimonial Causes and Matters.

55. This tripartite division as to places of deposit, with its subordinate division into ultra-vicesimal and infra-vicesimal, as to the ages of the Records, involves some discrepancies in detail which will render a literal compliance with the directions of the legislature difficult in practice. The same books in many cases contain matter matrimonial and testamentary, and matter infra-vicesimal as well as ultra-vicesimal. In some cases the different classes of entries are not capable of separation; in others the separation would involve the breaking up and rebinding of the volumes: I have no reason however at present to apprehend difficulties so arising which may not be adjusted by mutual arrangement among the several officers charged with the new custody, or by exercise of the powers reserved to your Excellency and the Judges by the Irish Records Act, 1867.

56. None of the enactments in question, save those relating to the Testamentary Collections, having been in operation during the past year, it would have been premature, prior to 1871, to take any steps in respect of other than Testamentary Records. These, at the time of the coming into operation of the Public Records Act (Ireland), 1867, were governed as to their custody and disposal by the provisions of the Court of Probate Act, 20th and 21st Vic., c. 79.

By this enactment the ancient ecclesiastical course of testamentary jurisdiction was abolished, and new divisions of a civil character, partaking partly of county and partly of barony boundaries, were substituted for the former Diocesan Registries. The Diocesan Registries, as then existing, had themselves been substituted for older and more numerous ecclesiastical divisions of the same nature. Each Diocesan Registry had thus the records of its own administration, subsequent to the passing of the Irish Church Act of 3 & 4 Wm. IV., c. 37, as well as the records of each of its constituent Registries, previous to that date. These Records having been kept according to the course of practice in each diocese, and with different degrees of care, were at the passing of the Probate Act, much wanting in uniformity of arrangement, and were of very different degrees of completeness in themselves.

57. The change from the ecclesiastical to civil divisions effected by the creation of the District Registries of the Court of Probate, was accompanied by a transfer of the United Diocesan Records into the custody of the District Registrars. To avoid the inconvenience of dividing the Diocesan collections, these transfers

were made irrespectively of the new divisions, where these Diocesan happened to be non-conterminous with the ecclesiastical boundaries. It has thus happened that in some of the District Registries were to be found the earlier Wills made in external localities, while other Wills of inhabitants of the included localities, had to be sought for in an adjacent District Registry. The District Registrars, then, beginning a new administration not conterminous with either of the preceding, the several collections in their new places of deposit have come to comprise a variety of arrangements, representing distinct epochs of jurisdiction, and affecting three or more several civil and ecclesiastical divisions.

58. To obviate the confusion likely to arise from these diversities in the areas of jurisdiction, a map of the District Registries of the Court of Probate has been prepared, which shows in distinguishing colours the County, Diocesan, and District Registry divisions; so that the date and locality being given, the inquirer may know under what head of a District Registry or United Diocesan or ancient Diocesan Registry, the Record should be searched for.

59. It was deemed necessary before entering on a uniform plan of transfer, that the collections in their respective places of deposit should be inspected, and their bulk, modes of arrangement, and adaptability to the Record Treasury fittings, ascertained. It was also desirable to know how far each collection was secured from fire, so as to judge of those which it might be expedient to remove in the first instance. The several District Registrars were apprized of the intention to make such inspection by circular of the 21st May, 1870.

60. As regards the collections at Londonderry, Belfast, and Armagh, it was considered that such inspection, having regard to previous knowledge of their condition, might be deferred, and the inspection was confined to the Midland, Western, and Southern Districts. It was found that in all cases excepting the Diocese of Meath, the old Diocesan and sub-diocesan collections of Testamentary Records, with a few exceptions, had been brought into the new Registries. These exceptions existed in the case of mixed documents of the character above adverted to, which in some cases were retained by the Diocesan Registrars as comprising other Consistorial matter, besides Testamentary. The abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts has removed this ground of difficulty, and any outstanding Records of this character will, it is expected, be brought in without objection. In the case of the District Registry of Mullingar, it appeared that the transfer intended by the Probate Act had not taken place. This arose from the peculiar local situation of the Diocese of Meath, which in the allocation of the District Registries had, so far as it embraced King's County and Westmeath, been given to the Mullingar Registry; but, so far as it included Meath County, was part of the Principal Registry. To have separated the Wills according to the local residences of the Testators, would have been an operation of great labour and nicety; and to have transferred all to either Registry would have occasioned a more extensive anomaly.

arrangement
preserved
where areas
non-contermi-
nous.
Resulting
anomalies.

Appendix XI.

Inspection of
District
Registries,

save London-
derry, Belfast,
and Armagh.

Collections
in their
proper regis-
tries, save in
case of Diocese
of Meath;
with excep-
tions, where
entries mixed.

District
Registry of
Mullingar
alone found
without the
earlier Collec-
tions,
owing to
peculiar posi-
tion of Meath
diocese.

than in any of the other cases where that mode of reconciling the divergent areas had been adopted. At Mullingar, accordingly, are to be found the Testamentary Records for Westmeath and King's County, from 1858 only, those for the previous period, as well for these counties as for the residue of the Diocese of Meath, having remained in the custody of the Diocesan Registrar. These latter had been deposited in the Sessions Court House at Navan, until recently, when their longer continuance there being objected to, the Registrar had them removed for preservation to his private residence at Clongill Rectory. With this exception, the intentions of the Probate Act appeared to have been substantially carried into execution under regular warrants in the several District Registries.

Wills, &c., of
Diocese of
Meath brought
from former
repository at
Navan to
Clongill
Rectory.

61. It is unnecessary to particularize the different modes of deposit, indexing, and arrangement, especially in the earlier portions of the collections, in use in the different Registries. The Records found in these repositories fall under the principal heads of—

1. Original Wills, and vouchers for such as have been transmitted to the Central Registry or other lawful place of deposit.
2. Renunciations, Inventories, and Administration Bonds.
3. Act Books, recording grants of Administration and Probate.
4. Will Books, containing transcripts of Probates granted.
5. Citations, Monitions, and other proceedings in Testamentary causes, included under the general head of "Cause Papers."

Wills, &c., in
all the Regis-
tries inspected,
found in com-
sultable order.
Steps taken to
secure future
uniformity.

Intermixed with these, and often inseparable from them, were found matrimonial, baptismal, and miscellaneous matters in causes ecclesiastical. In all, the Records were found in good present preservation, and consultable order, and capable of being brought into a uniform course of preparation for transfer. The observations made have led to concerted action on the part of this office and the Court of Probate, which will probably result in considerable simplification of future transfers.

Strong rooms
at the several
District
Registries,
save Ballina
and Cavan.

62. Strong rooms exist in Londonderry, Belfast, Armagh, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Tuam. Ballina and Cavan alone are unprovided with these necessary places of security. At Tuam, the recent construction of the strong room had not admitted of the removal into their new receptacles of the contents of the presses. It was therefore considered expedient to proceed in the removal of the three last-mentioned collections, and of that at Clongill, in the first instance, and without waiting for the erection of any special fittings for their reception.

Removal of
Cavan District
Collection.

63. The Cavan collection includes the Testamentary Records of the Dioceses of Kilmore and Ardagh, which, although ecclesiastically united for a long period, had preserved their separate Registries. It included original Wills from 1682, with Will Books and Act Books in broken series, from 1693. It was removed to this office on the 12th November, and has been temporarily deposited on the wooden shelving of 4 Q, pending the erection of special iron fittings in 4 R. It had only recently

come to the hands of the present Registrar, and bore marks of former exposure to damp.

64. The Testamentary Records of Meath Diocese, preserved at Clongill, under the circumstances above mentioned, were in a state of more completeness. The Wills extended from 1664, and the Will Books, in continuous series, from 1667 to 1858. The last seven years of the series being within the age of twenty years, and the removal of the entire collection being a matter of urgent expediency, the Judge of the Court of Probate, in exercise of the power conferred by the 14th section of the Records Act, requested that the infra-vicesimal portion should be removed to this office, whereupon the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls issued his warrants for the removal of both series respectively, by virtue of which the entire collection was brought from Clongill, and deposited here.

65. At Ballina, the collection had but recently come into the hands of the present Registrar. It had previously been in a state of great disorder, and some of the older Wills were considerably injured. These injuries are supposed to have been sustained during the French occupation in 1798, of Killala, where the collection had been originally deposited. The Wills commence from 1698, the Will Books from 1799, and the Grant Books from 1798; but in irregular sequence, and intermixed with various other matter, matrimonial and consistorial. The current Will Book, commencing in 1823, was left in the hands of the Registrar.

66. At Tuam, the collections for Tuam, Clonfert, and Elphin, were found in good order in separate series, for the respective dioceses. The Wills and Will Books (the latter in imperfect series), commence from 1641. Many of the Records in this collection comprised mixed testamentary, matrimonial, and general consistorial matter. The current Will Book, commencing in 1861, was left in the Registry.

67. These several collections having been removed to this office were temporarily placed in 4 Q, adjoining to which the fittings for the reception of the general Testamentary Records had been commenced. These fittings were completed through one-half of 4 R, and were in progress throughout 4 R, 4 S, 4 T, 4 U, at the close of the year.

68. The general nature and extent of the collections removed to, and placed in consultable order in the Record Treasury during the year 1870, will appear from the following Table. The quantity of work, of this nature, falls short of that performed in 1869. This is accounted for by the increased work of intern transfer and searching, and by the more desultory course of operation imposed on this office by the delay in arranging for the performance of duties consequent on transfer. In addition to these drawbacks, I have to observe that during the whole of the year, one vacancy, and during the last quarter two vacancies, existed in the staff of the office; and that the practice of allowing gratuities to extern workmen, stated in my former Reports, has been discontinued.

Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
RECORD TOWER, DUBLIN CASTLE.	Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons of Ireland, . . vols. Statute Rolls, Public, . . rolls, Private, Sessional Papers, . . . bundles,	149 1,992 331 1,635
Offices of the COURT of EXCHEQUER.	Connaught Certificates, . . . rolls, Adventurers', " " , (Repertory), book, Decrees for Innocents, . . . rolls, " , (Repertory), book, The Forty-nine Lots, . . . rolls, Pipe, Originalia, Memoranda, Decree (Continuation of Memo- randa Rolls), Repertories and Indexes to Mem. and Decree Rolls, books, Communia, rolls, " , (Repty. and Index), books, Inquisitions, portfolios, Repertories and Indexes to In- quisitions in Portfolios, books, Quit-rent Reducements, . . rolls, Memorial, Memorials, bundles, Negative Searches, . . . books, Bail, Docket, Satisfactions, bundles, " , (Indexes), . . books, Warrants, bundles, " books, Inquisitions, bundles, Recognizances, . . . books, Crown Bonds, Informations, bundles, Writs of Appraisement, . . . " Petitions, Exemplifications, Scire facias, Declarations, Pleas, Posteas, Consents, Pleadings,	7 27 1 9 1 2 2 10 301 70 12 156 2 32 8 7 100 142 31 8 28 53 9 62 7 27 68 40 15 10 41 8 10 52 64 13 89 48

Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
Offices of the COURT OF EXCHEQUER—con.	Pleadings (Indexes), . . books, 87 Executions, . . bundles, 119 " (Indexes), . . books, 19 Affidavits Redocketting, . . bundles, 18 " Debt, . . " 54 " in Ejectment, . . " 105 " Common, . . " 65 " of Service, . . " 202 " (Indexes), . . books, 28 Cognovits, . . bundles, 297 Judgment Pleadings, . . " 251 Miscellaneous Rolls, . . rolls, 25 " . . books, 106 " . . bundles, 133	
COURT of COMMON PLEAS,	Judgments, . . . rolls, 451 Deeds and Recoveries, 1821–1834, rolls, 25 Remembrance Rolls of Recoveries, " 19 Indentures of Fines, . . portfolios, 202 " (Duplicates), bundles, 40 Writs of Covenant, Precipes, and Concords, . . " 172 Certificates of Acknowledgments of Deeds, . . portfolios, 32 Summaries of Judgments, " 6 Affidavits, . . " 38 Memorials of Assignments of Judgments, . . bundles, 33 Memorials of Assignments of Judgments, . . portfolios, 109 Memorials of Assignments of Judgments, . . rolls, 37 Cognovits, . . bundles, 306 Bonds and Warrants of Attorney to satisfy Judgments, " 23 Warrants of Attorney to confess Judgment, . . " 24 Satisfactions, . . . " 38 Declarations, . . . " 118 Pleas, . . . " 58 Copied Pleadings, . . . " 79 Ejectments, . . . " 131 Interlocutory Judgments, . . rolls, 29 Judgments in Dower &c. (Filazers'), " 2 Writs of Entry and Warrants of Attorney, . . bundles, 48 Quare Impedit Declarations, " 7	

Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
COURT of COMMON PLEAS <i>—continued.</i>	Quare Impedit Pleas, . . . bundles, Replications and Pleas, . . . " 1 Non Pros Judgments, &c., . . . " 5 " Executions, . . . " 1 " Affidavits, . . . " 1 Pleadings of Final Judgments, . . . " 264 " Ejectments and Scire Facias, . . . " 76 " Scire Facias and In- quisitions, . . . " 95 " Issues and Judg- ments by Default, . . . " 72 " Issues, . . . " 22 " Interlocutory Judg- ments, . . . " 30 Posteas, " 64 Posteas and Inquisitions, . . . " 22 Inquisitions, " 4 Affidavits (Common), . . . " 187 " in Ejectment, . . . " 192 " to ground marked Writs, . . . " 83 " of Service of Process, . . . " 104 " in Outlawry, . . . " 29 " Redocket, . . . " 27 Writs returned, " 124 Scire Facias, " 3 Outlawries, " 20 Process to outlaw, " 12 Ca. Sa. to outlaw, " 7 Exigents, " 23 Capias Utlagatum, " 68 Writs of Entry, " 14 Writs of Dedimus and War- rants of Attorney, " 2 Writs of Error, " 4 Records in Error, roll, 1 Essoigns, bundle, 1 Veni Facias and Panels, . . . bundles, 76 Writs and Executions, " 26 Rule Books, Peremptory, . . . books, 226 " Judicial, " 86 Court Books, " 65 Requisitions for Entry of Rules, bundles, 24 Consents, " 7 Notices of Motion, " 6 Certificates of no Appearance, . . . " 7 Issues and Verdicts, " 14 Judges' Fiats, " 18	5

Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS <i>—continued.</i>	Insolvent Papers, . . . bundles, Rule Books for Insolvent Matters, . . . books, 2 Counsels' Certificates, . . . bundles, 4 Attorneys' Petitions, . . . " 6 " Register, . . . books, 32 Entries of Attorneys' Appren- tices' Indentures, . . . " 1 Indentures of Apprentices, . . . bundles, 2 Appearance Bail and Defence Books, . . . books, 102 Appearances, . . . " 49 Fines and Applications, . . . " 2 Submissions and Awards, . . . bundles, 21 Judges' Reports, . . . " 9 Requisitions to mark Judgment, . . . " " to enter Judgment " on Cognovit, . . . " 1 Bills and Writs against Peers, &c., . . . 12 Certificates of sum due, . . . " 8 Office Account, . . . books, 18 Incidental Expenses, . . . " 117 Judgment Books, . . . " 44 " Interlocutory, . . . " 32 " Docket Books, . . . " 33 Indexes to Recoveries and Deeds, . . . " " Fines, . . . " 24 " Certificates of ack- nowledgments, . . . " 2 Commissioners' Names, . . . " 1 Receipts for Deeds, . . . " 1 Pleadings, . . . " 87 Posteas, . . . " 3 Index to Warrants of Attorney, Assignments and Satis- factions, . . . " 13 Index to Consents and Submis- sions, . . . " 6 " (Clerk of Juries), . . . " 3 " to Affidavits, . . . " 41 Writs and Seal Books, . . . " 73 Outlawry Books, . . . " 33 Clerks of Errors' Index Book, . . . " 1 Writs of Entry Book, . . . " 1 Summons Books, . . . " 2 Seal Books, . . . " 2 Miscellaneous, . . . bundles, 10 " . . . books, 7 Attorney Oaths and Others, . . . bundles, 3 Sacks, . . . sacks, 169	3

Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
<i>Tipperary Records.</i>		
COURT of COMMON PLEAS —continued.	Writs, Pleadings, &c., . . . bundles, Records of Recoveries, . . . " 35 " of Fines, . . . " 3 Rule Books, . . . books, 25 Appearances and Entry Books, . . . 8	
<i>EQUITY EXCHEQUER RECORDS.</i>		
RECEIVER-MASTER's OFFICE.	Affidavits, bundles, 198 " of Service, . . . " 64 Receivers' Accounts, . . . " 43 " Statements, . . . " 13 Draft Conveyances, . . . " 16 Charges and Discharges, . . . " 49 Cause Papers, " 86 Reports, " 32 Depositions, " 21 " (Sealed), . . . sacks, 34 Cant Books, . . . books, 30 Ch. & 2nd Rem.s' Summons Books, . . . " 25 " Entry Books, . . . 12 Miscellaneous, " 43 " bundles, 33 " sacks, 5 Deeds, boxes, 35 Estreats, bundles, 63 Fines and Sheriffs' Accounts, . . . " 18	
Vaults, Office,		
Vaults,		
QUEEN'S BENCH : (Civil Side).	Judgment Rolls (Case), . . . rolls, 336 Memorial Rolls, " 115 Warrants to enter Judgment, bundles, 73 Satisfactions, " 50 Memorials, " 108 Affidavits (Common), " 102 " (Ejectment), . . . " 109 " (Redocketting), . . . " 17 Cognovits, " 219 Indexes to Warrants, . . . vols. 14 Satisfaction Entry Books, . . . " 11 Indexes to Affidavits, " 18 Interlocutory Judgment Books, . . . " 57 Requisitions, Writs, &c., . . . sacks, 10 Miscellaneous, bundles, 176	

Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
RECORD AND WRIT OFFICE.	Accounts (Receivers'), . . . vols. Attachments, " 2 Certificates, " 5 Consents and Consent Motions (Rolls), " 13 Decrees, " 9 Deeds Rolls, rolls, 6 Exceptions, vol. 1 Hearings Books, vols. 7 Incumbered Estates, Certificates for sale, " 3 Motion Books, " 27 Order (or Full Entry) Books, " 37 Patent Rolls, rolls, 5 Petitions, vols. 23 Petition Hearings (Rolls), " 11 Reports, " 34 Rule Books (Side Bar), " 6	
DISTRICT REGISTRIES OF COURT OF PROBATE :— Cavan.	Original Wills of Dioceses of Kilmore and Ardagh, bundles, 73 Inventories, Bonds, Renunciations, &c., " 37 Will Books, Grant Books, Indexes, &c., vols. 17	
Ballina, . . .	Original Wills of Dioceses of Killala and Achonry, . . bundles, 38 Inventories, Bonds, Renunciations, &c., " 20 Will Books, Grant Books, Index Book, vols. 4	
Tuam, . . .	Original Wills of Tuam Diocese, bundles, 34 Inventories, Renunciations, &c., " 30 Will Books, Grant Books, and Indexes, vols. 10 Original Wills, Diocese of Clonfert, bundles, 14 Inventories, Renunciations, &c., " 17 Registry Book and Index, vols. 2 Original Wills, Diocese of Elphin, bundles, 27 Inventories, Renunciations, &c., " 30	

Former Repository.	Classes of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
DISTRICT REGISTRIES— <i>continued.</i> . . .	Original Wills, Diocese of Meath, bundles	22
Clongill, Navan, . . .	Index, vol.	1
	Unproved Wills, Diocese of Meath, and Index, bundle,	1
	Documents in Intestacy (without Index), "	1
	Will Books, Court Books, Note Books, &c., vols.	19
	Mixed Administrations and Marriage Licences, vol.	1
		15,277

69. I append a similar table of the number of pieces deposited, in the way of intern transfer, during the past year:—

Late place in Record Treasury.	Description of Documents.	Number of Pieces.
2 M, 2 N, 2 O, 2 P, 3 M, 3 N, 3 O, 3 P. {	Answers in Chancery, <i>fasciculi</i> ,	16,515
2 L, 3 L, . . . {	Rolls, Close and Patent,	1,255
	," Deed,	32
	," Statute,	111
	Public Title-deeds, <i>fasciculi</i> ,	45
	(Transfers from sacks included in first table.)	
		17,958

70. I annex, as in my former Reports, a printed diagram, representing the lower part of the Record Treasury in plan, and the north and south sides of the upper hall in section. The work completed up to the beginning of 1870 is shown in black; the work performed during 1870 in red ink. A reference to the corresponding diagram for 1869 will show the general nature of the internal changes which have taken place during the past year.

71. The fees received in the Search and Transcribing Department of the office during the year 1870 amount to £281 17s. 6d. The details of the work appear by the annexed Table, the charges at 1s. per folio, indicating the transcription of documents of dates prior to the reign of George III. It will be seen that while the amount of transcription has not been so great as in 1869, the number of inspections shows a considerable increase, due to the influx of new classes of documents.

STATE OF BAYS

ON

EAST AND WEST SIDES OF RECORD TREASURY,

31st DECEMBER, 1870.

STATE of BAYS on EAST SIDE of RECORD TREASURY, 31st December, 1870.

(Work since last Report shown in Red.)

STATE of BAYS on WEST SIDE of RECORD TREASURY, 31st December, 1870.

(Work since last Report shown in Red.)

6 Z.	6 A.	6 B.	6 C.	6 D.	6 E.	6 F.	6 G.	6 H.
Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.	Vacant.
5 E.	6 E.	6 F.	6 G.	6 H.	6 I.	6 J.	6 K.	6 L.
Chancery- Depositors-in- Chief.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4 M.	4 M.	4 M.	4 M.	4 M.				
Chancery. Statute Rolla. Transmissions.	Ancient Plead- ings, 1624-1656. Bills & Answers, 1654-1686.	Chancery. Bills & Answers, 1687-1716.	Chancery. Bills & Answers, 1716-1735.	Chancery. Bills & Answers, 1735-1760.	Court of Probate Institute Registers Layton, Ballina, Liam, Rathl.	Fitted up for Testamentary Collection.	4 T.	4 T.
8 N.	8 N.	8 N.	8 N.	8 N.				
Chancery. Decree Statute &c.	Chancery. Bills, 1760-1765.	Chancery. Bills, 1765-1778.	Chancery. Bills, 1778-1790.	Chancery. Bills, 1790-1802.	Chancery. Recognizances.	Common Pleas Sacks.	3 T.	3 T.
2 N.	2 N.	2 N.	2 N.	2 N.				
Chancery. 1802-1814.	Chancery. Bills, 1814-1826.	Chancery. Bills, 1826-1837.	Chancery. Bills, 1837-1850.	Chancery. Long Pleadings, Treason Plead- ings. Record Tower. Plea Rolls, Pipe Rolls.	Common Pleas Sacks.	Common Pleas Sacks.	Common Pleas Sacks.	Common Pleas Sacks.
1 N.	1 N.	1 N.	1 N.	1 N.				
Chancery. Letters Patent.	Chancery. Registers Office.	Chancery. Registers Office.	Chancery. Registers Office.	Chancery. Registers Office.	Chancery. Registers Office.	Chancery. Registers Office.	Chancery. Registers Office.	Chancery. Registers Office.
2 N.	2 N.	2 N.	2 N.	2 N.				
Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Agricultural Returns, 1847-1855.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Agricultural Returns, 1855-1858.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Agricultural Returns, 1858-1865.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Agricultural Returns, 1861-1878.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Exchequer Vouchers, 1878-1881.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Exchequer Vouchers, 1881-1887.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Exchequer Vouchers, 1887-1893.	T	T
3 N.	3 N.	3 N.	3 N.	3 N.				
Crown and Hanover. Sects. Custom House. Census, 1851.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Agricultural Returns, 1847-1855.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Agricultural Returns, 1855-1858.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Agricultural Returns, 1858-1865.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Exchequer Vouchers, 1861-1878.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Exchequer Vouchers, 1878-1887.	Custom House. Imperial Accounts. Exchequer Vouchers, 1887-1893.	U	U

FEES RECEIVED in the YEAR to 31st DECEMBER, 1870.

Date.	Inspections.	Trans.	Folios at 1s.	Folios at 6d.	—	—
1870. January,	21	—	—	—	£ s. d.	
	—	—	280	—	1 1 0	
	—	—	—	671	14 0 0 16 15 6	
February,	57	—	—	—	2 17 0	31 16 6
	—	8	—	—	1 7 6	
	—	—	67	—	3 7 0	
March,	—	—	—	409	10 4 6	
	83	—	—	—	1 13 0	17 16 0
	—	2	—	—	0 15 0	
April,	—	—	284	—	11 14 0	
	—	—	—	403	10 1 6	
	29	—	—	—	1 9 0	24 3 6
May,	—	—	55	—	2 15 0	
	—	—	—	278	6 19 0	
	41	—	—	—	2 1 0	11 8 0
June,	—	2	—	—	1 7 6	
	—	—	865	—	18 5 0	
	—	—	—	457	11 8 6	
July,	68	—	—	—	3 8 0	33 2 0
	—	2	—	—	1 15 0	
	—	—	73	—	8 18 0	
August,	—	—	—	499	12 9 6	
	33	—	—	—	1 13 0	21 5 6
	—	1	—	—	0 5 0	
September,	—	—	601	—	30 1 0	
	—	—	—	321	8 0 6	
	28	—	—	—	1 8 0	39 19 6
October,	—	—	113	—	5 13 0	
	—	—	—	101	2 10 6	
	19	—	—	—	0 19 0	9 6 6
November,	—	—	88	—	1 18 0	
	—	—	—	140	3 10 0	
	22	—	—	—	1 2 0	6 7 0
December,	—	—	75	—	3 15 0	
	—	—	—	872	9 6 0	
	77	—	—	—	3 17 0	14 3 0
December,	—	8	—	—	0 17 6	
	—	—	122	—	6 2 0	
	—	—	—	1,340 (1 Attendance.)	38 10 0 2 2 0	
December,	75	—	—	—	3 15 0	46 8 6
	—	2	—	—	0 12 6	
	—	—	201	—	10 1 0	
December,	—	—	—	476	11 18 0	
	498	15	2,224	5,467	—	26 6 6
					£281 17 6	

72. The literary inquiries during the year embraced :—Documents of Genevan Commission, Philadelphia State Papers, Acts relating to the Irish Church, Patent Roll, 7th Edward VI, Down

Survey, Books of Enrolments of Deeds of Auditor-General's Office, Convert Rolls previous to 1734, Roll of Statutes, Documents connected with the Families of Alexander and MacCarthy, Exchequer Inquisitions, Certificates of Court of Claims, and under Acts of Settlement and Explanation, Documents connected with Coinage in Ireland, Books of Survey and Distribution, Transcripts of Carte Papers, Roll of Adventurers.

Donations. I have to acknowledge the following donations during the year 1870, to the Department :—

From the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury—

Transcripts of Carte Papers. Three volumes.

National MSS. of Scotland, Part II.

From the Master of the Rolls, England :—

232 volumes of Record Publications.

73. The office of Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland, vacated by the demise of the Right Honorable John Edward Walsh, was filled by the appointment of the Right Honorable Edward Sullivan, to the office of Master of the Rolls in Ireland, on the 12th January, 1870.

74. I beg leave to express my continuing obligations to the Commissioners of Public Works, and their Architect, and my satisfaction generally, in the zeal and assiduity of the officers of this Department.

All which is humbly submitted to your Excellency.

Dated at the Public Record Office
of Ireland, Four Courts, Dublin,
this 15th day of March, 1871.

(Signed),

SAMUEL FERGUSON,

Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland.

I humbly certify to your Excellency, that this Report is made by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland, under my direction, pursuant to the Statute.

(Signed),

EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX 1.

To the RIGHT HONORABLE the MASTER of the ROLLS.—The THIRD REPORT of SIR JOHN BERNARD BURKE, C.B., ULSTER, KEEPER of the STATE PAPERS in the RECORD TOWER, DUBLIN CASTLE, dated 1st February, 1871.

SIR,—I proceed to place before your Honor my annual statement of the work that has been done in this Department during the past year, from 1st February, 1870, the date of my second Report.

I will classify my remarks under the three divisions observed in that Report, viz. :—

1. Transfer of documents.
2. Reception of State Papers.
3. Arrangement, classification, indexing, &c., of the State Paper Department.

I.—TRANSFER OF DOCUMENTS.

1. The PARLIAMENTARY RECORDS contained in "Parliamentary Record Room," described as "No. V" in the Record Commissioners' printed Report, have been transferred to the Public Record Office.

This collection comprises 149 volumes of original fair manuscript copies of Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, 1,992 Original Statute Rolls (Public), commencing 1634, and ending 1800, and 331 original Statute Rolls (Private), commencing 1660 and ending 1800.

Before these documents were transferred they were arranged, papered, labelled, and adjusted to the spaces in the Record Treasury, Public Record Office.

2. The PARLIAMENTARY RECORDS contained in "Parliamentary Record Office," described as "No. 6" in the Record Commissioners' printed Report, have also been transferred. This collection comprises 1,635 bundles of Accounts, Appeals, Bills, Public and Private, Committee Books and Papers, Original Journals of the House of Parliament, Oaths and Declarations, Orders, Patents and Grants, Claims to Peerages, &c., Petitions, Proclamations, Reports, Returns, Suffering Loyalists' Books, &c., and various other subjects of public interest. These documents have been arranged, labelled, adjusted to the spaces in the Record Treasury, and removed to the Public Record Office.

II.—THE RECEPTION OF STATE PAPERS.

1. A quantity of MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, as well as some MS. Books of Entries, have been transferred to this Department from the Council Office.

The Papers principally consist of Miscellaneous Letters, 1839 to 1852 (with the exception of 1851, not included), of Unions of Parishes, &c., Lists of Fees of various years, Quarantine Papers, Returns to Orders of Parliament, &c., &c.

The Books are chiefly Money Warrants, Entries, &c. One, however, is entitled a "List of persons professing the Popish Religion who have taken and subscribed the Oath of Allegiance, 1775."

This mass of documents has been papered, endorsed, and placed in presses preparatory to being carefully examined, classified, and catalogued.

III.—ARRANGEMENT, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, &c., OF STATE PAPER DEPARTMENT.

1. A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES OF KINGS' AND QUEENS' LETTERS has been formed. These important Letters were found in this Tower, dispersed amongst the masses of documents herein deposited, and have been supplemented by additions from the Chief Secretary's Office. These Royal Letters, heretofore scattered about, useless for reference, and unavailable for public purposes, are now for the first time brought together. They have been repaired, arranged chronologically, numbered, placed in cartons, and carefully catalogued and indexed. The series extends to more than 6,000 Royal Letters, commencing in the year 1649, and ending in the year 1852. Previously to the year 1697 the Letters are few, but from the latter date (1697) the series appears to be continuous.

These documents form a most important body of State Papers for public, historical, genealogical, and other purposes.

The first of what may be considered the continuous series of Royal Letters is a Letter of the King's, dated at Kensington, 22nd April, 1697 (Carton 159, No. 11), granting a free pardon to James [Power] Earl of Tyrone, grounded on the Report of the Attorney-General (dated 21st May, 1696), on the Earl's petition. The Report finds that His Majesty, on the Earl's coming over to His Majesty at the surrender of Waterford, had promised him a pardon, and that the Earl is a Protestant, not indicted or outlawed, and then (A.D. 1696) Governor of the county and city of Waterford. The Report further sets forth two certificates, dated 4th October, 1690—one, of the Bishop and Dean of Waterford, the Mayor and Corporation, and several gentlemen of the county of Waterford, testifying to the Earl's kindness during King James's Government; the other, of the magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the city and its neighbourhood, dated 18th November, 1693. Also the Duke of Ormonde's Letter, stating that the Earl, at the surrender of Waterford, quitted the enemy, and came over to His Majesty, though his father and regiment went to Cork and continued in King James's service; that the Earl was forced into that service by the severity of his father, but always had an inclination to desert them.

The next Royal Letter is one dated 23rd April, 1697 (carton 159, No. 12), granting William Spencer [grandson of Edmund Spenser, the poet] the forfeited estate of Hugolin Spencer [another grandson of the poet's], outlawed for high treason, to whom the petitioner was next Protestant heir.

A few numbers on is a Royal Letter, dated from Loo, 25th September, 1697 (Carton 159, No. 15), granting to William [Bentinck] Earl of Portland, the forfeited estate of Donogh, late Earl of Clancarty, reserving a portion of the revenues to the Countess Dowager of Clancarty, and Margaret Countess of Fingall [the Earl's aunt], for their lives.

These extracts from a few of the early Letters are characteristic of this portion of the series. In later years the Royal Letters refer more

especially to appointments, ecclesiastical, legal, and civil ; creations of Peers, Baronets, and Knights of St. Patrick, changes of name, appointments of Bishops, Deans, &c. ; charters of incorporation to various institutions and societies, pensions, pardons, grants of *præ-audience* at the Bar, inventions, &c., &c.

The whole collection being now easy of reference, will, I have no doubt, prove of considerable advantage to the public.

2. **THE CALENDAR OF THE BRITISH DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE**, being the correspondence of the Departments in England with the Lord Lieutenant's and Chief Secretary's Departments in Ireland, commencing in 1683, to which I referred in my last Report as having been continued to the year 1721, has during the past year been carried down to the end of the year 1727 ; and a portion of it, 1712 and 1713, has been fair-transcribed, which completes the first Volume of this Calendar.

3. A **COMPREHENSIVE INDEX** to the Council Books of the Commonwealth, a list of which was appended to my second Report, has been begun, and will, when completed, render the collection much more available for general reference. I have recently discovered among the State Papers a volume of this series entitled "Money Issues, 1656-57," and marked "A 23" by the Record Commissioners, which was missing at the date of my last Report.

The whole series of the Books of the Commonwealth and the Books of Entries (Miscellaneous) of Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William and Mary, comprises seventy volumes.

4. **LICENCES TO CARRY ARMS**, 1692-1780, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

5. **LISTS AND RETURNS, MISCELLANEOUS**, 1626-1813, have been arranged and placed in cartons.

6. **MAGISTRATES ELECTIONS, CERTIFICATES**, and other papers connected therewith, 1711-1816, have been arranged and placed in cartons.

7. **MEMORANDA, &c., MISCELLANEOUS**, 1685-1815, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

8. **ORDERS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT**, 1705-1799, have been arranged and placed in cartons.

9. **PETITIONS, MISCELLANEOUS**, and other papers connected therewith have been arranged and placed in cartons.

10. **PRISONERS' CERTIFICATES** and other papers respecting them, 1702-1789, have been arranged and placed in cartons.

11. **RACE COURSES' PAPERS**, 1712-1777, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

12. **REVENUE CORRESPONDENCE**, 1701-1800, has been arranged and placed in cartons.

13. **SALVAGE CLAIMS**, 1783-1804, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

14. **SHERIFFS' NOMINATIONS**, 1701-1764, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

15. **SPECIAL STATE PAPERS**, 1702-1797, have been arranged and placed in a carton.

Besides the foregoing Documents, the following, being unsuitable for the cartons, have been papered and indorsed, and are now ready for transfer to the Public Record Office, viz. :—

1. **ROUTES, MILITARY**, 1727-1764.

2. **ACCOUNTS OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY**, 1702-1793.

3. **TRADESMEN'S ACCOUNTS**, and other papers connected therewith, 1702-1795.

4. **DRAFTS OF LETTERS OF IRISH PARLIAMENT**, transmitting Bills to England, 1725-1800.

5. HEADS OF BILLS OF IRISH PARLIAMENT, 1711-1782.
6. MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS RESPECTING BILLS, &c., of Irish Parliament.
7. TRANSMISSES OF BILLS OF IRISH PARLIAMENT, 1753-1780.
8. ACCOUNTS OF PUBLIC WORKS, STATE MESSENGERS, &c.

Your Honor will perceive, from the foregoing report, that I have this year completed, as required by the Public Record (Ireland) Act, 1867, the transfer to the Public Record Office of the contents of the three depositaries, viz. :—

- I. THE BIRMINGHAM TOWER RECORD ROOM.
- II. THE PARLIAMENTARY RECORD ROOM, NO. V., AND THE PARLIAMENTARY RECORD OFFICE, NO. 6.
- III. RECORD COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

The transferring of these Records was greatly facilitated by the arrangements made for the reception of the documents at the Public Record Office by Dr. Ferguson and by a system of Transfer Books he has designed.

Having thus accomplished the removal of the contents of these depositaries, I will add a few general remarks with reference to the State Papers.

THE CARTON SYSTEM, as applied to the proper keeping of these important papers, has to the fullest extent answered expectations. By it I have been enabled to remove the documents from darksome recesses, where they were kept tied up in dirty and inconvenient bundles, and to place them in layers in chronological series—each paper numbered in the cartons, and each carton having also its own proper number. By this means the several documents are readily accessible, and having been thoroughly cleaned and dusted, will be for the future kept in good and safe condition.

The Kings' and Queens' Letters, which I have already described, fill forty-two cartons.

Carrying out this system I have had the room No. V. (lately used for the Parliamentary Records), re-adjusted for the reception of cartons, in which I am now arranging a very important collection of miscellaneous State Papers, heretofore placed in parcels, four rows deep, most inconvenient for reference. When the classification in the cartons is accomplished, this inconvenience will be wholly removed, and easy access afforded.

This collection concerns the late and present centuries, and contains a vast number of papers of the greatest importance, referring as they do to almost every subject of public interest.

Another work of importance—the Cataloguing and Calendaring the State Papers—has occupied much of my attention during the past two years, and the first folio volume of the Calendars begun in 1868, is now completed. It comprises—

A CALENDAR OF CHURCH PAPERS, MISCELLANEOUS, together with an Index of names ; and also

A CALENDAR OF THE BRITISH DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE, beginning with a letter of the Duke of Ormonde, dated 3rd of March, 1683/4 [Carton 2, No. 1], and ending with a letter of Edward Southwell to Joshua Dawson, dated London, 23rd March, 1713/14 [Carton 6, No. 2,104].

In this collection will be found letters from James, second Duke of Ormonde ; Francis Gwyn ; Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Secretary of State for Ireland ; Sir William Robinson, bart. ; Henry St. John,

Viscount Bolingbroke ; the Lord Treasurer Godolphin ; the great Duke of Marlborough ; Brigadier Cadogan ; Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester ; Isreal Fielding ; Richard Powys ; Sir Stephen Fox ; Sir Cyril Wyche ; Charles, Earl of Sunderland ; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke ; George Dodington ; Right Hon. Joseph Addison ; Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford ; Sir John Stanley ; Brinsley Butler ; Samuel Dopping ; J. Pulteney ; Agmondisham Vesey, &c., &c.

Many of these letters, though written on public affairs, have the character of private correspondence, for they deal fully as much with the ordinary occurrences of the day as with public business. The correspondence between the Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Secretary of State, and Joshua Dawson, Secretary to the Lords Justices, is continued throughout many years, and contains some very interesting public intelligence, and a great number of traits of social life and manners. The same remark applies to the correspondence of Mr. J. Pulteney, Mr. George Dodington, Mr. Brinsley Butler, and Mr. Dering.

Throughout the correspondence there are continued references to and description of the events of the wars in Flanders and Spain.

Edward Southwell when re-building the house at Kingsweston, in Gloucestershire (purchased by his father, Sir Richard Southwell, about the year 1680), after the plans and under the inspection of Vanbrugh, writes frequently to Joshua Dawson, who had been some time before engaged upon his Mansion House in Dawson-street, since occupied as the residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

From the following letter of Edward Southwell, dated 5th March, 1712/13 [*Carton 6, No. 1,870*], it would appear that Mr. Dawson's house was amongst the first to bring the south side of Dublin into fashion. "I am very glad" (says Mr. Southwell) "to see your side of the water begin to take ; and if you have so fundamental a reason as a dry foundation, you certainly must carry it if you could add the conveniency of a wooden bridge at Vanhumrys [Ferry, qy.] for coaches to go over ; it would carry everything to your [side]." In the same letter is the following passage :—"I am solicited by the Elector Palatine's Minister for a pair of moose deer's horns for the Elector ; and I wish I knew where to get them, I would willingly pay for them."

Several of the letters refer to the obtaining of French wine from Dublin. French wine imported into Ireland seems to have been an object of great desire amongst the official persons in England, and there are constant requests from Addison, Francis Gwyn, and others to Mr. Joshua Dawson to contrive to send hogsheads of it to England—Irish usquebaugh was also in requisition.

In a letter of Mr. Pulteney to Joshua Dawson (dated 16 September, 1712) [*Carton 6, No. 1,763*]. He informs him that fifty bottles of Irish usquebaugh are required for a friend of his at the Court of Denmark, who sends £20 to be laid out in the purchase. If it cost less (and the best as I am informed are sold for six shillings per bottle), you are to buy as many more bottles as shall come within that sum of £20, to be consigned to Hamburg, Elsinor, or Copenhagen. Enclosed in this letter is a scrap of paper with the following words :—"The William of Dublin, George Russell, master, for Hamburg, shipped five dozen and four bottles of usquebaugh on board y^e above ship, and consigned to Mr. Charles Gore, merchant in Hamburg, for Daniel Pulteney, esq., Envoy to Denmark, this 27 November, 1712."

The following extracts from this volume of the Calendar will explain not only the system of the Calendaring, but also the nature of the documents.

EXTRACTS FROM CALENDAR NOW IN PROGRESS.

Carton 2, No. 184.—Duke of Ormonde to Lords Justices.—

Designs in France as to invasion of Scotland or Ireland—Privateers taken by the Seafort—Trim prisoners to be reprieved and transported—Great number of privateers on the western coast: Admiralty's precautions: negligence of the "Faversham"—Half-pay officers—Charges of Parliament not fully set forth—Embarkation of clothing.

London, 2
May, 1704.*Carton 2, No. 206.—Sir William Robinson to Mr. Dawson.—*

Refers to his not having been lately with Sir John Temple—Still declines to pay the charge of £12 16s. for the postage of Van Homrigh's book—Complains that Lord Walden has been disengaged by the frigate's not being sent to receive him, and that "our mighty speaker and Lord Blessington" have been given the warrant instead.

London,
24 June,
1704.*Carton 2, No. 210.—Sir William Robinson to Joshua Dawson.—*

The book of Van Homrigh released from Post-house for moiety of the demand—Irish Accounts—Disposition of "people of money to meddle with any security in Ireland, especially towards Ulster, it being, as they say, too near Scotland"—Sir William's approaching visit to "Que" [Kew].

London, 4
July, 1704.*Carton 2, No. 287.—R. Warre to Joshua Dawson.—*

Encloses letter from Lisbon; no news received from Gibraltar—English troops preparing to march into Alentigo—Dutch letters give accounts from Paris, which confirm the success before Gibraltar in the action of the 17th, wherein the French and Spaniards were repulsed with very great loss, and further that there was a report in Paris that the siege was raised.—No progress made by the French before Verrue.

Whitehall,
1 March,
1704-5.*Carton 3, No. 336.—J. Burchett to Joshua Dawson.—*

Convoy asked for the Unity Flyboat laden with stores for Her Majesty's naval service from Milford to Kinsale; afterwards from Kinsale to Dublin, where "she is to go for a lading of black Irish marble for St. Paul's Cathedral," and finally back to Milford or Bristol.

Admiralty
Office, 25
August,
1705.*Carton 3, No. 391.—Duke of Ormonde to Lords Justices.—*

Death of Lord Ch. Baron Donellan: The Lord Treasurer leaves the new appointment entirely to the Duke; the Duke's suggestion thereon: Baron Echlin too infirm of body: Mr. Attorney-General having a great estate and married into a titled family, might accept the title of Baron and Peer of Ireland, but if not he cannot be refused the vacancy, and then Sir R. Levinge would be Attorney-General, and Mr. Bernard Solicitor-General; a favour might be done to Baron Echlin's son: Mr. Keightly to act in the matter confidentially and intermediately.

London, 5
January,
1705.*Carton 3, No. 562.—R. Powys to Joshua Dawson.—*

Warrant ordered to be prepared as to a matter between the Countess of Dorchester and Lady Russell, as to their several Letters Patents as "Lady Russell is too powerful a Teizer" to be delayed—Memorial of his Grace [Duke of Ormonde] to be referred to Commissioners of the Revenue, desiring his contract of £3,500 a year for the Butlerage to be made up fifteen years—Union passed the Scotch Parliament.

Whitehall,
23 Jan.
1706-7.

Carton 3, No. 600.—R. Powys to Joshua Dawson.—Refers to a subject on which Mr. Southwell having offered a letter of the Lords Justices to the Duke of Ormonde, his Grace said it would be time enough for doing "that matter" when he was in Dublin: surprised at Mr. Southwell's hesitation on this affair: Neither his Grace ("great a general as he is") or Mr. Southwell, nor the Lords Justices "had courage enough to attack soe formidable an enemy as my Lady Dorchester."

Whitehall,
20 March,
1706-7.

Carton 3, No. 780.—Sir W. Robinson to Joshua Dawson.—*(Seal,* a chev.: between three bucks trippant. *Crest,* a stag's head erased)—Lord Ranelagh's thanks—Downfall of Vanburgh, the banker, in London—The Upper House and the Commons engaged with Lord Peterborough's business: "some people of opinion that my lord is like to have but y^e second best, as any may judge when they say that Spaine was rather lost by the transactions of 1706 rather than in 1707: that party called the Whiggs are his enemies, and the other party his friends: there's a paradox for you and your Royal Society to unfold."

London, 17
January,
1707-8.

Carton 3, No. 796.—B. Butler to Joshua Dawson.—Alterations at Court: the chief manager thereof, Mr. Secretary Harley: "it was some time before the Duke of Marlborough got the better of him" . . . "'tis sayd her Majesty is very uneasy, and that her indisposition proceeds more from her minde than body"—Details of the ministerial changes: Harley will come into play again before long, "for the elections will certainly be more with the Torys than Whiggs."—Mr. Escourt's play—Her Majesty's birth-day celebrated with more pomp at the Castle of Dublin than in London—Ministerial surmises—"There is a story in town, how true I can't tell, you shall have it; that at the councill, when Ld. Marl [borough] sayd he could not serve any longer, several of the lords gave their opinions that if my ld. layd down his commission, that we had none able to command the forces, nor none that had such interest with they allies as his Grace, on which Lord Wharton shud say that he thought there was one as able and every way as well qualified to head the English army, and one who he thought should be better known to the English, and that he was not ashamed to name him, which was the Elector of Hanover: this they say made everybody there mute."

London, 14
February,
1707-8.

Carton 4, No. 863.—George Dodington to John Pratt.—Details of the battle of Oudenarde, with "some circumstances of this truly great and glorious victory, which are not in the prints, but are such as I have very good authority for"—Captain William Maritt, a French pensioner, to be one of the captains to serve in y^e Spanish establishment.

6 July,
1708.

Carton 4, No. 936.—Charles Dering to Joshua Dawson.—Death of the Prince [George of Denmark]—Particulars of his dying moments; "dyed in his chair; his face as black as a sloch two hours before he expired: the Queen upon her knees kissing his hand till she was put away, a quarter of an hour before his death by Lady Marlborough and Admiral Churchill into another room, that she might not see him

breath his last, and when he was actually dead they carried her down the back stairs, and putt her into Lady Marlborough's coach, the Duchess and Lady Hyde with her, and brought Her Ma^v to St. James's: H. M. has been mighty averse to the opening his body, butt the physicians assuring her that he could not keep without it she has att last consented to it"—Mr. Pulteney and allowance to Mr. Dawson his deputy—Squire Palmer.

London, 29
October,
1708.

Carton 5, No. 1,478.—Edward Southwell to Joshua Dawson.—

Guiscard's attempted assassination of Mr. Harley: This being the inauguration day there was a great deal of company at Court: the Queen had a touch of the gout, and did not see the company, only her own servants: Monsr. Guiscard, who was present, having been arrested, it is supposed for correspondence with France, drew a penknife and stabbed Mr. Harley; it pleased God that it hit against the middle bone of his stomach, so that the penknife broke short off, and left the piece in; the Lords drew their swords, and Mr. St. Johns "run him into the belly," and the Duke of Newcastle gave him another wound: Guiscard, who owns he meant the stroke for Mr. St. John, and is sorry it happened to Mr. Harley, is sent to Newgate.

London, 8
March,
1710-11

Carton 5, No. 1,601.—J. Williams to Joshua Dawson.— Prince

Eugene arrived here on Saturday, and had on Sunday a private audience: our Court bent and resolved on a peace; believes it is out of the power of Prince Eugene, even with the Emperor's interest, to persuade Her Majesty to carry on the war, especially since Spain or any part of it seems so irretrievable by any other means than by a treaty —The "D. of M." in disgrace: is informed that the Elector of Hanover is to command the forces in Flanders; if so, it is hoped the Whigs will be contented, since they grumble much at the thoughts of the D. of Ormonde being sent thither.

London, 8
January,
1711.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. BERNARD BURKE, Ulster.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle,

1st February, 1871.

APPENDIX No. 2.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF IRELAND.

INSTRUCTIONS by the Right Honorable the MASTER of the ROLLS, as to the duties to be performed in the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, in relation to DEEDS and MUNIMENTS of TITLE of PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Deeds and Muniments of Title of Public Departments in Ireland may be received and kept at the Public Record Office, subject, unless by special order of the Master of the Rolls, to the following regulations:—

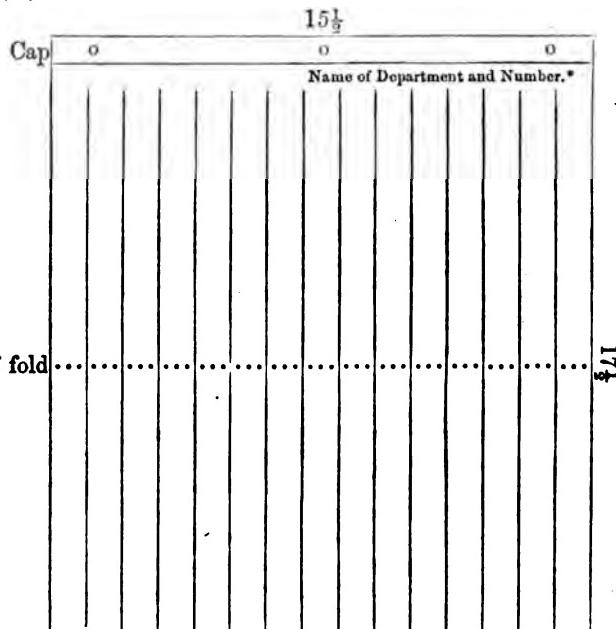
As to such Deeds and Muniments executed after the 1st of August, 1870;

They must be on parchment.

The sheets not to be less than 17 inches, nor to exceed $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, by 15 and not exceeding $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width; to be engrossed lengthwise, as in diagram.

Where any Instrument consists of more sheets than one, it is to be capped across the width, as in diagram.

Each Instrument must bear the name of the department from which it comes, written or impressed, together with its current consecutive number at the top left hand corner (* in diagram) as, "Customs, Ireland, 1,"



A Specimen Deed may be inspected at the Public Record Office.

No Deed or Mument lodged under this Order shall be taken out of the Public Record Office without the written order of the Master of the Rolls; nor shall the same be opened to inspection otherwise than on order of the Master of the Rolls, or on written requisition from the Head or Secretary of the Department to which it may belong.

A receipt shall be given by the Deputy or Assistant Deputy Keeper for each Instrument, in the following form:—

Received from the Department of
Ireland, an Instrument, No. _____, for deposit in the Public
Record Office, subject to the Regulations in the Instructions of the
Master of the Rolls of the 7th of May, 1870.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1870.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R.

APPENDIX No. 3.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of JOHN O. OVEREND, Esq., on the TRANSFER and PART REMOVAL of the RECORDS of the COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

In conjunction with Mr. Berry, from whom I received the greatest assistance, I commenced, on the 5th of April, 1870, the actual arrangement and preparation of the Records and Documents of the Court of Exchequer for removal to this department. The collection was contained in thirteen rooms. Three of these were used for the purposes of the Consolidated Writ Office; but as there was a large number of Law Exchequer Records stored in them, I had the presses therein numbered consecutively with those contained in the other rooms. I continued the series from the Queen's Bench offices, commencing with press No. 1,205, and ending with No. 1,569, being in all 364 presses. For further facility of reference, I have had the names of the several offices given in the Transfer Book. The offices or rooms in which the Records were deposited were named, respectively,

The Rules office, two rooms ; Record office, two rooms ; Master's office, two rooms ; Chief Clerk's office, one room ; Pleadings office, one room ; Revenue office, one room ; Stamp office, one room ; Consolidated Writ office, three rooms.

The Records which I have transferred from these repositories chiefly consist of the Law Exchequer collection, and some Records that were formerly preserved in the Equity side of the court, and placed in the custody of the Master of the Exchequer by order of 9th December, 1852. Mention is made, and a list given, of this latter class in the Appendix to your second Report, page 91.

There were also removed some documents belonging to the Revenue side of the Exchequer, but which must not be confounded with the casual Revenue Records, reported on in Appendix No. 9 to your last Report.

The Law Exchequer Records may be placed under three heads, namely :—The Pleadings, the Record, and the Rules departments.

The Pleadings department had the custody of all documents prior to the marking of judgment. The arrangement and removal of the Records connected with this department occupied a considerable time, as I had to dovetail the collection with the portion of the Pleadings brought from the vaults and rooms of Benchers' Building, and placed temporarily in the Treasury vaults. The most of the collection so removed had been arranged and labelled by the late Mr. James F. Ferguson, according to terms and years, tied in brown-paper parcels, and placed in sacks. The work of interpolation was very tedious, and cost a good deal of time and labour, as the contents of no less than 305 sacks were examined and interpolated. In Appendix No. 7 of your second Report, further information will be had with regard to these sacks.

The Record department had the charge of all documents consequent upon and dealing with Judgments. The Records belonging to this department were generally in good order, and easily removed. Although I have entered, labelled, and made all arrangements for transferring the Debt and Case Judgment Rolls, I have not yet actually removed them, as no arrangement has been come to with regard to assigning and satisfying the judgments entered thereon, and performing the other duties connected therewith, after removal, by the officers of the court. The

Final Judgment Books—the indexes to these Rolls—have consequently not been transferred ; and as they contain the references to the Judgment Pleadings, as well as to the Enrolments, the Judgment Pleadings remain here without Indexes.

The Records belonging to the Rules department were removed in the year 1869. A list of the collection was given in your second Report, page 15.

The documents of the Revenue department were in much disorder. Enrolments of "Deeds of Exchange of Glebe Lands," "Exemplifications," "Deeds," &c., that will require further arrangement, were found amongst them, and will be treated of in a future report. A number of affidavits that appeared to belong to the Equity side of the Exchequer, were brought from the Revenue office ; I have handed them over to the Equity collection.

The Records connected with the Equity side of the Exchequer were in excellent order, having been carefully arranged and labelled by the late Mr. James F. Ferguson ; these I have also handed over to the Equity collection.

I proceed to enumerate the principal classes of documents removed, in dictionary order, noticing under each head how far indexed.

Affidavits are of five classes, viz. :—Common Affidavits, Affidavits of Service in Ejectment, Redocketing Affidavits, Affidavits of Service of Writs, and Affidavits to Register Warrants of Attorney.

Affidavits Common, 1737–1850, form a very regular series, H. 1744 only being missing. Under the other classes will be given the dates at which different series were from time to time placed under this head. Indexed in Affidavit Books, 1808–1849. The book for 1850 was not transferred, as it contained later dates.

Affidavits, Contempt in, 1760–1806, from which latter date they were kept as Common Affidavits, except for Hil. 1837, when they were kept on a separate file, but with what object I am unable to state. No Index.

Affidavits of Debt, M. 1803–1840, Indexed in the Affidavit Books from 1808.

Affidavits for Redocketing Judgments, 1828–1844. The Redocketing of Judgments was abolished by the 7th & 8th Vic., c. 107. The Indexes to these are kept in the Judgment Registration Office, and have not been transferred.

Affidavits to register warrants of Attorney, 1840–4. There is only one file of these. The warrants in some instances are attached to the Affidavits. The Affidavits filed subsequently to 1844 have not been removed as they are on the same file with others of a later date than 1850. No Index.

Affidavits of service in Ejectment, 1733–1850. There are several files wanting prior to 1746, from which year they are arranged in terms. A paper copy of the Declaration served, is in all cases attached to the Affidavit. Indexed from 1808 in Affidavit Books.

Affidavits of service of Notices of persons tendered as bail at bar for Defendants ; only one bundle, 1794–1801. No Index.

Affidavits of service of Rules for Judgment, 1793–1823. A regular series, Indexed from 1808 in Affidavit Books.

Affidavits of service of Subpaenas, 1760–1840. Irregular to 1805. From 1810 to 1832, they were filed along with the Affidavits of service of Writs : the series was continued in 1832. These were the proceedings against members of Parliament, &c., by Common Law Subpoena—Indexed from 1808 in Affidavit Books.

Affidavits of service of Writs, M. 1803–1850, of Capias ad Respondendum : attached to each affidavit is the Writ of Capias, and an affidavit made

by the Plaintiff or his attorney, stating his knowledge of the Defendant, and that he believed him to be personally served. Indexed from 1808 in *Affidavit Books*.

Affidavits of Witnesses' Expenses, 1807-14. A solitary file. Indexed from 1808 in *Affidavit Books*.

Attorneys, Documents relating to the admission of, 1767-1850 : were handed over to the custody of the Master of the Exchequer, on the abolition of the Equity Exchequer in 1850. They are made up in yearly bundles, and consist of the Stamp office certificate, certificate from Queen's Inns and other papers necessary for admission. There are a few gaps. From 1835 they contain the Petitions of Apprentices for admission. No Index.

Attorneys, Petitions of Apprentices to be admitted, 1713-1835, from which latter year they are placed with the Documents relating to the admission of Attorneys. No Index.

Roll of Oaths of 1776-1837. There is a gap from 1801 to 1829. The Roll subsequent to 1837, containing the oaths after 1850 has not been removed.

Yearly lists of 1734-1825 are in volumes. There are many missing.

Appearance Books, Rev. Ex. 1764-1850, 2 vols. containing the entry of Appearances of Defendants at the suit of the Crown.

Awards, see *Consents*.

Bail Books, 1802-1839.

Briefs, 1830-1849, lodged in cases along with other papers, for the purpose of facilitating the making up of orders of the Judges, &c. They properly belong to the parties leaving them, but never have been called for.

Case Judgments consist of all Final Judgments other than Debt. Up to the year 1835, they were arranged in the various classes mentioned below. From 1835 to 1844, they were entered in the following manner. The Attorney coming in to mark Judgment, lodged with the chief Clerks a sum of money necessary for stamp duty and fees. The officers then made up the Judgments, and at the end of the term, each officer gave in the Judgments marked by him for enrolment. The Pleadings were then labelled with the clerk's name, sending them in as "Stewart's Judgments," "Maguire's Judgments," &c. This system caused considerable confusion in their arrangement during that period. From the year 1844 the Judgments were all placed on one file, irrespective of class, and simply entitled Judgment Pleadings. In marking a case Judgment, all the Pleadings in the cause are taken off their respective files, and attached to the summary or certificate of Judgment, and an entry is made in the Pleadings Book of the date of their being taken off. Judgment Pleadings were enrolled at length up to 1850. Under this class fall Judgments—

On Confession and in Ejectment, 1764-1792. A gap from 1764 to 1786 ; from which year to 1792 they are tolerably regular. Indexed in the Final Judgment Books.

On Confession; H. 1769—H. 1835 : are in very regular order, 1825 being the only year missing since 1800. Indexed in the Final Judgment Books.

By Default and on Confession, T. 1740-1830 run in very irregular order, a great many years and terms being wanting. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

In Ejectment, H. 1756—H. 1835. These do not include Judgments where trial was had. (See *Judgments on Postea*.) Nor Judgments in Ejectment on Consent. (See *Judgments on Confession*.) Though the first file we have is for H. 1756, they don't commence as a regular series

until 1790, from which year there are but a few terms missing. These Judgments were formerly indexed in books called "Plaintiffs' Books" afterwards, and until 1844, in the Interlocutory Judgment Books : from 1844 they are indexed in the Final Judgment Books. But at all times when the Defendant took defence, and Judgment was had on Postea or Consent, they were Indexed in the Final Judgment Books. None of these Indexes has yet been removed.

On Inquisition, E. 1771–1835. From E. 1771 to 1790 there are many years and terms wanting. From 1790, with the exception of 1823 and 1833, they are in regular order. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

On Nil Dicit, 1745–1833. There are several breaks up to 1766, from which year to 1819 they run regularly. 1820–1, 1824–1827, 1829–30 are missing. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

On Postea and Inquisition, 1753–1802. There are only occasional terms in existence prior to 1782 : from that year to 1792 they are tolerably regular ; there is one term for 1794, and one file for 1802 : after this year they were kept on the *Postea* Files. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

On Postea, 1743–1835, are the Judgments marked on the finding of a jury. They commence with a solitary term for 1743, from which year till 1794 there are only a few isolated bundles : from 1794–1810, they remain in an almost unbroken series ; but from 1810 to 1815, there is a complete gap, as well from 1815 to 1817 : 1824 is also missing : another hiatus occurs between 1825 and 1828 : they finish as a separate series in 1835. They include Judgments in Ejectment where trial was had. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

On Sci Fa., H. 1743–T. 1846 : commence with one Term for 1743 ; the next is for M. 1769 : from 1771–1846, they are fairly regular, some terms being wanting ; but 1837 is the only year absent. Indexed in the Final Judgment Books.

Case Judgment Pleadings, E. 1835–1850.—The Judgment Pleadings from E. 1835 to 1843 were placed together, under the names of the respective chief clerks in the office, by whom the Judgments were prepared. From 1844, when the offices were reconstituted under the 7th & 8th Vic., c. 107, all Judgments marked, with the exception of Judgments on Sci. Fa., were kept together according to terms, each Judgment being numbered as it was entered. Judgments on Sci. Fa. were kept separately. Indexed in Final Judgment Books.

Certificates to Plead Double Matter, 1822–1849.—Made up in yearly bundles. No Index.

Cognovits, H. 1750–1850.—The Cognovit was the first step towards marking Judgment on Bond ; which Judgment was afterwards enrolled, and all subsequent action thereon, such as assignment, satisfaction, &c., taken upon the Roll, so that the Cognovit is seldom or ever referred to. They are indexed in the Final Judgment Books, the references to them being the same as to the Rolls.

Common Affidavits, 1737–1850. See *Affidavits*.

Consents, 1742–1850, form a very regular series, and are in good condition. They are arranged in yearly bundles. Submissions and Awards are kept and indexed with the Consents. There is no Index previous to 1840. The Index Book after 1847, containing entries subsequent to 1850, has not been removed.

Court Books, 1798–1850. See *Rule Books*.

Crown Bonds, Rev. Ex., 1715—14th May, 1850, are in fair condition ; they are kept in guard books. Vol. I., containing the first forty-nine Bonds, is not forthcoming. They are indexed from 1731 to 1836. As

the book from 1836 contained references to Bonds subsequent to 1850, it has not been removed.

Declarations, H. 1740–1850.—There are several years missing prior to 1784. From 1785 the series is complete. These are the Declarations in causes where judgment has not been marked; they do not include Declarations in Ejectment. See *Ejectments*. Indexed in Pleadings Books.

Declarations in Ejectment. See *Ejectments*.

Declarations, Second, in Ejectment, H. 1786–1849.—In causes not continued to judgment. From 1833 they are indexed in the Second Declaration Books, which are of a similar nature to the Pleadings Books, and contain the references to all defences and pleas filed to the Second Declarations. The indexes from 1845 to 1848 are not forthcoming.

Demurrers and Exceptions in Special Cases, 1830–1834.—No Index.

Demurrers. See *Pleas*.

Depositions, 1842–1849, of witnesses examined under a Commission, who were either unable from illness or distance to attend trials. Unindexed.

Deputations to Sub-Sheriffs, 1836–7, *Rev. Ex.*—From the High Sheriffs. No Index.

Ejectments, 1744–1850.—This series, though called and labelled “Ejectments,” consists properly of “Declarations in Ejectment” where judgment has not been entered. In good order and sequence from 1782. A paper copy of the Declaration is attached to the Affidavit of Service in Ejectment. See *Affidavits*. Ejectments are indexed in Ejectment Books from the year 1822. Pleas to Declarations in Ejectment are entered in the Second Declaration Books. See *Declarations, Second, in Ejectment*.

Ejectment, Pleas in. See *Pleas*.

Ejectment, Affidavits in, 1733–1850. See *Affidavits*.

Estreight Book, *Rev. Ex.*, 1849–1851, showing the fines imposed by every Court in each county.

Executions, returned, 1760–1850. The return of the Sheriff is on the back of each Writ. The Writs of Habere issued on Judgments in Ejectment were kept on these files, with the exception of those for 1838–1844, which were kept separately. See *Haberes*. They are indexed from 1825–1850.

Final Judgment Books.—Not yet removed.

Haberes, 1838–1844, with the return of the Sheriff on the back. They were kept on the Execution files before and after the above dates. See *Executions*. Indexed in Execution Books from 1825.

Indenture Books, 1770–1819, contain the entries of the Indentures of Attorneys' Apprentices. Unindexed.

Informations, *Rev. Ex.*, 1828–1849, made at the suit of the Crown. Indexed from 1828.

Inquisitions, *Rev. Ex.*, 1800–1850, taken in Revenue matters; they are not in very good order, and there is no Index.

Inquisitions, *Rev. Ex.*, taken under the 14th Geo. III., c. 95, “An Act to provide for the defence and security of the realm.” These Inquisitions refer to the purchase of various sites for the erection of Forts, Martello Towers, &c. They are principally for Donegal, Cork, and Galway. There is no Index.

Inquisitions, 1742–1850, returned to writs of inquiry issued upon Interlocutory Judgments for the purpose of assessing damages. From 1816 Scire Facias were kept with these Inquisitions. See *Sci. Fa.*

Judge's Reports and Counsel's Certificates, 1823–1849, lodged sometimes with other documents in the Rules Office in new trial motions, prior to the argument of cases in term. No Index.

Judgments, Case.—See *Case Judgments*.

Judgments on Confession and in Ejectment; on Confession; by Default and on Confession; in Ejectment; on Inquisition; on Nil Dicit; on Postea and Inquisition; on Postea; on Scire Facias.—See *Case Judgments*.

Judgment Pleadings.—See *Case Judgments*.

Judgments, Debt.—See *Cognovitis*.

Memorials, 1749–1850, of Indented Deeds of Assignments of Judgments. When a judgment was assigned, the deed of assignment was brought into the office along with the memorial. The deed and memorial were compared with the enrolment of the judgment to be assigned. The memorial was retained as a record in the office, but the deed was returned. A memorandum of the assignment was placed at the foot of the enrolment of the judgment, along with the date, term, and number of the memorial. A person making a search for a memorial must first search the Final Judgment Book for a reference to the judgment; and then, referring to the enrolment of the judgment, he will find the reference to the memorial. The earliest memorials are for the year 1749. There are occasional gaps down to 1770, from which year there are not any files missing. They were recently bound in book shape, which makes them much more easy of reference. For the enrolments of memorials see *Memorial Rolls*.

Memorial Rolls, 1736–1850, are the enrolments of the Memorials of Indented Deeds of Assignments of Judgments. They commence in the year 1736, while the original Memorials are in existence only from the year 1749. The only roll missing is that for the year 1788. The references to these enrolments are obtained in the same manner as to the memorials themselves; the number of each memorial on the roll being identical with that of the original. In a return made by the Clerk of the Alphabets of the Court of Exchequer to the Record Commissioners, which will be found in vol. i., p. 180, of their Reports, it is stated "that the enrolment of memorials commenced in 1736, but was discontinued in 1766, and that no reason could be given for such discontinuance." As I found the Memorial Rolls from 1766 in a different place from the rest, I apprehend they must have escaped his observation.

Negative Searches, prior to the year 1844. They are unindexed.

Nil Scire Facias, H. 1753–1822.—Process to reviving Judgments: very irregularly preserved. Unindexed.

Non Est Inventus, 1753–M. 1820.—Writs so returned, several gaps between 1753 and 1797. No Index.

Notices of Motion, H. 1835–1849, lodged with the Clerk of the Rules. Unindexed.

Office Books, 1811–1848.—See *Rule Books*.

Pleadings Books, E. 1715–1850. The volumes for the following dates are missing:—1724–1728, 1732, 1736, 1741–1746, 1750–1752, 1756–1758. For the years 1840–1 there are special books for the cases brought by Lewis & Co. ("Topographical Dictionary"). The Pleadings in each suit, with the exception of cases on *Scire Facias* and in *Ejectment*, which are entered in other books, are all indexed in these volumes. The declaration is entered first, the plea next, and the other documents filed in the nature of pleadings in the order of their dates. *Posteas* and *Consents* have always been entered in separate books.

Pleadings, 1741–1850, a miscellaneous collection, consisting of Decla-

rations, Pleas, Defences, and other Pleadings, in cases where judgment was marked as well as where judgment was not marked. There are many gaps, and the whole series has been very irregularly preserved. The Pleadings in cases brought by Lewis & Co. are kept separately. There are some parcels labelled "Pleadings off," which means Pleadings that were taken off the proper Pleadings File, for the purpose of having judgment marked, and judgment not having been entered were never returned. In many cases there are several series for the same period. The indexes to these Records are in the Pleadings Books above mentioned, except in cases where judgment was had, when the Final Judgment Books are the proper indexes.

Pleas to Declarations, 1835–1850.—The first year in which this series was kept separately is 1835, from which year they continue with regularity to 1850, when the procedure was altered. These contain only the Pleas to Declarations where judgment has not been marked, and do not include Pleas to Declarations in Ejectment. For indexes see *Pleadings Books*.

Pleas in Ejectment, 1776–1850, consist of all Pleas and Defences filed to Second Declarations in Ejectment; in fair order. There are but few years missing. Indexed in Second Declaration Books.

Pleas of Confession, 1744–1850; form a regular series from 1791.

Pleas to Scire Facias, 1696–1850.—A very irregular series. The only indexes are the Scire Facias Books from 1840–1850.

Posteas and Inquisitions, 1771–E. 1786.—There are only a few files of these. There are no indexes.

Posteas, 1745–1850.—Posteas are generally written on, or attached to the "Abstract for Nisi Prius." This series consists of the Posteas where judgment has not been entered. The earliest is for the year 1745, from which year they continue in reasonably good order, there being few gaps after 1781. They are indexed from the year 1825–1846. The index book from 1846 to 1850 has not been transferred, as it contains the references to Posteas filed after 1850.

Posteas, Rev. Ex., 1815–1850.—In Crown cases. There are no Indexes.

Recognizance Books, Rev. Ex., 1663–1788, contain the entries of Recognizances entered into by order of the Court, conditioned for the payment of rent to the Crown out of lands, on a custodiam, made out by the Clerk of the Pipe. Indexed.

Recognizance Books.—See *Sheriffs*.

Redocketing Affidavits.—See *Affidavits*.

Requisitions to enter Rules, 1846–1849.—Before a rule could be entered, the party concerned had to lodge a requisition on a stamped form. They are useless and fill two sacks.

Reports, 1804–1850.—On orders to *tot*; commence in 1804; there are many gaps to the year 1837, from which time they extend regularly to 1850. Unindexed.

Records issued and made out, 1826–1844, for trials at *Nisi Prius*; made up, generally in three or four parcels for each year. No index.

Rule Books, Rev. Ex., 1704–1850.—In cases at the suit of the Crown, there are some gaps to 1779, from which year to 1850 they are complete, and are indexed.

Rule Books, Law, consist of three classes, viz., the *Court Book*, E. 1798–1850; the *Rule Book*, 1658–1849; *Office Rule Book*, 1811–1848.

The *Court Book* is that in which the orders are taken down shortly in Court by the officer, as they are made by the Judge. The earliest is for E. 1798, there are some years and terms missing up to 1850. They are indexed.

The *Rule Book* is that in which the orders are entered at length, on payment of stamp duty. Between 1658 and 1780 there are some gaps; from 1781 there is a volume for each term. They are indexed.

Office Rule Books contain the side bar orders of the court. They commence with one volume for 1811; from 1821 to 1844 they are in perfect order; and end with solitary books for 1846 and 1848. They are indexed.

Scire Facias, 1789-1802.—These are the writs in actions of Scire Facias not carried to judgment. From 1816 they were placed with the Inquisitions—see *Inquisitions*. During the interval between 1802 and 1816 they were kept with the “Pleadings”—see *Pleadings*. The only Scire Facias Books found, commence from 1840, and come down to 1850.

Second Declarations in Ejectment, 1786-1849—See *Declarations, second, in Ejectment*.

Sheriffs' Recognizance Books, Rev. Ex., 1789-1821, contain the entries of Recognizances to be accountable entered into by High Sheriffs.

Satisfactions, 1768-1850. The earliest is for 1768; they run in regular chronological order from 1814 to 1850. A memorandum of the satisfaction is placed at the foot of the enrolment of the judgment, and signed by an attorney. The indexes to them, being necessary for consulting the rolls retained, have not yet been removed.

Submissions and Awards—See *Consents*.

Suggestions, 1781-1850, of revivor, &c. Not indexed.

Warrants of Attorney, E. 1834-1850.—They commenced to be filed in E. 1834, under the 39th General Order of that year. Formerly the bond and warrant were merely produced by the attorney on entering judgment, who retained both in his custody. They are bound in volumes, and are indexed up to 1849. The book for 1850, containing references to warrants filed subsequently to that year, has not been transferred.

Writs and Indentures of Appraisement, Rev. Ex., 1828-1850.—Taken at the suit of the Crown previous to informations being made. No index.

Attached to this Report is a list of Miscellaneous documents, forming no regular series, a list of the Equity Exchequer Records, and a list of the MSS. collections of the late Mr. James F. Ferguson. I also beg to refer to the schedule annexed, showing the number of sacks emptied, and of pieces interpolated with those brought from the Benchers' Building.

I am very much indebted to the officers of the Court of Exchequer for the assistance and courtesy I received from them during the work of removal.

The following is an alphabetical list of miscellaneous documents removed, forming no regular series:—

Aghavoe Parish, Papers relating to, 1821-3.

Allegiance, Oaths of, under 13th and 14th Geo. III., 1820-8.

Attorneys, Roll of, 1762-6.

Attorneys, Roll of Oaths of, not to employ Popish Barristers or Apprentices under 7th Geo. II., 1777-1792.

Bond Book, M. 1691-M. 1730.

Deeds, 1 bundle, *circa* 1730, connected with Lord Palmerston, when Chief Remembrancer.

Docket Book, 1829-1830.

Etreight Book, 1849-1851.

Fine Books, 1797-1824.

- Judges' Report, *Jagoe v. Hungerford*.
 Leading Orders, Book of, 1734-1739.
 Letters, 1 bundle, belonging to Lord Palmerston, when Chief Remembrancer, *circa* 1730.
 Law Arguments, Lists of,
 Memorandum Books, 1821-1850—28 vols.
 Oaths, Roll of, 1784-1843, taken by Public Officers.
 Petitions for Reducement of Fines and Recognizances.
 Records (special) *Minchin v. Allen*.
 " *Lewis v. Dunne*.
 " " not compared, 1 file.
 Reducement of Fines, Entry Book of, 1812-37.
 Rule Book, Ch. Rem., 1835-50.
 Rule Book in Insolvent Cases, 1820-1.
 Scire Facias and Levaris, on which renewals have gone out.
 " on which judgments have been entered, 1775-8.
 " Writs, 1697-1796.
 " William IV.
 " One file not acted on.
 Sequestration Accounts, one file.
 Sheriffs, Lists of, who have been sworn in at the Court of Exchequer from 4th February, 1786-1803.
 " Abstracts of Writs issued to, 1849-50.
 " Nominated, a List of, 1732-77.
 " Account Book, 1844-50.
 Special Jury Lists (struck by Master).
 Summons Books, 1835-49.
 Writs, Entry Book of, Rev. Cases, 1844-50.
 " New Book of, H. 1732.
 " Returned, Book of, 1722.

The following is a list of the Records connected with the Equity side of the Exchequer, transferred from the Master's office :—

- Rolls of Adventurers' Certificates.
 " Connaught Certificates.
 " Decrees of Innocents.
 " " Forty-nine Lots."
 " Quit-rent Reducements.
 Pipe Rolls, 45 & 46 Henry III.
 Mémoranda Rolls.
 Decree Rolls (continuation of the Memoranda Rolls).
 Communia Rolls.
 Originalia Rolls, 35 Elizabeth to Charles II.
 Originalia Writ, James II.
 Estreat of Inquisitions, William III.
 Inquisitions.
 Repertory to Inquisitions, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Philip and Mary, Elizabeth (Ex. p. Rem.)
 " to Inquisitions, James I. and Charles I. (Ex. p. Rem.)
 Calendar of Inquisitions in Ch. Rem.'s office, 14-25 Henry VIII.
 Repertory to Mem. Rolls, Edward I., II., III.
 " Edward VI., Philip and Mary, 30-7 Eliz.
 " 1-29 Elizabeth.
 " James I. and Charles II.
 " Charles II.

- Book of Sheriffs' Accounts, 1655-6.
 Repertory to Com. Rolls, 1605-27.
 Repertory to Originalia, indexed, 1603-26.
 " " 1627-36.
 " " 1637-41.
 Alphabet of Decrees of Innocents and Certificates of Adventurers,
 Soldiers, &c.
 Alphabet of Claimants' names, 1654-5.
 Alphabet of Reducement of Quit-rents and of Connaught Certifi-
 cates, 1690.
 Book—Orders of Court of Claims, 6 June, 1654-10 March, 1654.
 Book of Orders in Exchequer on Claims and English Pleadings, H.
 1655-November, 1657.
 Book Decrees of Court of Claims, 25 July-14 October, 1654.
 1655.
 The fourth Journal of Commissioners under Act of Settlement (Ex.
 P. R.), 11 March 1666-13 December, 1667.
 Order Book of Commissioners of Reducement, 1669-1709.
 1679-97.
 Book of Homage Fines, E. 1610-M. 1612.
 A book of lands passed on surrenders of Connaught chargeable with
 respite of Homage, 1612-1632.
 Book of Homage fines, E. 1627-T. 1629.
 Part of Book of Homage Fines, 1629-32.
 Book of Homage Fines, 1629-32.
 Book of Respite of Homage Fines, 1625-6.
 1635-8.
 " " 1639-41.
 Book Entries of Acquittances for Homage, 1632-9.
 Book of Lands for which Fines for respite of Homage were paid
 during the reign of James I.
 Book of Fines and Amerciaments, 1656-65.
 Inventory of Utensils in Custom Houses, 1663.
 Appearances on Sci. Fa., 1690.
 Book of Attainders (William and Mary), Ex. P. Rem.
 Book of Subsidies, 1661-70.
 Sheriffs' Accounts, 1666-93.
 Valor Beneficiorum (Ex. p. Rem.)
 Registers' Book : Commission of Ecclesiastical Causes, 1570-73.
 " A Booke of Orders with the true answeringe of the Quene's Mat.
 Revenue, 10th, in the Realme of Ireland, 1574"—16th Elizabeth.
 Book of Entry of King's Letters and Orders of Council, Charles II.
 Ancient Statutes and Ordinances, Tr. Rem.
 Red Book of the Exchequer.
 Black
 Inquisition Indenture and Commission (Henry VI. and Charles I.)
 Liber Tenuriarum, Ultonia.
 " " Momonia.
 " " Lagenia.
 " " Conacia.

The following is a list of MSS., collections of the late Mr. James Ferguson, transferred from the Master's Office with the above-mentioned Records.

- Exchequer Records, Edward III.-Anne.
Eq. Exchequer Orders, 1604-1618.
" " 1618-1638.

Eq. Exchequer Orders, 1638-1673.
 Rev. Exchequer Orders, 1592-1657.
 " 1657-1666.
 Repertory, Mem. Rot., Edward III.-Richard II.
 " Henry IV.-Henry V.
 " Henry VI.
 " Edward IV.-Henry VIII.
 " Edward VI.-Elizabeth.
 " Elizabeth.
 " James I.-Cromwell.
 " Charles II.

Index, to Mem. Rot., No. 1.

 " 2.
 " 3.
 " 4.

Repertory, Com. Rot.

Index,
 Repertory to Excheq. Inquisitions, Counties, A-G.
 " " G-L.
 " " L-

Index to Excheq. Inquisitions, Co. Dublin.

 " " No. 1.
 " " 2.
 " " 3.
 " " 4.

Repertory, Adventurers' Certificates.

 " Decrees of Innocents.

The eight volumes next mentioned were purchased by the Government from Mr. J. F. Ferguson's executrix, as appears by a printed memorandum pasted on the fly-leaf of the first volume :—

"These collections from the Remembrance Rolls of the Exchequer, in eight volumes, made by James Frederick Ferguson, esq., Secretary to the late Commission for arranging the Records of the Exchequer, were purchased at his decease, in the month of December, 1855, from his executrix, by means of a grant from the Lords of the Treasury, together with a complete series of Indexes to the Ancient Records of the Court, compiled by him. These collections comprise also some extracts from the Rolls by the late William Lynch, esq., author of 'Feudal Dignities in Ireland,' to whom Mr. Ferguson was some time assistant.

"(Signed), " ROBERT HITCHCOCK, Master, Exchequer.
 January, 1858."

Vol. 1. Edward I., II., III.
 " 2. Richard II., Henry IV., and V.
 " 3. Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII.
 " 4. Henry VIII.
 " 5. Edward VI., Philip and Mary.
 " 6. Elizabeth, No. 1.
 " 7. " " 2.
 " 8. James I., Charles I. and II., James II., William III., Anne.

**LIST of the NUMBER of PIECES taken from the SACKS brought from
the BENCHERS' BUILDING, and interpolated with the RECORDS
brought from the Offices of the COURT of EXCHEQUER.**

Sacks.	Documents.	Pieces.
8	Judgments on Postea,	53
16	" on Inquisition,	101
9	" in Ejectment,	90
7	" on Sci. Fa.,	108
5	" on Postea and Inquisition,	36
19	" on Confession,	93
3	" by Default and on Confession,	22
2	" on Confession, and in Ejectment,	11
25	Nil Dicits,	183
3	Venires,	38
38	Declarations,	192
23	Pleadings,	151
1	Posteas and Inquisitions,	5
1	Inquisitions,	12
11	Ejectments,	126
9	Posteas,	64
2	Second Declarations,	11
9	Non Ests,	78
1	Levaris,	19
1	Nil Sci. Fa.,	9
1	Sci. Fa.,	11
1	Affidavits of Debt,	12
1	" of Service of Subpoenas,	23
1	" " Rules for Judgment,	10
3	" Capiases,	16
7	" in contempt,	115
1	Writs,	12
1	Capiases,	10
16	Injured Filings (miscellaneous),	102
80	Unlabelled, containing Cognovits,	201
	Posteas,	25
	Ejectments,	22
	Nil Dicits,	26
	Judgments on Inquisition,	11
	Inquisitions,	17
	Common Affidavits,	60
	Ejectment,	38
	Miscellaneous,	9
Total		2,122
305		

APPENDIX No. 4.

Rolls Chamber, Dublin,
14th May, 1870.

The Master of the Rolls begs to call the attention of Her Majesty's Judges of the Courts of Common Law to the circumstance that many of the Common Law Records now about to be removed to the Public Record Office will, after their lodgment, from time to time, be liable to have entries made thereon; and that, inasmuch as the officers of the Public Record Office have no authority to alter any Record, provision will have to be made as to the mode in which necessary entries may hereafter be effected by the proper officers or officer of the respective courts.

The Master of the Rolls has power to make orders regulating the management of the Record Office; but it would appear to him that for framing a satisfactory order touching alterations in the Records of the Common Law Courts, the joint action of the Judges would be eminently desirable. The Master of the Rolls begs to enclose Draft Instructions (red ink), which would appear to him to be sufficient to insure the all-important object of having such alterations authoritatively made.

This Draft has been framed in analogy to the order of the late Master of the Rolls, regulating the practice as to the entry of vacates, &c., on Records of the Court of Chancery, which the Master of the Rolls is informed has been found to work satisfactorily, and of which a copy (black ink) is enclosed.*

It would appear to the Master of the Rolls that it will be for the Judges to determine who shall be the officer or respective officers of the courts whose duty it will be to attend at the Public Record Office, and make such authorized entries; and that this point being determined by the Judges, the suggested instructions might be adopted. A suitable apartment has been prepared at the Record Office for the reception of officers attending on such business.

The urgency of this matter has been pressed on the Master of the Rolls by a most influential deputation of the Incorporated Law Society, who have pointed out the necessity of provision being made to ensure a regular practice in this respect, before the Records in question, now ready for removal, shall leave their present places of deposit.

INSTRUCTIONS, until further order, by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls in Ireland, as to the duties to be performed in the Public Record Office, in relation to entries on and fee-free Inspections of Records of the Superior Courts of Law.

When, in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland, it shall be necessary to make any entry in writing upon any Record or other document of such court, deposited in the Public Record Office, on the proper officer of such Superior Court attending at the Search Department of the Public Record Office, and delivering to the officer there in charge an Entry Docket, in the form annexed, signed by or on behalf of the Master of such court, and on his signing the usual Office Requisition for such record or other document, the same and all proper books in relation thereto shall be produced to him, and he may thereupon make such entry, and also every proper entry connected therewith in any Index or other Book of Reference in said department; and books shall be kept in the Public Record Office, containing lists of all such entries, with the dates thereof, under proper heads. And also,

* See Appendix No. 4 to Second Report.

when and so often as any person shall desire to inspect any such record or document, which, by the practice of Her Majesty's said courts, might, if not removed, have been inspected free of charge in the record department of such court ; on such person delivering an Inspection Docket in the form annexed, signed as aforesaid, and signing such requisition, the officer in charge of said Search Department of the Public Record Office shall permit such inspection to be had free of charge.

ENTRY DOCKET.*Court of**To*

The Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records :

Mr.

the proper Officer of this Court is authorized
to enter
on*Master.**Dublin,**of*

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INSPECTION DOCKET.*Court of**To*

The Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records :

Mr.

is authorized to inspect

free of charge.

*Master.**Dublin,**of*

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APPENDIX No. 5.

PLAN of RECORD REPOSITORIES of the COURT of EXCHEQUER.

APPENDIX No. 6.REPORT of WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, Esq., on the MS. Collections
of the late JAMES FREDERICK FERGUSON.

These collections, at present retained in the Search Room for purposes of reference, comprise altogether thirty-eight MS. volumes of various sizes.

Of these, eight large folio volumes consist of collections, extracts, and notes taken from the Memoranda Rolls of the Exchequer.

The greater portion of these volumes is in the handwriting of Mr. Ferguson ; but it is stated in a printed memorandum, prefixed to each volume, by authority of the late Master Hitchcock, that they also comprise extracts from the same Rolls by William Lynch, author of "Feudal Dignities." The value of these compilations is diminished by the want of an index.

Three small folio volumes are lettered on the back, "Equity Exchequer Orders from 1604 to 1673;" but on comparing them with the "Order Books, *ex parte* Chief Remembrancer," included in the Revenue Exchequer Collection (*vide* your Second Annual Report, p. 99), I find they are only a collection of extracts from the latter volumes. They are not indexed; and do not comprise any selections from the Order Book for 1604-5.

Two volumes of the same size as the last are entitled "Revenue Exchequer Orders, 1592-1666." These constitute a complete, but not very full, calendar to the "Order Books, *ex parte* Second Remembrancer," for the period in question. They are not indexed.

Eight volumes of a similar size, but bound in white linen, are devoted to a "Repertory to the Mem. Rolls from the reign of Edward III. to that of Charles II. But this Repertory is merely a fragmentary collection of extracts.

Four volumes consist of indexes to the Memoranda Rolls. But they do not altogether constitute anything like one complete index. They seem to have been made up from notes taken by the compiler at different intervals, as the chronological order which is followed in some portions of the lists is inverted in others. They do not seem to include any names appearing in the Rolls previous to the middle of the reign of Edward III.

One volume, is entitled "Repertory to Communia Rolls." But it is incomplete, consisting only of various extracts from the Originalia and Communia Rolls from 1606 to 1734.

One volume, lettered "Index to Communia Rolls," is also incomplete.

Three volumes consist of a brief calendar to the Exchequer Inquisitions, divided into counties in alphabetical order. It is not continued after Meath. The names of persons and places mentioned in the calendar are arranged in alphabetical order in the margin, which renders it a cause of regret that the calendar was not finished.

Four volumes of indexes to Exchequer Inquisitions. These volumes contain a general index to persons and places, under the heads of counties, arranged according to the numbers of the inquisitions in the list published by the Commissioners of Public Records; and are very useful, in the absence of a more perfect and comprehensive index.

One small quarto volume, lettered "Exchequer Inquisitions, Dublin," seems to have been intended as a kind of commonplace book, in index order. It contains entries and notes from the Memoranda Rolls, as well as from the Inquisitions.

One volume, lettered "Adventurers' Certificates," contains a list of persons, in index order, to whom certificates were given by the Court of Claims. It is imperfect; but is valuable so far as it goes, in giving the quantity and denomination of the lands set out to each person.

One volume of "Decrees of Innocents." The same observations used in reference to the last volume are applicable to this.

One volume, large folio, lettered "Exchequer Records from Edward III. to Anne," seems to have been kept as a sort of commonplace book, in index order.

APPENDIX No. 7.

PLAN of RECORD REPOSITORIES in the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.

APPENDIX No. 8.

**EXTRACT from REPORT of JAMES MILLS, Esq., on the RECORDS
removed from the COURT of COMMON PLEAS, 1870.**

The transfer of the Records of the Court of Common Pleas, already to a considerable extent prepared for removal, partly by Mr. Lopdell and myself, and partly by Mr. Moloney and Mr. M'Ghee, was commenced on the 23rd August, 1870.

The Records of the Court were contained in 258 presses distributed through a large fire-proof Record Room, two passages and seven offices; and on open shelves in another room on the top floor of the eastern wing of the Four Courts Building, and in sacks in two vaults in the basement of the same. The transfer was commenced with these sacks. A list of their contents existed; but in the then state of the sacks, reference to them would have been impossible, as they were crowded together without any reference to their order, and several which had lain upon the floor had rotted from contact with the damp stone. The list showed 162 sacks, but Nos. 11, 13, 18, and 67 were not found. Two unnumbered sacks (whose contents do not agree with the missing ones) made the number to be removed 160.

These sacks have been removed, cleansed, the contents of decayed sacks replaced in new ones, and the whole deposited in order in Bays 3 R, 3 S, 3 T, 3 U, and 2 S, not yet fitted up. Since their transfer 86 sacks have been opened, and their contents (1,319 bundles) catalogued; 239 bundles have been restored to their places with the Records removed from the offices. The following list shows the classes of documents thus treated:—

86 bundles of Cognovitis,	extending from	1720	to	1797
14 , " Declararations and Copied Pleadings, "		1804	"	1806
13 , " Pleas,		1802	"	1806
9 , " Issues and Judgments by Default, "		1804	"	1811
9 , " Interlocutory Judgment Pleadings, "		1794	"	1831
1 , " Final Judgments,		1800		
5 , " Ejectments and Scire Facias,		1801	"	1806
50 , " Declarations in Ejectment,		1786	"	1806
33 , " Posteas,		1733	"	1821
12 , " Posteas and Inquisitions,		1791	"	1818
5 , " Outlawry Affidavits,		1790	"	1799
2 Filacer's Rolls of Judgments,	{	1714	"	1726
	{	1814	"	1816

The documents in the Record Room and Offices were, for the most part, in good order, with sufficient Indexes. In many cases however, from the crowded state of the repositories, the minor series of Records had been much deranged. Several important classes, too, are without sufficient or any reference. The Recoveries of the Palatine Court of Tipperary have no Index whatever; Judgments in Ejectment against the Casual Ejector want reliable Indexes before 1821; two ineffectual searches have been made for documents of this class since the removal of the Common Pleas Records. The Indexes to Fines and Recoveries require completion—those to the Fines throughout, and those to the Recoveries from 1760 to 1821, supplementally to the existing references, which comprise only the term and year. The Fines, too, when being bound in portfolios have been in many instances disarranged, so as to

make reference more inconvenient. The Court Rolls before 1661 are also (except as regards the Recoveries) without Indexes ; but as a large number of the older Common Bench Rolls are contained in the collection transferred from the Birmingham Tower it may be advisable that the few of ancient date brought from the offices should be treated with them.

We subjoin an alphabetical list of the classes of Records removed and placed in Bays 3 E, 3 F, 3 G, and 3 H, indicating the periods over which they extend, and the means of reference to them, with such notes as appear necessary.

Account Books.

From Rules Office, 1784-6 and 1790-1821.

Prothonotary's and Masters' Books of Incidental Expenses of the Court, one for each quarter, 1821-50.

Acknowledgments of Deeds,

Mich. 1834 to 1850. *Index*, 1834-45. Certificates by a Judge or by Commissioners of the acknowledgment by married women of their voluntary consent to the Deeds in substitution of Fines and Recoveries enrolled in Chancery, with affidavits by persons acquainted with them as to their willingness and capacity, filed under 4 & 5 W. IV., c. 92, sec. 70 and 71. Bound in portfolios. Indexed in names of the women acknowledging, with number on file, date of Deed, date of acknowledgment, and locality of tenements affected by the Deed.

Affidavits (Common),

Easter 1804 to 1850 (irregular, 1679-1803). *Index*, 1804-50. Affidavits to ground motions, of service of notices, &c., on term files. Index Books entered alphabetically under the title of the cause, with number on file.

Affidavits in Ejectment,

1790-1850 (irregular, 1696-1789). *Index*, 1812 to T. 1850. Original Declarations in Ejectment with notice from Casual Ejector, and affidavits of service on the parties concerned. On term files. Indexed in the name of lessor of plaintiff with number on file.

Affidavits to ground marked Writs,

1803-50. *Index*, 1803-42. Affidavits of amount of the cause of action for which defendants might be held to bail, pursuant to 43 Geo. III., c. 53, 10 Geo. IV., c. 35, and 3 & 4 Vic. c. 105. On files. Index entered alphabetically under title of cause with number on file.

Affidavits for Orders to Tot,

1808-1841 (1810 wanting, and after 1828 very imperfect). Affidavits stating cause of action, and that Interlocutory Judgment had been obtained, with a Judge's fiat for the order to Tot annexed. See Reports.

Affidavits of Outlawry,

1790-1850. *Index*, 1808-34. Affidavits of service of writs for "Proclamation to the Outlawry," as process to enforce appearance, on files, for irregular periods. The files for 1804-5, 1807, 1843-6 are wanting. Index Books entered in name of defendant with number on the file.

Affidavits (Redocket),

1829 to T., 1844. Filed pursuant to 9 Geo. IV., c. 35, to obtain re-entry of Judgments. Bound in portfolios. Redocket Books removed to Office of Registrar of Judgments by 7 & 8 Vic., c. 90.

Affidavits of Service of Process,

1804-49. *Index*, 1812 T., 1844. Filed under 43 Geo. III., c. 53. On files. Indexed in title of cause in same books as the Affidavits in Ejectment.

Appearance Books,

1714-1850. Rough Books of Appearances, 1822-47. The Appearance Books contain entries of the appearances of defendants by their attorneys or otherwise, of special bail, and of defences in ejectment. Each book is indexed in names of causes from 1724, except 1750-5. From 1720-74 the entries of Bail were made at the end of each book, and usually with a separate Index. Books for 1730-9, 1759-66, 1774-8, 1788-91, and 1797-9 not found.

Attorneys.

Register Books of Licences, 1806-47, contain alphabetical lists of the names of Attorneys licensed to practise each year, their residence, and whether of more or less than three years' standing; 1809-10 and 1815-16 are wanting.

Petitions to be admitted, 1792 and 1820-50, with certificates where already admitted in King's Bench or Exchequer. Partly in portfolios and partly in irregular bundles.

Rolls of Oaths subscribed by Attorneys on their admission, 1714-1803 (the roll commencing 1804, extending to the present time, with Index Book from 1820, not removed).

Entries of enrolments of Apprentices' Indentures, 1801-15. One volume containing apprentices' names alphabetically, with masters' names, terms of service, and date of Indenture.

Indentures of Apprenticeship, 1799-1829. One bundle original indentures.

Stamp Office Certificates of payment of duty on apprentices' indentures, 1816-48, on one file.

Assignments of Judgments,

1736-1850. See *Memorials of*. There are also original Deeds of Assignment of Judgment, dating from 1781 to 1821, bundled according to the first letter of assignor's name. The letters F, G, K, L, R, and S only have been found.

Receipt Book for Deeds of Assignment of Judgment, 1834-42.

Assizes, Lists of Records at,

1820 and 1825, left in the office by Registrars.

Awards.

See *Submissions and Awards; Partition, Writs of*.

Bail

entered in Appearance Books, 1720-1850. Before 1774 these entries signed by persons becoming bail.

Bail pieces that have not been confirmed, 1848–50. One bundle containing bail pieces and affidavits of service of notice of persons tendered as bail.

Bills and Writs

against Peers and privileged persons, 1807–23 and 1829–49. In bundles, each for two or more years.

Certificates of Acknowledgments of Deeds.

See *Acknowledgments*.

Certificates (Counsels'),

1820–50. Certificates by counsel of necessity to plead double matter, for special juries, &c., filed in Rules Office to obtain entry of rules. In bundles, in bad order and very imperfect.

Certificates of Costs,

1848. Officers' Certificates of Taxed Costs. One file.

1821–32. Same on Outlawries. One file.

Certificates of no Appearance,

1804–43. Filed to obtain rule for entering Parliamentary Appearance, 43 G. III., c. 53. In bundles; very imperfect.

Certificates of no Plea,

1845, for rules for Judgment by Default. One file.

Certificates of Sum due,

1782–1835, 1838–40, and 1845–7. Filed by Attorneys when obtaining execution. On files.

Certificates of Parties' Names.

Certificates of the correctness of names and descriptions of parties attached to Judgments. One bundle, 1837–41, not filed.

Certified Copies and Negative Searches,

1814–21. One bundle.

Cognovitis,

Trinity 1800 to 1850 (irregular, 1720–99), Declarations with memorandum that defendant has confessed the action (*cognovit actionem*—whence the name) upon which Debt Judgments, or Judgments on a Bond and Warrant of Attorney were marked. For the period during which they are complete they may be found by the reference numbers in the Judgment Books.

Commissions,

one volume entries of Commissions to take affidavits and Special Bail, 1806–44, with a few of earlier date re-entered. (A Roll of these Commissions from 1821 not removed.)

A Book of Entries of all Documents which received the great seal of the Court, i.e., Exemplification of Recoveries and Commissions, 1821–42. One bundle original Commissions with great seal attached.

Consents for Judgment,

1788–1806, and 1838 to Trin. 1850. *Index*, 1784–1848. The first file of original Consents found is for 1802–6, but this is supplemented by a book containing full transcripts of Consents for Judgment from 1788–1804. The reference numbers in the Index Book do not agree with those in this volume, but a Consent may be found without much difficulty by its date. The entries are made alphabetically in defendant's

name. The indexes are in defendant's name, with dates of filing and of the rule for Judgment, and number on file.

Consents for Rules,

1796-1844. In bundles, imperfect, and requiring arrangement.

Copied Pleadings,

1811-1850. *Indexes*, 1835-50. Declarations removed from their own file to be copied. The Indexes appear to contain, besides the contents of the files, lists of all Documents copied each term in the Pleadings Department, with number of folios. On term files. The files for T. 1831; H. M. 1837; T. M. 1838; T. 1839; H. E. 1840; T. 1841, not found.

Costs.

See *Certificates*; also *Nisi Prius*.

Declarations

not proceeded on, 1804-50. *Copied Pleadings*, 1811-50. *Index*, 1800-50 (irregular, 1630-1709). The Plaintiff's Declaration or statement of the cause of action, filed upon the Defendant's appearing to the process. If removed from the file to be copied, was replaced on file of copied Pleadings for same term. When Judgment was marked or Issue joined, the Declaration was taken from the file, marked "off" in the Declaration Book, and with the other pleadings in the cause placed upon the Judgment or Issue file.

Declarations in Ejectment on separate files. See *Ejectments*.

Term files of Declarations for M. 1805, T. 1806, M. 1810, E. 1820; M. 1837, E. M. 1838, E. 1839, H. 1840, E. M. 1842, H. 1843, not found.

Index Books from 1800 entered alphabetically in Plaintiff's name, contain number on file, Defendant's name, nature of action, Attorney's name, date of filing, subsequent proceedings with reference, and date of removal from the file.

For Index, 1630-1709, see *Pleadings*.

Deeds,

leading uses of Recoveries, 1656-1834, enrolled on same Rolls as Recoveries.

Entered in Judgment Books, 1661-E. 1821; in Case Roll Indexes, 1760-E. 1821, with reference numbers; those for T. & M. 1821 in a Judgment Book improperly lettered "Issues, 1821," only; and in one volume Index to Deeds, 1822-34. A few of the Commonwealth are entered in the first volume of Indexes to Recoveries.

Certificates of Acknowledgments of Deeds, 1834-50. See *Acknowledgments*.

Dockets,

1826-41. Two bundles, lodged with Clerk of Rules for entry of Rules.

Ejectments.

Ejectments not proceeded on, 1806-1849 (irregular, 1789-1805). *Index*, 1800-49. *Affidavits in Ejectment*, 1790-1850 (irregular, 1696-1789). *Index*, 1812-50. Files of *Judgments in Ejectment*, 1800-50.

The Declaration in Ejectment was filed by a nominal party, as lessee of the interested proprietor, against a supposed trespasser—the Casual Ejector—also a nominal party. The engrossed Declarations constitute the files of "Ejectments." The original Declarations, with a notice explaining their meaning, and Affidavits of Service on the persons sought to be ejected, containing names and other particulars, form the files of *Affidavits in Ejectment*. Judgment by Default might be marked

against the Casual Ejector, and was final against such of the parties served as did not take defence. There are entries of the Defences in the Appearance Books, but no original Defences or Pleas in Ejectionment have been found. If any of the parties took defence, Plaintiff filed his second Declaration against such party or parties ; these second Declarations are also on the files of Ejectments. After issue joined proceedings were substantially the same as in any other action. See *Judgments in Ejectionment*.

In the Ejectments H. 1839, was wanting. For 1800-1, the Ejectments are entered in the ordinary Declaration Books ; from 1802 they form a series by themselves. Entered alphabetically in the name of the lessor of the Plaintiff.

Two paper-bound books contain a return of the number of Ejectments brought in this Court for 1841-3, with particulars in tabular form.

Error, Writs, and Records in

1716-1845, on four files. Clerk of Errors Index Book, 1716-1849, entered in name of Plaintiff in original suit. One Roll, Enrolments of Records in Error from Inferior Courts for the reign of Geo. II.

Excuses,

or excuses for parties not appearing. In early Rolls, tantamount to Day-Rules. One small file, 1751-1829.

Exchequer Chamber.

Writs and Pleas in Error. One bundle, 1798-1838.

Executions

on files of *Returned Writs*. Issue of, entered in *Seal Books*. *General Clerks' Execution Books*, 1835-44, two books.

Fials (Judges'),

for Orders to Tot, annexed to *Affidavits*.

Filacer's Rolls,

1714-26, Enrolments of Judgments in Dower, Non pros., &c.

1763-1815, Judgments in Dower.

1814-16 and 1819-50, Non pros. Judgments.

There is an Index to Non pros. Judgments from 1815-50 in Plaintiff's name. 1815-21 is at the back of the first volume of Indexes to Outlawry Affidavits.

Fines.

Feet or Records, 1576-1834. *Writs of Covenant, &c.*, 1611-1834. *Duplicate Indentures*, 1786-95 and 1803-34. *Index*, 1512-1834. Enrolments, 1590-1, 1595-6, and 1610-11.

The files of Writs of Covenant, &c., contain—the Writ of Covenant commanding the persons levying the Fine, the Deforciants or Conusors, "to perform their covenant with" the Plaintiff or Conusee ; and the Concord or Agreement between the parties acknowledged and signed by the Conusors before one of the Judges of the Court, or before Commissioners, in which case the Writ of "Dedimus potestatem" is attached. An office return without date describes the files of this series as "imperfect to 1648 ; from 1649 to 1654 wanting ; part of 1655 ; 1656 to 8 perfect ; part of 1659 imperfect, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary wanting. From 1660 to 1835 all perfect, except the following Terms—Trinity, 1664 ; Michaelmas, 1666 ; Easter, 1673 ; Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary, 1690, and Hilary, 1766."

The Feet, Indentures, or Records of the Fines are stated in the return

of the chirographer in 1811 to be "irregular to 1665." Since that year the only chasms appear to be Easter 1689, to Michaelmas 1690, and Hilary 1766. Till Easter 1667, each Fine is indorsed with the proclamations: since then the practice was to enter the proclamations upon two or three at the end of the term, and merely mark the others "proclaimed."

Claims to Fines, one file, 1771–1801.

There are also Notes of Fines contained upon the two oldest Court Rolls. See *Rolls*. Fines and Recoveries now abolished by 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 92.

The principal *Index* consists of three vols. Vol. I., 1705–38, is entered chronologically by counties, with names of parties and tenements. Vols. II. and III. extend from 1739 to 1835, one containing the counties from A to K, the other from L to W, with alphabetical lists of the persons levying Fines in each county, and reference to the year and term, but without the number on the file. There are ten vols. of Fine entry books, 1512–1835, entered by counties to the end of Elizabeth's reign, thence to 1758, chronologically, and from 1758 to 1835, by counties. These entry books contain county, names of all parties, nature of tenement, and principal denominations. An additional book contains a chronological list by counties of persons levying Fines for the entire period of the foregoing series of entry books. It contains page references down to 1812. The first page of the County Dublin list is wanting. This volume contains also a list of Fines in the Palatine Court of Tipperary. Eight books containing entries Fines extending from 1738–1835 were also found.

Fines and Applications,

1816 and 1822. In two paper bound books. Fines imposed on sheriffs, and rules and proceedings relating thereto.

General Clerks'

Execution Books, 1835–44; two concurrent volumes containing alphabetical entries of the Executions issued by the clerks by whom they were respectively kept.

Judgment Book, 1835–6.

Habere.

See *Returned Writs, Ejectments.*

Inquisitions,

1811, 1813, 1818, and 1821. From 1821–1844 with Judgments on Scire Facias. From 1844 to 1850 with Final Judgments. Index to Writs of Scire Facias and Inquiry, 1821–51.

Insolvents'

Petitions, M., 1778.

Receipts for Insolvents' Papers handed to Insolvent Court under 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 59. Two bundles, A to L, and L to Z.

Books of Orders in Insolvent matters, M., 1815–1821. Two volumes. Previous to former date in Peremptory Rule Books, in which committals of Insolvents continued to be entered till 1821, when Insolvent Court was established.

Index to Insolvents, 1810–21. Alphabetical lists of Insolvents, with prisons in which detained, and the dates of their discharges.

Issues,

1800-43. *Index*, 1800-43. When in the progress of a suit issue was joined all the pleadings were gathered from their respective files for the purpose of copying the Record, fastened together, and then placed upon the file of Issues. 1800-3—they are upon the same file as the Final Judgments. From 1804 to 1820—there are term files of Issues and Judgments by Default; of these T. 1804, H. 1805, T. 1806, H. M. and part of T. 1817, were not found. For 1821-43 they form a class by themselves, H. 1821, and H. 1822, to E. 1825, being wanting. There is a roll of Issues for 1821-2.

Reference is supplied by the Index to Pleadings, 1800-21, and a separate "Issue Book," 1821-43.

Issues from Chancery. See *Rule Books*.

Issues and Verdicts,

1790-2 and 1801-38. Bundles containing the issues sent to juries, with the verdict signed by the foreman. They are imperfect.

Judges' Reports, &c.

Nine bundles, from Rules Office, without any arrangement.

Judgment Books,

1661-1850 (removed only to 1760); *Duplicate*, 1661-1850; *Docket Books*, 1730-1738 and 1813-44; *Interlocutory Judgment Books*, 1821-44.

In the Duplicate Series 1693-1717, 1818, and 1841, and in the Docket Books 1814 are wanting. The regular and Duplicate Judgment Books and the Docket Books are all similar, containing alphabetical entries of the Judgments, with amount of Judgment and costs, date of marking, and number on the roll, except those on case rolls from 1760 to 1821. These entries are till 1844 in the name of the person against whom Judgment was marked, i.e., in the name of the defendant, except in a non pros., non-suit, or verdict for defendant. Since 1844 the entries are in the plaintiff's name. The reference numbers to the case rolls 1760-1821 are supplied by the Case Roll Indexes. The older books contain, besides Judgments, entries of Recoveries, Deeds, Memorials, and Recognizances.

The Interlocutory Judgment Books contain entries of Interlocutory Judgments, Judgments on Scire Facias and in Ejectment. After 1844 the latter two classes are entered in the Final Judgment Books, but before 1821 there seems to be no regular entry of them, though the Case Roll Index includes lists of those enrolled.

Judgments on Cognovit.

Judgments entered upon Bond and Warrant of Attorney to confess Judgment. The enrolments of these Judgments form a distinct series of rolls from 1760, which, to facilitate the entering of Assignments and Satisfactions, has not been removed. Frequent reference is made to the Warrants of Attorney, which see.

Requisitions to enter Judgments on Cognovit. Four files. 1844-50.

Judgments by Default.

Filed with Issues 1800-20. See *Interlocutory Judgments*.

Judgments in Ejectment

against Casual Ejector, 1800–50. 1800–21 on files with Judgments on Scire Facias, of which M. 1801, T. 1802, H. 1803, E. 1805, E. T. 1806, and E. 1810, not found. 1821–50 with Final Judgments. 1800–21 reference in Index to Pleadings. For reference to enrolments, see under *Judgment Books*. The Judicial Rule Books might also be searched for this class of Judgment, at least before 1800. Judgments in Ejectment after issue has been joined were filed and entered as Final Judgments. See *Ejectments*.

Judgments (Final),

1800–50. On files one or more for each term. From T., 1850, in portfolios indorsed Summaries of Judgments. These files contain all the Pleadings in each cause in which Final Judgment has been marked with the Judgment Docket, and Attorney's certificate of correct description of parties. Reference in Index to Pleadings, 1800–21. Entries of marking of Final Judgment in the Judgment Books, 1661–1850. Reference number to enrolments, 1760–1821 in Case Roll Index, 1821–50 in Judgment Books. Requisitions to mark Judgment, 1844–50.

Judgments (Interlocutory),

1800–50, enrolments, 1813–46, are those which establish the plaintiff's right, but leave the question of amount for further proceedings. Filed with Issues, under the name of Judgment by Default, 1800–20. 1821–50—they form a series of themselves, from which 1847 is wanting.

The Interlocutory Judgment Books contain marking of these Judgments, 1821–44, together with those in Scire Facias and in Ejectment. The Index to Pleadings contains the reference to the files 1800 to 1821, and a separate volume continues the list to 1844.

The Rolls of Interlocutory Judgments extend from 1813–46. Many, however, are unbound and without covers or indorsement. An Index in one volume extends from 1813 to 1844.

Judgments (Non pros.).

See *Filacer's Rolls*, also *Non Pros.*

Judgments on Scire Facias,

1800–20, on files with Judgments in Ejectment, reference in Index to Pleadings. 1821–44, with Inquisitions, entered in Interlocutory Judgment Books. 1844–50 filed with Final Judgments, and entered in Judgment Books. Index to Writs of Scire Facias and Inquiry, 1821–51. For reference to enrolments of Judgments on Scire Facias see under *Judgment Books*. When a year and a day passed after Judgment without the issue of execution, and in some other cases, a Judgment, upon a Writ of Scire Facias, was necessary before execution could be obtained.

Juries.

Index Book of Clerk of, 1784–1850. Jury Process, 1784–1850.
See *Venires*.

Maps.

Two of lands of Grocers' Company in county Londonderry, and Donnybrook, county Dublin.

See *Partition, Writs of*.

Memorials

of Assignments of Judgments under 9 Geo. II., c. 5, Ir. *Originals*, 1744–1850. *Enrolments*, 1736–E. 1761 and 1786–1850. *Index*, 1736–50 and 1800–38 (the subsequent volume still in Common Pleas).

The files of Original Memorials for 1749, 1750, 1753, 1756-9, and 1761 wanting. Bound in portfolios from 1785. Enrolments to 1761 on separate skins at the beginning or end of the ordinary rolls for each term. From H., 1760, to E., 1761, on Case Rolls. No enrolments found between 1761 and 1786.

Index Books entered alphabetically in the name of defendant in the Judgment, with names of plaintiff and parties to Assignment, and reference numbers. Also entered in Judgment Book, 1736-7.

Nisi Prius,

several small books containing lists of Records and Costs at, 1819-25.

Non Pros.

Judgment (non prosequitur) might be obtained by defendant if plaintiff failed to proceed within limited time after appearance or other step in defence. Files for 1811-12, 1813, 1815-16, and 1848. Enrolled on Filacer's Rolls, 1714-26, 1814-16, and 1819-50.

Index to Non Pros. Judgments, 1815-50 in plaintiff's name. 1815 to 1821 at back of first volume of Index to Outlawry Affidavits.

Non Pros. Executions, 1809-20. One file.

Non Pros. Affidavits, M., 1806. One file.

Notices of Motion,

1808-44, in bundles, very imperfect especially after 1821.

Oaths, Rolls of,

1714-1820 and 1829-36, contain subscriptions of Attorneys and others to the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. The roll of attorneys oaths from 1804 extending to the present time not removed.

Outlawries,

used as Process to Grants in Custodiam as well as to enforce appearance.

A large portion of the records relating to Outlawries is in the sacks and unarranged. The following have been removed from the offices:—

“*Ca sas to Outlaw*,” 1808-32.

Capias utlagatum, 1793 and 1800-35 (several files wanting).

Exigents, 1793, 1798, 1800, 1802, 1804, 1807-12, 1822-5, 1827-32.

Outlawries, 1817-31, 1833-5.

Process to Outlaw, 1815, 1817, 1821-2, 1824, 1835-42.

Filacer's *Outlawry Books*, containing entries of Writs of Outlawry, 1685-1850. 1751-73 and 1781-9 not found. There are also series of similar books for 1665-1711, 1739-1817, and 1847-50, and Indexes to Outlawries, 1743-51, 1773-81, and 1817-35 (with one entry of 1839).

Partition, Writs of,

1767-96. One portfolio containing Writs of Partition, with Inquisitions thereon, and Maps.

Peers and Privileged Persons,

Bills and Writs against, 1807-23, and 1829-49, in bundles.

Pleadings.

See Declarations, Pleas, Issues, and Judgments.

Filing of all pleadings entered in Declaration Books.

Index Books to Pleadings, 1800-21, contain reference to files of Issues and Judgments for that period.

The following six books appear to contain entries of filing of pleadings with reference to the file and roll, extending from 1630 to 1709 :—

1630-1637	No. " 3 "	1677-81 (imperfect).
" No. 1 " 1667- 72	" 5 "	1690- 5.
" 2 " 1672- 7		1704- 9

Pleas, Demurrers, &c.,

not proceeded on 1804-50, on term files. They contained all pleadings subsequent to the filing of the Declaration, until removed to the Issue or Judgment files. Reference numbers and date of filing in Declaration Books, with the entry of the declaration to which they belong.

Files for T. 1813, T. 1831, M. 1835, E. 1837, H. E. 1838, T. M. 1839, H. E. 1840, M. 1841, T. 1842, & M. 1844, not found.

Posteas

not proceeded on, next process after verdict, 1834-50 (irregular 1733-1833.) *Index* 1821-47.

Files for T. & M. 1835, H. & E. 1839, H. & E. 1840, T. & M. 1846, wanting.

Posteas and Inquisitions

1791-98, 1800-6, 1816-18, 1822-3, 1825-6, 1827-8.

Quare Impedit.

Files of Pleadings 1815, 1829, 1844-8.

Recognizances

for the payment of damages and costs, one file, 1791-1821.

There are also many enrolled Recognizances, entries of which will be found in the Judgment Books.

Recoveries,

enrolments, 1663-1834 (irregular 1590-1661) *Index*, 1590-1834, *Remembrance Rolls*, 1715-27 and 1746-1834 *Index* 1746-1834, *Writs of Entry and Warrants of Attorney*, 1786-1834, (irregular 1759-84.) Enrolments on the general rolls of the Court to 1759. On Case Rolls 1760-1821, and on Recovery and Deed Rolls, T. 1821-1834.

The first document connected with the Recovery was the Deed by which the party suffering the Recovery appointed a Tenant of the freehold to answer the Writ of Precipe, and limited the estates which should lead the uses of the Recovery. These deeds are usually enrolled from 1656. See *Deeds*. The tenant, sometimes created by a Fine, became the defendant in the nominal action ; and against him the Demandant sued the Writ of Entry, or Precipe quod reddit, which occupied in the Recovery a position similar to that of the Writ of Covenant in a Fine. The Remembrance Rolls contain abstracts of the Writs of Entry, with the names of persons called to warranty by the tenant, whether they vouched in person or by Attorney, and, where the proceedings were perfected, " Suffered at bar." Warrants of Attorney to appear for Vouchees, with Writs of *Dedimus potestatem* to the persons before whom they were to be acknowledged are filed with the Writs of Entry. There are also two files of Writs of Dedimus and Warrants of Attorney 1809-15.

Recoveries were abolished by the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 92.

The Indexes in general use to the Recoveries consist of three volumes : Vol. I. 1590-1738, contains chronological entries of the Recoveries by counties, with names of Demandant, Tenant, and party suffering, principal denomination, and number on the roll. Vols. II. & III. 1739-1834, contain the counties from A to K, and from L to W, respectively, with

alphabetical lists of persons suffering in each County, the year and term, and the reference number except between 1760 and 1821, when the numbers on the rolls are contained only in the Case Roll Index Books; but as these latter have several times been found incorrect, it is very desirable that the numbers in the Recovery Books should be completed. The Recovery Entry Books, from 1684 to 1797 contain names of Demandant, Tenant, and persons suffering, and principal denominations, entered chronologically by counties. From 1797 to 1834 the names of Demandant and Tenant were not entered. Two most inconveniently large volumes contain chronological lists for each county of the recoveries on the Remembrance Rolls, 1746–1834 with name of Demandant, Tenant, person suffering and Attorney, principal denomination, and (when perfected) "drawn at bar," with reference number to Remembrance Roll. Another volume, Index to same, from 1746 completed to 1788. There are other books containing lists of Recoveries from 1744 to 1821,—irregular. The Index Book to files of Writs of Entry 1786—E. 1821, contains merely a list of the contents of each term file. A similar book extending from 1780–1809 contains also alphabetical lists of Recovery Deeds, and entries of Recoveries 1810–21. A book for entry of such documents as passed the great seal of the Court contains entries of the sealing of exemplifications of Recoveries 1821–35.

Reports

on orders to Tot, of amount due on Interlocutory Judgments 1821–45 (subsequent file extending to 1852 not removed). *Prothonotary's and Master's Reports* to the Court on various matters referred to them with some Charges and Discharges. One portfolio, 1827–50.

Requisitions for entry of Rules,

M. 1844–50 on term files. E. 1845 not found.

Requisitions to mark Judgment.

1845–50 on files.

Requisitions to mark Judgment on Cognovit.

T. 1844–50 on files.

Requisitions to satisfy Judgment.

T. 1844–6 & 1848–50 on two files.

Rolls.

The series of Rolls of this Court are complete from 1663, and contain Judgments, Common Recoveries, Deeds, Memorials, and Recognizances. From 1760 they form two series—Case and Debt. The Debt Rolls contain Judgments on Cognovit, and the Case all other enrolments. In 1821 the Recoveries and Deeds were separated from the Case Rolls, forming a third class, which ends in 1834. The Debt from 1760, and the Case Rolls from 1836 have not yet been removed. See *Judgments on Cognovit*. Before 1663 there are the following seven only, which may be considered as supplemental to the Plea Rolls of this Court brought from the Record Tower.

- I. "Miscellaneous Roll of Elizabeth," containing the enrolments for the 33rd year (1590–1), and for H. 38th to H. 39th (1595–6).
- II. "Miscellaneous Roll, James I.," is the Roll for the 8th year of James I. (1610–11). It has been injured by fire, and Hilary Term is almost destroyed.

The two foregoing rolls contain, at the end of each term, Notes of Fines, and Warrants of Attorney.

- III. 16th James I., 1618. Indorsed "1617."
- IV. 17th , 1619.
- V. 1656
- VI. 1658 } The entries on these rolls are all in English.
- VII. 1661, with some skins of 1662.

With the exception of the Recoveries these Rolls are unindexed.

In a return made by the Prothonotary in 1723, and printed by the Record Commissioners, that officer specifies 55 rolls of earlier date than 1660, as then in his possession. Some of the earlier of these may, perhaps, be identified with Plea rolls removed from the Record Tower. But of 26 named, from the accession of James I. to the Restoration, only 5 now remain. The others, probably, were lost before 1791, as in a report of the Prothonotary in that year no mention is made of any roll older than 1660.

Rule Books.

Judicial, 1698–E. 1821. *Peremptory*, 1711–1850. *Court Books*, 1821–50.

The *Judicial Rule Books* were kept by the Prothonotary, and contain all rules for Judgment (whence their name), committals for contempt and want of bail, and in some instances Decretal Orders *in extenso* of the Lord Chancellor directing issues from Chancery to be tried in this Court. By 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 53, the duty of entering these rules was transferred to the Clerk of the Rules, and henceforward there is but one series of Books. Volumes for 1723 to T. 1730, M. 1744 to E. 1748, and 1755–62, are wanting. They are unindexed before 1738 ; M. 1738 is indexed in plaintiff's name ; H. 1738–1754 in defendant's ; and 1763–1821 in plaintiff's. From 1769 the date of marking Judgment is entered in the margin.

All other rules were entered in the series called till 1821, *Peremptory Rule Books*, and kept by the Clerk of the Rules. From 1821 they are styled Rule Books, and contain rules of all kinds. Rules in Insolvent matters entered separately from 1815. See *Insolvencies*. This series appears complete, and from 1725 is indexed in causes.

Court Books are rough Books kept in court from which entries were made in the Rule Books.

1823–4, 1828, 1831, 1834, H. & T. 1837, M. 1838, H. 1839, H. to T. 1841, H. 1843, not found.

Rules and Orders for the Regulation of the Court.

A book containing a collection of, with precedents for writs, &c., and lists of costs allowable. Compiled, apparently, in the reign of Queen Anne.

Satisfactions,

1819–50 (irregular 1791–1818). *Entry Books* 1821–50.

Warrants of Attorney to acknowledge Satisfaction of Judgments ; bound in portfolios from 1819. The books contain chronological entries of the filing of Satisfactions, with defendant's name, plaintiff's name, amount, date, and number of Judgment, and number of Satisfaction, but have no indexes. There are duplicates of these books from 1821–43, and from 1887 to 1844.

Scire Facias.

See *Judgments* on. Files of writs of, from 1803 to '29 imperfect, and from T. 1844 to 1846.

Seal Books,

1802-44 (irregular 1772-93), contain entries of all writs issued from the Court as sealed each day, with county, plaintiff's and defendant's names, nature of writ, day for return, and amount marked (if any).

Since 1844 kept in Writ and Seal Office.

Search Books.

Several old books containing particulars of searches made for Judgments.

Sheriffs.

A book for entering fees on Sheriffs' Warrants of Attorney, 1694-1772.

Fines against Sheriffs, 1816 & 1822. See *Fines and Applications.*

Submissions and Awards,

1790-1843. *Index* 1790-1843. Deeds of Submission to Arbitration, Awards thereon, and affidavits of their due perfection, on files. The subsequent file and index book extend beyond 1850. See *Partition.*

Summaries of Judgments.

T. and M. 1850. See *Judgments (Final).*

Summons Books,

1822-50. Two volumes, containing entries of summons to attend the Prothonotary or Master when engaged on references, &c. They are entered in Plaintiff's name, and contain date of issue of summons, for what purpose, and at what time to attend.

Tipperary, Records of Palatine Court of

1663-1715. Documents relating to *Fines*, 1664-1715; to *Recoveries*. 1675-1715; *Rule Books*, 1692-1715; *Appearance and Entry Books*, 1691-1712. *Pleadings Book*, 1694-1715.

The Royalties and Liberties of this county were restored by patent 14th Ch. II., confirmed by Statute 14 and 15 Ch. II., c. 20, Ir., conferring upon the Duke of Ormond the right, amongst others, to hold "a Court of Record to try and determine all actions, to levy Fines, suffer Common Recoveries, and to perform all other acts appertaining to a Court of Record."

The Court consisted of a Seneschal or Chief Justice, and a Second Justice, and held four sessions in the year about April, July, October, and February, respectively.

By the Statute abolishing the Palatine privileges, 2 Geo. I., c. 8 Ir., the Common Law documents of this Court of Record were removed to, and to remain of record in, the Court of Common Pleas, in Dublin; the Equity Records being transferred to the Rolls Office, and the Criminal to the Crown Office. Those in the Common Pleas consist of the following:—

35 bundles of Records, Writs, and Pleadings, with a very imperfect chronological arrangement, 1663-1715. If properly arranged, the book of Pleadings, containing alphabetical entries of Declarations, 1694-1715, would be an index to the pleadings for that period.

5 bundles, records of Fines and Recoveries requiring arrangement. A list of Fines, containing parties' names and principal denominations is in the book containing the general lists of Fines, in the Search Room; but there is no means of reference to the Recoveries. The Fines levied in this court, of tenements in the county Tipperary, were validated by a special Statute, 7 W. III., c. 20, Ir.

24 Rule Books, apparently quite regular.

1 Rough Book duplicate of part of one of the foregoing.

7 books containing entries of Appearances and Bail.

Venires.

1784-1850. 1788 and 1847 wanting. Writs of Venire Facias or Jury Process, with panels attached. Clerk of Juries Index Book, 1784-1850. There is one file of Panels for 1753 without Venires.

Warrants of Attorney

to confess Judgment, 1834-50. *Index*, 1834-43 (subsequent volume not transferred). Warrants of Attorney to have Judgment marked on Cognovit, filed under 39th General Rule, 1834. They are frequently referred to as specifying the interest when other than the legal 4 p.c. 3 & 4 Vic, c. 105. Index entered in defendant's name, with date of filing and number on file.

Warrants of Attorney

by vouchees for suffering Recoveries, 1786-1834, filed with Writs of Entry. See *Recoveries*.

Writ Books,

1787-1844. These are day books containing entry of the issue of all process for appearance, with county, plaintiff's and defendant's names, amount marked (if any), day for return, and Attorney's name. 4th May, 1794, to 2nd May, 1796, wanting. Since 1844 in Writ and Seal Office.

Writs of Covenant,

1611-1834. See *Fines*.

Writs of Deditus and Warrants of Attorney,

1809-15. Two files belonging to the succeeding.

Writs of Entry and Warrants of Attorney,

1786-1834. See *Recoveries*.

Writs, Enrolments of

of Capias Pluries, 1844-50. One roll.

Writs (Returned),

1800-50. *Index*, 1800-50. They contain executions and other writs on term files.

The index books contain number of writ on file, plaintiff's and defendant's names, nature of writ, and Attorney's name. The first four, to 1837, are entered by terms, with alphabetical indexes ; the remainder are entered according to the first letter in the title of the cause.

Writs.

An irregular series, thus labelled, extend from 1787 to 1837, containing writs of Capias with *non est* returns.

A general digest of the several Indexes, included under the respective heads above, is subjoined.

Affidavit (Common) Index,	from 1804 to 1850, 15 volumes.
,, in Ejectment and of Service	
of Process, Index,	1812 „ 1850, 12 „
,, to Ground marked Writs	
Index,	1803 „ 1842, 12 „
of Outlawry Index,	1808 „ 1834, 2 „
Assignment of Judgment Books,	1736 „ 1838, 4 „
Attorney's Register,	1806 „ 1847, 32 „
,, Apprentices' Indentures	
Index,	1801 „ 1815, 1 „
Consent Books,	1784 „ 1848, 4 „
Copied Pleadings Books,	1835 „ 1850, 5 „
Declaration Books,	1800 „ 1850, 44 „
Deeds enrolled, Index,	1822 „ 1834, 1 „
,, in Judgment Books,	1661 „ 1760, — „
,, in Case Roll Index,	1760 „ 1821, — „
,, in Small Book of Writs of Entry,	1810 „ 1821, — „
,, Certificate of Acknowledgments	
of, Books,	1834 „ 1845, 2 „
Ejectment Books,	1802 „ 1849, 19 „
Errors, Clerk of, Index,	1716 „ 1846, 1 „
Fine Index Books,	1705 „ 1834, 3 „
,, Entry Books,	1512 „ 1834, 10 „
,, General List,	1512 „ 1834, 1 „
Insolvents, Index to,	1810 „ 1821, 1 „
Interlocutory Judgment Books	1821 „ 1844, 16 „
,, Duplicates,	1821 „ 1844, 16 „
,, Enrolments Index,	1813 „ 1844, 1 „
,, Judgments Index,	1821 „ 1844, 1 „
Issues, Index to,	1821 „ 1843, 1 „
Judgment Books,	1661 „ 1760, 6 „
,, Duplicates,	1661 „ 1850, 55 „
,, Docket Books,	1730 „ 1844, 39 „
,, Case Roll Index,	1760 „ 1821, 9 „
Juries, Index,	1784 „ 1851, 3 „
Non Pros, Judgment Books,	1815 „ 1850, 2 „
Outlawry Books,	1685 „ 1850, 12 „
,, irregular,	1665 „ 1850, 20 „
Pleadings Books,	1630 „ 1709, 6 „
,, in Declaration Books,	1800 „ 1850, — „
,, Index Books,	1800 „ 1821, 6 „
Postea Books,	1821 „ 1847, 3 „
Recovery Index,	1590 „ 1834, 3 „
,, Entry Books,	1684 „ 1834, 7 „
,, Remembrance Rolls Index,	1746 „ 1834, 2 „
,, Entries of Exemplifications,	1746 „ 1788, 1 „
,, Writs of Entry Book,	1821 „ 1835, 1 „
,, Writs of Entry Book,	1786 „ 1821, 1 „
Satisfaction Books,	1780 „ 1809, 1 „
,, Duplicates,	1821 „ 1850, 4 „
Scire Facias and Inquiry Books,	1821 „ 1844, 4 „
Submission and Award Index,	1821 „ 1851, 4 „
Warrants of Attorney Book,	1790 „ 1843, 1 „
Writ (Returned) Books,	1834 „ 1843, 1 „
	1800 „ 1850, 7 „

APPENDIX NO. 9.

**EXTRACT from REPORT of HENRY F. BERRY, Esq., on the RECORDS
of the COURT of QUEEN'S BENCH (Civil Side) REMOVED to the
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.**

On the 13th September, 1870, I received instructions to have removed to this department that portion of the Records of the Civil Side of the Queen's Bench contained in the offices belonging to that Court, situate in the western quadrangle of the Four Courts.

The Rules Office Collection had been transferred in the previous year (Second Report of the Deputy Keeper, pp. 7 and 15).

The collections brought over from this section of the Queen's Bench repositories, namely, those of the Record and Pleadings Departments, were contained in three rooms and a passage on the first landing, and in four rooms on the second. The contents of these rooms had been already entered in four transfer books. Everything so entered was removed to the Record Treasury, except the following:—
Judgment Rolls (Debt) and the Final Judgment Books (their Indexes).

Also the Indexes to—

Affidavits (up to 1824), Declarations, Defences, Consents, Pleadings, Posteas, Replevins, Scire Facias, and Writs.

The Debt Judgment Rolls were not transferred, as no order had as yet been made by the judges for the entering of satisfactions, &c., on these Rolls, when they should have been removed from the custody of the Master of the Court.

As by far the larger portion of the Records of the Plea Side, Queen's Bench, is stored in the dome of the Four Courts, and still in charge of the officers of the Court, it was of course necessary that the proper Indexes should be left with those who had the care of it, and through whom the public made searches therein; this will account for the exception made at the time of removal in the case of the Index Books enumerated above.

I shall now proceed to give a concise list (explanatory where necessary) of the Records actually transferred in September last, which will suffice as an ad interim report, until the entire of the Records of the Court can be treated of together.

Account Book (Office), 1808–1822, shows the amount of Fees received, and how same was expended; as in fees to Judges on signing Documents and in paying the Patentees of the Court, &c., &c.

Affidavit Books, H. 1825 to H. 1851.—Both the Ejectment and Common Affidavits are alphabetically indexed in the titles of their causes in this series, each Affidavit being referred to by its number on the file for the Term in which it was made.

Affidavits (Common), H. 1825 to M. 1849.—The parcels for each Term, which vary in number, are tied up together, and each is plainly labelled with the first and last general file number (for the Term) which it contains.

Affidavits (Ejectment), H. 1825 to M. 1850.—These are kept in the same way as the Common Affidavits.

Affidavits for Redocketing Judgments.—These Affidavits, made by the Attorney for the party interested in the Judgment, commence in December, 1828, pursuant to 8 & 9 Geo. IV., c. 35, and end 28th

October, 1844, when the Act 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 90, substituted another mode of procedure in place of the Redocketing of Judgments. As by this Act all books connected with the practice abolished were to be handed over to the newly-appointed Registrar of Judgments, Indexes to these Affidavits are to be found in the Judgment Registration Office.

Affidavits with Warrants of Attorney.—Affidavits by Attorneys, pursuant to 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 105, that Warrants were duly executed, with copies of same annexed. They extend from November, 1840, to May, 1850, and are numbered from 1 to 600. There is an Index to these, but as it extends beyond the year 1850 it is to be found in the Queen's Bench Office.

Assignments of Judgments, Deeds of, 1800-1814.—A few Deeds that appear to have been left in the office when the Memorials were being perfected.

Assignments, Index to, 1844-1849.—One volume, so labelled, which is, of course, an Index to the Memorials.

See Memorials and Index to.

Assignments, Receipt Books for, 1816-1836.—Office Books, containing acknowledgments of Receipt of Deeds of Assignment, after they had been compared with the Memorials.

Attorney, Assignments of Indentures of.—Two volumes—the first from 1733 to 1777, and the second 1777 to 1850—containing the substance of Articles of Attorney's Apprentices. Each volume is indexed.

Attorneys' Petitions, 1821-1837.—Petitions of persons seeking to be admitted Attorneys.

Attorneys, Rolls of.—One Roll (1821 to 1850), indorsed "Roll of Attorneys," containing the subscriptions to the necessary oath of those admitted Attorneys ; it also contains subscriptions by Barristers and others to the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration. A second Roll, from 1785 to 1864, which is an alphabetical List of Attorneys, chronologically arranged, and may be considered as a means of reference to the oath Roll above, for the period over which it extends, as far as the Attorneys who subscribed it are concerned. There is a third small Roll, indorsed "Roll of Attorneys," which is merely a transcript of the last from 1785 to 1829.

See Oaths of Qualification, Rolls of.

Attorney, Warrants of. *See Warrants.*

Bail Pieces, Rolls of Entries of.—7 Geo. IV., Wm. IV., and Vic. (up to 1840).

Bonds or Writs, 1762-3.—One volume of printed forms, filled up with the nature of the Bond, &c., in particular cases. Indexed.

Cognovits, 1800-1850.—These are almost perfectly regular from 1814 ; before that date the files for several Terms are missing.

Commissioners for taking Affidavits, Names of.—By an order of Easter Term, 1804, all Commissioners were obliged to bring in their Commissions to be enrolled, and these are books containing their names, entered up by counties. There is one volume from 1804 to 1858, and two others—the one extending from 1804 to 1826, and the other from 1804 to 1838—copies of the first for their respective periods. There are a few original Commissions, with the Seal of the Court attached.

Coolock, Valuation of.—This volume is a Registry of Freeholders in the barony of Coolock, county Dublin, for 1796-7.

Depositions.—A few parcels ; various dates.

Error, Transcripts of Records in. These are six enrolments of the proceedings in Error in the following important cases :—

1. Clanrickarde, Earl of, *v.* Henry, 1736.
2. Devonshire, Duke of, *v.* Corporation of Youghal, 1822.
3. Disney, *v.* Butler, 1826.
4. Downes *v.* Earl of Drogheda, 1687.
5. On Quare Impedit, Attorney-General *v.* Bishop of Down, concerning the Deanery of Dromore.
6. The like as to Clonfert, Attorney-General *v.* the Bishop and Edward Purdon, Clerk. 10 Geo. I.

Error, Transcripts of Records in ; parcels.—These extend over the period 1810–41, and each parcel is indorsed with the title of the cause to which it belongs. There are a few Bills of Exceptions for about the same period.

Fee Book.—A schedule of Fees allowed to each officer of the King's Bench under the Commission for the reformation of Fees. 10 Chas. II. Fists (Judges) for Writs of Capias ad respondendum, grounded on Affidavits which are annexed. 1847.

Judgments (House of Lords) in special cases, cir. 1830–40.

Judgments, Requisitions to enter Case.

 " on Cognovit, Requisitions to enter.

 " Requisitions to enter Satisfactions on.

Each of the above series extends from T. 1844 to M. 1849.

Judgment Books (Final), 24 vols.—Duplicate copies—some of them unbound, and in bad condition. They extend over the period 1814–49. There are also two bundles of portions of Final Judgment Books, cir. 1739–44.

Judgment Books (Interlocutory), T. 1798 to M. 1850.—There is a second set of these from 1821 to 1844. They are the Indexes to the Interlocutory, Ejectment, and Scire Facias Judgments entered on the Case Rolls, and are searched in Defendants' names to the end of Trinity Term, 1844, after which they are indexed in the names of Plaintiffs.

Judgment Rolls (Case), H. 1770 to M. 1850.—These form a perfect series, there being a Roll for each Term. The Interlocutory, Ejectment, and Scire Facias Judgments entered on them are indexed in the series of Interlocutory Judgment Books. There are also the following Rolls:—

1. Case and Debt Judgments, T. 1657.
2. Case Judgments (different Terms), Jas. II.
3. Case Judgments, 32 Geo. II., and
An Issue Roll, 4–6 Geo. III.

Judgments on Sci. Fa., H. E. M. 1829.—With the exception of these three files, all the Judgments on Sci. Fa. are in the dome of the Four Courts.

Memorials of Assignments, 1736 to 1850.—The files for the years 1737, 1739, 1740, 1742 to 1745, 1757, 1766, 1770, and 1848 are missing.

Memorials, Index to, 1844–1849.—This volume is alphabetically indexed in the names of Assignors; it also gives the date of Assignment, name of Assignee, and Term and Number of Judgment.

Memorial Rolls, which contain the enrolments of Memorials of Assignments of Judgments, commence in 1736, and have been transferred up to 1850; the Roll for the year 1757 is alone missing.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head may be classed some draft papers belonging to the Master's Office, arranged alphabetically in the titles of their causes; they include Charges, Discharges, Consents, Bonds, Reports, &c.

- Oath of Allegiance, Names of Persons who took, 1 vol., 6th November, 1778 to 1785.—An Alphabetical List, stating name, residence, and calling of each person who came in to subscribe the oath of allegiance.
- Oath Book (Roman Catholic), 1793–1851.—An Alphabetical List of Barristers and Attorneys who took the oath of allegiance.—*See also* Attorneys, Rolls of.
- Oaths of Qualification, 1691 to 1819.—Six Rolls so indorsed, containing the subscriptions by Barristers, Attorneys, &c., to various oaths. The Roll of Attorneys, 1821 to 1850, appears to be a continuation of this series.—*See* Attorneys, Roll of.
- Oath Roll (Sheriffs'), 1790–1794.
- Outlawries, Roll of proceedings in, 2 Wm. and Mary.
- Pleadings, A miscellaneous parcel of old.
- Pleadings, Book of, 1663 to 1669.—An Alphabetical Entry Book of Pleadings kept in titles of causes.
- Recognizances, Roll of, 1821–1837.—Enrolments of Bail Recognizances by which parties became bail in suits.
- Rolls.—*See* Attorneys.
- „ Bail pieces.
 - „ Error.
 - „ Judgment.
 - „ Memorial.
 - „ Oath.
 - „ Outlawries.
 - „ Recognizances.
- Satisfactions, or Warrants to satisfy Judgments, 1801 to 1850. A bundle for each year.
- Satisfaction Entry Books, 1822 to 1853. There is a Duplicate set from 1822 to 1847.
- Satisfactions, Requisitions to enter, T. 1844–1849.—*See* Judgment.
- Seal Book, 1846.
- Searches, Some parcels of Negative.
- Search Books (Negative), 1817–1844.—Thirty volumes of Requisitions for Negative Searches.
- Sci. Fa., Judgments on.—*See* Judgments.
- Stamp Books (Interlocutory), 1818–1821.—These appear to be transcripts of those columns in the Interlocutory Judgment Books that give the names of Plaintiffs and Defendants, class of Judgment, and date of Entry; but instead of giving the number of each Judgment on the Term Roll, they give the amount of the Stamp.
- Summons against Peers.—A parcel of Writs from 1816–1818.
- Warrants of Attorney, to enter Judgment.—These commence Easter, 1834; and there is a portfolio of them (in some cases two or three) for each term up to M., 1850. The warrants for each term are numbered consecutively, and they are perfectly indexed.—*See* below.
- Warrants of Attorney, Indexes to, 1834–50, entered in Defendants' names.
- Warrants of Attorney, with Affidavits. November, 1840, to May, 1850.—*See* Affidavits, with Warrants.
- Writs.—Miscellaneous.
- The transfer of the above-mentioned Books and Documents was completed on the 27th September, and the collection has been placed in bays 2 E and 2 F of the Record Treasury, except such necessary Index Books as have been lodged in the Search Room for the convenience of the public.

APPENDIX No. 10.

**EXTRACT from REPORT of HENRY F. BERRY, Esq., on REMOVAL of
RECORDS of COURT of EQUITY EXCHEQUER from OFFICES and
VAULTS of RECEIVER MASTER of the COURT of CHANCERY.**

On the 9th September, 1870, I received instructions to proceed with the preparations for transfer of the Equity Exchequer Records deposited in the offices of the Receiver Master of the Court of Chancery. They had previously been inspected by Mr. Mills, who had had the presses numbered, and had also made such an inventory of their contents as was possible in their then very dusty condition. These offices consist of six rooms in the south-west corner of the Four Courts building, two of which, I was informed, contained no Equity Exchequer Documents, the one being Master Fitzgibbon's Chamber, and the other an office for the Audit of County Treasurers' Accounts. The Records in the four remaining rooms were contained in forty-nine presses, the greater number of which were packed to the fullest extent, the documents, in most cases, being put up in pigeon-holes. Many of the presses were found open, and this will account for the dusty state of the Records, which was so extreme that it was necessary to have them thoroughly cleansed before they could be entered in the Transfer Book.

Some of the presses were exclusively devoted to Chancery papers connected with cases before the Master, while in others both Equity Exchequer and Chancery were mixed; and in such cases it was necessary to separate each class of Documents.

There were, in addition to the offices, two vaults filled with Exchequer Records, one of which was cleared after the transfer from the offices had been completed; but in consequence of the extreme severity of the weather at that particular time, operations had to be suspended, and the contents of the remaining vault, which consist principally of Writs, Files of Replications, and Papers belonging to the Clerk of Esterets, still await removal.

The Documents transferred will undergo the same process of sorting, &c., to which those already brought over, and likewise belonging to the Equity side of the Exchequer, are being subjected, under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Keeper. Until this shall be completed, Mr. La Touche cannot make his final General Report on the Records of that Court; meantime, I give a List of that portion of them removed from the custody of the Receiver Master, to serve as a supplement to the schedule of the other portions previously transferred.—(Second Report of the Deputy Keeper, p. 87).

Accounts (Receivers'),	cir. 1784 to 1850
Accounts, Indexes to Receivers',	1828-1850
Affidavits,	1695-1800
Affidavits of Service,	cir. 1824-1850
Attorney, Powers of,	cir. 1790-1840
Cant Books,	1729-1845
Cause Papers,	cir. 1800-1850
These include Draft Charges, Discharges, Reports, Orders, &c., &c.	
Charges and Discharges,	cir. 1780-1829
Conveyances (Draft),	1757-1850
Costs (Bills of).	
Deeds (lodged during the progress of Causes).	
Deeds (in Boxes).	

Depositions (Draft),	cir. 1800-1850
Depositions (sealed),	cir. 1700-1809
Deposition Books,	1725-1779
Engagement Books (Ch. Rem.),	1831 & 1835
Entry Books (Ch. Rem.),	1844-1850
Entry Books (2nd Rem.),	1847-1850
Fee Book (2nd Rem's. Office),	1835-1842
Leases (Draft) (Ch. Rem.),	cir. 1820-1850
Letting Book,	1844-1853
Order Book (Ch. Rem.),	1844-1850
Order Book (2nd Rem.),	1845-1846
Receipt Books,	1744-1758
Receivers' Books (Orders appointing Receivers),	1784-1850
Rentals (of Lands sold by Ch. Rem.),	cir. 1830-50
Reports,	cir. 1782-1850
Reports of Sale,	cir. 1755-97
Rule Book (2nd Rem.),	1844-1845
Statements (Receivers'),	cir. 1830-1850
Summons Books (Ch. Rem.),	1834-1851
Summons Books (2nd Rem.),	1844-1850
Taxation Book,	1828-1844

In addition to the above, there are about 150 vols. of Merchants' Account Books, Letter Books, &c., lodged as Exhibits in suits. In some cases the title of the Cause is marked on them ; but generally there is no means of knowing in what suits they were lodged. Among these is one vol. entitled "Survey of the Estate of Garrett Moore, made in 1720," which is stated to have been lodged in 1837.

In the vault under the offices, with the Equity Documents, were the following, belonging to the Revenue side of the Exchequer ; they are labelled in the handwriting of the late Mr. J. F. Ferguson, and they fill up gaps in the series of the same titles brought from the Benchers' Building :—

Estreats (arranged by Counties),	K.-W.
Estreats,	1773-1835
Estreats from K. B., C. P., and Ex.,	1708-95
Estreats from Chan., K. B., and Ex.,	1792-1835
Estreats of King's Silver,	1823-1829
Fines in Com. Pleas,	1821-1823
Fines in Exchequer,	1695-1833
Fines, Schedules of,	1751-1769
Sheriffs' Accounts on Commission.—Cork and Water- ford,	1684-1834

APPENDIX No. 11.

MAP of DISTRICT REGISTRIES of COURT of PROBATE.

THE
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY KEEPER
OF THE
PUBLIC RECORDS.

[23 FEBRUARY 1871.]

VOL. I.

REPORT AND APPENDIX I.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1871.

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THE THIRTY-SECOND REPORT
OF
THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC
RECORDS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

I RESPECTFULLY beg leave to submit to Your Majesty my Annual Report of the proceedings in the Public Record Office, for the year 1870.

I. RECORDS OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

I had the honour to state, in my Thirty-first Report (§ I.), that Your Majesty's valuable gift to the nation of the Records of Your ancient Duchy of Lancaster had been placed in the Lancaster Tower of this Office, and that the documents had been properly arranged. A Calendar of the Royal Charters in the collection, from William II. to Richard II., was annexed thereto; and the first portion of a Calendar of the Rolls of the Chancery of the Palatinate will be found in the Appendix to this Report (App. I. No. 4.).

II. RECORDS OF THE PALATINATE OF DURHAM.

It was mentioned in the Thirty-first Report (§ II.), that the Calendar of the Durham Records would be continued, and a portion would be annexed to each Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper. The Calendar compiled during the year 1870 is in the Appendix to this Report (App. I. No. 3.).

It was also mentioned that an examination of the Documents brought from the Auditor's Office at Durham was about to take

place, with a view of giving up to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners such Papers as were considered to be the private muniments of the See of Durham, and necessary for the management of the estates under their control. This examination has been commenced, but is not completed.

Copies of such Awards, under the Inclosure Acts, as are enrolled in the Palatinate Chancery of Durham, are being prepared, to be deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Durham for public use.

III. FAC-SIMILES OF NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS, &c., BY PROCESS OF PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY.

This operation has been continued during 1870, at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, and progress has been made in the third part of the Scottish Series of Historical Documents. Mr. Sanders, the Assistant Keeper of Records in charge of Documents sent to Southampton, has given, in his annual Report, an account in detail of his proceedings. He has, in addition, superintended for the Ritual Commissioners the photozincographic fac-simile of the Book of Common Prayer of 1636, as well as a portion of the "Parker Register." An original Saxon Charter of King Edgar, dated in 974, presented to the Public Record Office by Mr. Henry Garling, of Southborough Hall, Kent, has also been copied by photozincography. The Report of Mr. Sanders is as follows :—

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton,
January 17th, 1871.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following Report upon the work performed at this office under my superintendence during the past year.

The second part of the series of fac-similes of the National Manuscripts of Scotland, which I mentioned in my last Report as nearly completed, was published in July last. The contents of this volume are of great historical interest, especially those portions of it which illustrate the rise of constitutional government in Scotland, and the first use of the Scottish dialect both in prose and verse. Excellent examples of this latter are to be found in the exemption granted by the Earl of Menteith and Fife in 1389 to the monks of Melrose from the payment of customs upon their wools; the extract from the record of the Scottish Parliaments, known as the "Haddington Manuscript," in 1398; the letters from the Earl of March and James Douglas to King Henry IV. about 1400; the letter of pension by Archibald Earl of Douglas to Alexander Home in 1406; the indenture between the Duke of Albany and Sir Gilbert Kennedy in 1408; the holograph charter of King James I of Scotland to Sir William Douglas in 1412; and the extracts from Wyntoun and Barbour, all of which are written in Scots.

In my last Report I also stated that some of the documents selected to form Part III. of the Scottish Series had been placed in my hands by the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and photographed. Since that, many others have been added to the list, the whole of which have also been photographed, and some of them transferred to zinc. The scheme of arrangement according to which they are to be published has not

yet been definitively settled, so that I must reserve my usual chronological list of abstracts of the contents for a future report. As in the case of the preceding volume, some of the fac-similes contained in this are those of manuscripts not in my custody, negatives of them having been taken at Windsor Castle, the British Museum, and the Libraries of Magdalen and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge, where the originals are preserved.

Among the documents contained in this volume is an ancient Map of England and Scotland, which is so curious that it is a pity more is not known of its history. It belongs to the Bodleian Library, to which it appears to have been bequeathed by the eminent antiquarian Richard Gough, with the rest of his collections bearing on British topography in 1799. I cannot fix the date of its having been made, but from internal evidence it may be assumed to be of the period of Edward I.; though Gough in his "British Topography" says that in 1768 it was shown to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Thomas Martin, who supposed it to be of the time of Edward III. This map Gough purchased at a sale of Martin's Manuscripts in 1774, and at page 77 of the first volume of his Topography he gives an engraving made of it by Basire, which he illustrates by copious remarks. The principal places are distinguished by churches with spires, or castellated buildings, those of less importance by simple houses, and in each case the buildings are coloured red. The surrounding seas are coloured green, and so are the rivers. The names of counties and tracts of country are enclosed in parallelograms with looped corners, and these as well as all the principal names are written in red, with the exception of London and York, which appear in characters of gold. The names too are all written along the length of the map, or from north to south, instead of west to east, as is usually the case. The principal roads are coloured red, and the distances from town to town are marked by figures also in red, forming, as Gough remarks, the greatest merit of this map, as being the first wherein the roads and distances are laid down. It is, however, perhaps needless to remark that the distances so laid down are not to be relied on as correct. The county of Sutherland is distinguished by the figure of a wolf, with the legend "Hic habundant lopi;" and a place called Colgarth, which is probably the extensive forest between Badenoch and Athole, by that of a stag, with the legend "Hic maxima venacio." The only one of the Scottish lakes distinctly named is Loch Tay, on the borders of which is inscribed, "In isto lacu tria mirabilia. Insula natans. Pisces sine intestinis. Fretum sine vento," miracles generally ascribed by Scotch writers to Loch Lomond. The pass over the Grampian Hills from Murray and Banffshire, now known as the Cairn o' Mounth road, is marked under the name of "Monthe colli;" and another, which is conjectured to be the passage through the Grampians which enters the mountains of Castletown of Brosemar and comes out at the chapel of Glenshie in Angus, and is called the Glenshie road, is named "Monthe Capellae." The ferries across the Forth at Hales and Dripp are also specified, and so are the bridges at Perth and Achmore; but no mention is made of the bridge over the Don built by Bishop Cheyne of Aberdeen in 1329. The Earldoms of Ross, Caithness, Moray, Sutherland, Mar, Buchan, Athole, Fife, Strathern, Lennox, Menteith, and Carrick are prominently displayed. The absence of any mention of those of Douglas and Crawford would seem to limit the date of the map to a period prior to the creation of the Earldom of Douglas. Off the north-east of Orkney is a drawing of a vessel lying high and dry on a reef of rocks or sand bank, with the wreck of its mast and gear hanging over

the side. What appear to be two cushions are hove overboard, clinging to one of which is a female figure, while that of a man is depicted near at hand, apparently rowing to her assistance in a boat. Although this picture may be intended merely to point out the dangers of the coast about the Orkney Islands and the stormy nature of the seas which surround them, yet it is difficult to avoid thinking that more is meant by it, and that it represents some important event in connection with the history of Britain, to illustrate which may have been one of the objects for which the map was made. I think it not beyond the bounds of reasonable conjecture to imagine that the subject of the drawing is the fatal end of the calamitous voyage undertaken by the young "Maiden of Norway," Queen Margaret of Scotland, to England, to be married to the Prince of Wales, and that it may help to clear up the mystery that has always shrouded her death. Hardly anything appears to be known of this memorable episode in English history. No report of the Scottish Knights, Sir Michael Wemys and Sir Gilbert Scot, who were despatched to conduct the Princess to Scotland, remains to describe the event; and the letter of the Bishop of Durham to King Edward I. deals only with the "dolorosus rumor" that had reached his ears at Perth, first that the lady was dead, and then that she was recovering.

Rapin and the few historians who mention her death say that it occurred in Orkney about September 1290, and that it was occasioned by the hardships of the voyage. But Chalmers says that, although if she had died in Orkney, she must undoubtedly have been buried in the Cathedral of St. Magnus, yet that he had caused every inquiry to be made in Orkney for some monumental stone or some traditional memorial of the time, place, and circumstances of the demise of Margaret, and that he had inquired in vain.

In that part of the Cathedral, however, where divine worship is celebrated are four or five graves covered with white marble, or rather Norway granite, which tradition asserts are the burial places of some Danish nobles. No inscription, mark, or figure exists on either of these stones, but it is not unlikely that the bodies covered by them are those of some of the Princess' escort that had been washed ashore from the wreck, and that she herself had never reached the land either alive or dead.

The floating figure in the drawing appears to be that of a girl with a very child-like and gentle expression of countenance, and, with the exception of the hands, which are greatly exaggerated as in the act of clutching at the cushion, of a graceful shape. The cushion may be one stuffed with cork and intended to be used as a life buoy. The wreck is depicted as between Orkney and a line of coast marked "Norway" in large characters, and lies exactly in the track that a ship sailing between the two coasts would steer. I may add that at the northern end of the Island of South Ronaldsay is a deep bay or inlet, at the head of which stands the village of St. Margaret's Hope, so called, as Macpherson conjectures in his Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History, from the young Queen Margaret.

On the North Sea itself is inscribed "Mare aquilonare sine termino," and in the middle of it is a gigantic representation of the Whale engaged in mortal combat with its natural persecutors, the Thrasher and Swordfish. The forests of Inglewood and Dean, and the New Forest, the last of which is distinguished by a drawing of a large oak tree, are the only forests distinctly specified in England; but Sherwood Forest is probably intended to be represented by the tree drawn in the map north-east of Nottingham. The Channel Islands are represented by three islands with names, Gersey, Gernesey, and Ancrowe.

What the latter means I am at a loss to determine. It is in about the same relative position with regard to Jersey that Sark would be, but the difference between the ancient name of that island, "Arica," and "Ancrowe," seems too great to admit of the supposition that they can be identical. I can only suggest the possibility of its being intended for the "Ecrehou" rocks, a large reef lying between Jersey and the coast of France, on which are now a few small houses, and which might have been partially inhabited at the time when this map was drawn. Besides these three islands with names, there are two others without names, which from their position are probably intended for Alderney and The Caskets. On the sea off the south coast of Devonshire, opposite Dartmouth, is written, "Hic Brutus applicuit cum Trojanis," the legendary invasion of Albion, which King Edward in his letter to Pope Boniface recapitulating his claims to the kingdom of Scotland thus mentions:—
 " Sub temporibus itaque Ely et Samuelis Prophetæ, vir quidam strenuus
 " et insignis, Brutus nomine, de genere Trojanorum, post excidium urbis
 " Trojæ, cum multis nobilibus Trojanorum, applicuit in quandam in-
 " sulam, tunc Albion vocatam, a gigantibus inhabitatam: quibus suâ
 " et suorum devictis potentia et occisis, eam nomine suo Britanniam,
 " sociisque suos Britones appellavit; et edificavit civitatem quam
 " Trinovantum nuncupavit, quæ modo Londonia nominatur."

Bardsey Island is distinguished by the inscription, "Bardsey ubi sunt Britonum vaticinatores," which again furnishes a clue to the date of the map. This island is supposed to owe its name to its having been the refuge of the last of the Welsh bards, and as the Order of Bards may be said to have been extinguished at the subjugation of Wales by Edward I. in 1284, the map is probably not many years later than that period.

Basire's engraving of the map is well done as far as outline is concerned, but the names are very badly executed and often meaningless, from the fact of the engraver being apparently imperfectly acquainted with the letters he had to copy. This defect does not exist in the zincograph, which furnishes an excellent fac-simile of the original.

I have been able to add many names to those contained in the engraving, but some still remain undeciphered, though provokingly near legibility. This I attribute to an attempt that has been made at some time or another to renovate the map by re-writing the names, and this has been so clumsily done as to have made some of them quite undistinguishable. In some cases only half the name has been written over, and the other half has been left untouched, as the village of Chiddington, in Sussex, of which only the first two syllables have been revived. The outline of the buildings and other prominent features of the map are all pricked out in pinholes, which at first raised some doubts in my mind as to its originality; but from Gough making no allusion to it in his account, I suppose they were made by Basire while engraving it, though Basire's engraving is on a considerably reduced scale.

Of the two Roman walls, that known as "Adrian's Wall," in the map called "Murus Pictorum," extending from Bowness to Wallsend, is alone represented. The more northern, or "Agricola's Wall," called in Scotland "Graham's Dyke," extending from old Kilpatrick near Dunbarton to Carridan near Borrowstowns, in Linlithgowshire, is unnoticed. The size of the map has been reduced, to enable it to appear in the volume, but a few copies will be printed of the full size for separate disposal.

It seems to me to be the work of more than one hand; the outline and smaller names being by that of a person comparatively unskilled in drawing and writing; the larger names, the ornamentation, and the picture of the stranded vessel, by that of one more proficient in

both. And with all its faults it is very far superior, both as a work of art and a specimen of map making, to any of the maps attributed to Matthew Paris, while nearly equal to them in point of antiquity.

The very rare and remarkable Saxon Charter of King Edgar, A.D. 974, so liberally presented to the nation by Mr. Henry Garling, has been copied and the fac-similes sent to the Record Office ; and I now beg to append a translation of it. In making this translation I have deviated a little from that made by Mr. Furman in 1777, and read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1792, but I submit my alterations with deference, owing to the doubtful style in which the original, especially the Latin portion of it, is written. Indeed the language employed in this ancient record and the beauty of the handwriting in which it is expressed, form very curious features in themselves.

The fac-simile of that portion of the "Parker Register" relating to the Election, Confirmation, and Consecration of Archbishop Parker to the See of Canterbury, which was undertaken by Sir Henry James by order of Her Majesty's Government at the request of the Ritual Commission, was completed last May, and has been published by Mr. Bailey, in his "Ordinum sacrorum in Ecclesia Anglicana defensio." The original volume of the Register was returned to the library of Lambeth Palace by Sir Henry James personally on the 30th of March.

I now come to what may perhaps be considered the most important work performed here during the year, namely, the completion of the fac-simile of the Black Letter Prayer Book of 1636, with the Manuscript notes and alterations made in 1661, out of which was fairly written the Book of Common Prayer subscribed, on the 20th of December 1661, by the Convocations of Canterbury and York, and annexed to the Act of Uniformity, 13 & 14 Charles II. I have already mentioned the circumstances under which this work was entrusted to Sir Henry James, and have now only to add that the first negative was taken on the 9th of August 1869, and the first copy bound on the 9th of August 1870. The fac-simile was therefore completed in one year, and is as satisfactory in the goodness of the work as in the expedition with which it has been accomplished. I think it would be difficult to carry the art of fac-simile making to a greater point of excellence than has been obtained in copying this volume. It contains 516 folio pages with copious manuscript marginal and other notes and alterations, all of which, with the exception of the four pages containing a list of the alterations and additions, appear to be in the handwriting of William Sancroft, at that time Chaplain to Bishop Cosin of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The book as it now is, appears to have been made up from two copies, judging from the title pages, of which there are three ; the first, at the commencement of the volume, is dated 1636 ; the second, at the beginning of the Psalms, is struck from another block and bears date 1639 ; and the third, which prefaches the form of making and ordaining bishops, priests, and deacons, is again entirely different from both the preceding in design, and is also dated 1639.

A separate title page has been made for the fac-simile, and a certificate of the authenticity of the copy, signed by Sir Henry James and myself, is appended to it. A preface also has been added to it by the Dean of Westminster, wherein he gives the particulars of the search for the manuscript copy originally attached to the Statute Roll 13 & 14 Charles II., but which had been supposed for many years to have been lost, and its ultimate discovery together with this corrected Black Letter Book from which it had been copied and whose existence had been previously unknown.

I have had no opportunity of collating this volume with either of the "Sealed Books," but I fancy it will be found to differ from them throughout, both in the body of the book and in the rubric, in punctuation and the employment of capitals. An illustration of this is afforded by the Apostles' Creed, which I accordingly give here, side by side, as it appears in the Black Letter Book and the Sealed Books of the Tower and King's Bench.

From the BLACK LETTER BOOK.

I Beleeve in God the Father Almighty,
maker of heaven and earth : and in Jesus
Christ his only Son our Lord, who was
conceived by the holy Ghost, born of
the virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius
Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he
descended into hell. The third day he
rose again from the dead. He ascended
into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand
of God the Father Almighty. From
thence he shall come to judge the quick
and the dead. I beleieve in the holy
Ghost, the holy catholique church, the
communion of saints, the forgivenesse
of sins, the resurrection of the body, and
the life everlasting. Amen.

From the SEALED BOOK.

I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Maker of heaven and earth : And in Jesus
Christ his only Son our Lord, Who was
conceived by the holy Ghost, Born of
the Virgin Mary, Suffered under Pontius
Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried ;
He descended into hell, The third day he
rose again from the dead, He ascended
into Heaven, And sitteth on the right
hand of God the Father Almighty ; From
thence he shall come to judge the quick
and the dead.

I believe in the holy Ghost ; The holy
Catholick Church ; The Communion of
Saints ; The forgiveness of sins ; The
resurrection of the body, And the life
everlasting. Amen.

The same differences exist in the Lord's Prayer and all through the Litany as well; and as it is evident, by the alterations made by them in this respect, that the Commissioners appointed to examine the Sealed Books with the original MS. copy, attached great importance to punctuation, the inference would appear to be that the MS. copy is not a true copy, at any rate as to punctuation and capitals, of the Black Letter Book. In spelling, the Sealed Books differ from the Black Letter Book throughout. In other respects the differences that have come under my notice are few and unimportant; such as the occasional substitution of "the" for "that" and "which" for "who;" the omission of the marks of parenthesis, and one or two trivial omissions in the directions for reading the proper lessons.

The revisions, however, made in the Black Letter Book itself, are not always consistent. For instance in the Litany to be read or sung after Morning Prayer, in the verse where it is written "We sinners do beseech thee to hear us (O Lord God), and that it may please thee to rule and govern thy holy Church universally in the right way," the word "universally" is altered to "universal;" but in the second Litany which is included in the service for the ordering of Deacons, the original reading is allowed to stand. And again in the Communion Service. The first MS. rubric to the prayer of Consecration directs the priest, so to order the bread and wine that he may with the more readiness take the cup into his "hands;" while a subsequent MS. rubric directs "here he is to take the cup into his hand."

The Gospels and Epistles being ordered to be "all corrected after the last translation" differ greatly from those printed in the Black Letter Book, and sometimes the more modern word seems hardly to convey the same meaning as that for which it has been substituted. In the Gospel for the 15th Sunday after Trinity for instance, the old version of the concluding sentences runs thus, "Care not then for the morrow, for tomorrow day shall care for itself. Sufficient unto the day is the travell thereof." The modern version is "Take therefore no thought for the morrow ; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself : sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

A curious alteration is also to be found in the 4th verse of the 68th Psalm where "Praise him in his Name, yea, and rejoice before him" is now changed to "praise him in his name Jah, and rejoice before him." In the Sealed Book, however, the original reading is preserved.

The omission of the marks of parenthesis, which I have already noticed as occurring in the Sealed Books and modern editions of the Prayer Book, is especially remarkable in the Psalms, where they are now only used once throughout the whole, though of constant recurrence in the Black Letter Book. The note of admiration on the contrary is used much more frequently in the modern editions than in the Black Letter Book.

Thinking a collation of the MS. copy with the Black Letter Book would be of use to the Ritual Commissioners, as well as of importance in other respects. I offered to undertake it; but though the Commissioners were kind enough to thank me for my offer, there were difficulties in the way, and the idea was abandoned.

The Black Letter Book was returned to the Library of the House of Lords by Sir Henry James, who took it up with him on the 16th of last August; it having remained in my custody for a year and nine days.

On the 22nd of July, Mr. Cosmo Innes made over to my charge a case containing many additions to the third volume of the Scottish Series, all of which have been photographed.

On the 12th of November I returned into the Record Office the Charter of King Edgar A.D. 974; together with the Liber Munimentorum A.D. 1290, a letter from Gawain Douglas to Cardinal Wolsey, dated December 24, 1521, a letter from Donald Earl of Ross to Henry VIII. dated August 5, 1545, a plan of the Debateable Ground between England and Scotland, A.D. 1552, and a project of an accord for compounding the controversies of Scotland, dated February 26, 1572, which Mr. Tabrum had deposited in my custody in the previous August, and which had also been photographed to form part of the third volume of the Scottish series.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM BASEVI SANDERS,
Assistant Keeper of Her
Majesty's Records.

Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY,
&c. &c.

Deputy Keeper of H. M. Records.

TRANSLATION of a GRANT of LAND in DEVONSHIRE written in LATIN
and SAXON, and made by KING EDGAR to his THANE ÆLFHERE,
A.D. 974.

[Latin.]

Our Lord Jesus Christ reigneth for ever. It is advisable that every deed of gift should be made under the testimony of writing, lest the succession of posterity be swallowed in the whirlpool of rapine and the clouds of ignorance. Therefore I, Edgar, having by Divine Grace obtained the preeminence of royal rule over all Britain, being willing to endow with perpetual freedom a certain part of the country under my jurisdiction, do in reward of his devoted service grant unto Ælfhere my faithful servant three plots of ground [mansas] in the place which is called in common parlance Nymed, that he may hold it, as we have above said, in perpetual inheritance with all fields, woods, and meadows thereunto of right appertaining. Moreover the aforesaid land is to be free of all secular tribute and royal service excepting only going to

the wars and the building of bridges or castles. Whosoever, therefore, moved by a benevolent and sincere disposition, shall trouble himself in amplifying this aforesaid grant, may the Parent of All increase and amplify his life in this present world and may he and all his family happily experience the unclouded joys of that everlasting one to come. But may they who shall diminish or unjustly violate the same, which God forbid should enter into the minds of the faithful, make part with those of whom on the other hand it is pronounced "depart from me, ye wicked, into everlasting fire," unless they shall have made lawful satisfaction beforehand. This said land appears to be enclosed about by these bounds.

[Saxon.]

This is the land-meer of the three hides at Nymed. First to Copelanstan [the stone of Copela]; from that stone westwards on to the high road at Eisandune; then therefrom westward to the high road at Red Flood; therefrom to Sedgbrook's head; therefrom down Sedgebrook to where the lake [stream] strikes west; therefrom out on Heathfield to the gutter-head; from the gutter down on Hane; therefrom adown along stream to where Rushbrook strikes on Nymed; therefrom eastward on Rushbrook to Shipbrook; then up Shipbrook and so back to Copelanstan.

[Latin.]

Moreover this aforesaid grant was made in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord DCCCCLXXIII. In the second Indiction. These are the witnesses of this grant whose names are here written.

† I, EDGAR, King, have confirmed the aforesaid grant.	I, ÆLFTHRYTH, Queen have consented.
† I, DUNSTAN, Archbishop of Canterbury, have corroborated it.	† I, ÆLFHERE, Duke.
† I, OSWOLD, Archbishop of York, have strengthened it.	† I, ÆTHELWINE, Duke.
† I, ATHELWOLD, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, ÆLFRIC, Abbot. † I, BYRHTNOD, Duke.
† I, ÆLFSTAN, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, ÆSYWIG, Abbot. † I, OSWAC, Duke.
† I, ALFWOLD, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, OSCAR, Abbot. † I, ÆLFWERD, Minister.
† I, ÆLFSTAN, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, ÆTHELGAR, † I, ÆTHELWERD, Abbot. Minister.
† I, CYNEWERD, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, ÆLFNOD, † I, EANULF, Abbot. Minister.
† I, ÆLFSTAN, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, SIGAR, † I, ÆLFSIGE, Abbot. Minister,
† I, EADELM, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, ÆLFHIS, † I, ÆTHELMER, Abbot. Minister.
† I, ——, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, BYRHTEH, † I, LEOWINE, Abbot. Minister.
† I, SIDMAN, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, GODWINE, † I, ÆTHELWERD, Abbot. Minister.
† I, ATHULF, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, LEOFRIC, † I, WULFSTAN, Abbot. Minister.
† I, THEODRED, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, ÆTHELSIGE, † I, BYRHTMER, Abbot. Minister.
† I, WULFSIGE, Bishop, have strengthened it.	† I, OSWERD, † I, ÆTHELSIGE, Abbot. Minister.

On the dorse.

[Latin.]

This charter is entitled below.

[Saxon.]

Copulastane's deed.

This is the deed of the three hydes at Nymed, which King Edgar bestowed upon *Ælfhere* his thane in perpetual inheritance.

[Latin.]

This is the charter of the land which is called Copulastan which the reverend priest Brihtric gave for the relief of his soul and the souls of his parents to the Monastery of Saint Mary, which is in Crydiatun, for the maintenance of the canons serving God therein. If any one therefore shall take it away from the aforesaid place or in anywise diminish it, may he be stricken with a perpetual curse and perish everlastingily with the Devil unless he strive by due reparation to make atonement.

N.B.—It is worthy of remark that the cross which is prefixed to the name of each witness is omitted before that of Queen *Ælfthrith*.

IV. CALENDARS.

In my Twenty-sixth Report to Your Majesty (§ VII.), I mentioned that Mr. Roberts, then Secretary of this Department, had, with the assent of the Treasury, compiled for publication and sale a Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions for the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. The work was published in two volumes, under the title of "Calendarium Genealogicum," and is of great value for elucidating the early history of the nobility and landed gentry. Mr. Roberts had continued the Calendar for a small portion of the reign of Edward II., but his retirement from the Office prevented his completing that reign. He has placed his materials, so far as collected, at the disposal of this Office, and I annex them to this Report (App. I. No. 2.), as affording considerable assistance in genealogical inquiries of that period.

Another volume of the Calendar of the Foreign Series of State Papers, for the years 1564 and 1565, edited by Mr. Stevenson, was published during the year. It especially treats of the differences between the Courts of France and England, arising chiefly from the struggles between the Huguenots and the House of Guise, which were settled by the Treaty of Troyes, 11th April 1564. Very graphic details are given of a pestilence in France, especially in Lyons; but the chief interest of the volume consists in the Documents throwing light upon the history of Mary Queen of Scots, and her marriage with Darnley.

Mrs. Green has finished another volume of the Calendar of the Domestic State Papers, coming down to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it contains also the Papers which were omitted in the first volume of this series, extending

from 1547 to 1565, and comprising the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, and the first six years of the reign of Elizabeth. It is expected that the addenda yet to be published will occupy two more volumes, and will extend to the end of the reign of James I. In addition to a large number of Border Papers, the principal contents of the present volume are the proceedings against the adherents of the Earl of Essex, the controversy between the Jesuits in England and the secular priests, and minute details of the illness and death of Elizabeth.

A Calendar of Irish State Papers of the reign of James I. has been commenced. It will comprise all Papers relating to Ireland of that reign in this Office, the Public Record Office of Ireland, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, &c. It is hoped that the first volume will be published early in the year 1871. The Calendar is edited by Dr. Russell and Mr. Prendergast, the Commissioners lately employed on the Carte Papers.

Don Pascual De Gayangos, to whom has been entrusted the calendaring of the Spanish Series of State Papers, in the room of the late Mr. Bergenroth (as mentioned in my last Report), has commenced his researches in the Archives of Simancas, and in other places in Spain. He has visited Brussels and Vienna, and has collected manuscripts and materials for the Calendar.

Among other works in preparation, the following were nearly ready for publication at the end of the year : The third Volume of Colonial Papers, relating to the East Indies, China, and Japan ; the Second Volume of Treasury Papers, to the end of the reign of William III. ; and the First Part of the Fourth Volume of Letters and Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. A Volume of Venetian State Papers was also on the eve of completion ; and, in connexion with this, Mr. Rawdon Brown has forwarded to the Public Record Office, during the past year, seven additional Manuscripts of valuable Transcripts of Venetian Documents, making a total of 37 volumes so deposited.

A Calendar of the Earl of Macclesfield's Letters is in progress for the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

In the Appendix (App. I. No. 6.), a List is given of the Calendars of State Papers published in 1870, and of those in progress. The sale of the series had amounted on 31 December 1870 to 6,505 volumes.

A List of the additions in 1870 to the Calendars, Inventories, Transcripts, &c., in the Search Office, to which the public have access, has also been compiled (Appendix I. No. 5.).

On 20 March 1868 (as mentioned in my last two Reports), a Return was ordered, by the House of Commons, of the number of Enrolments in Chancery, effected to the end of 1865 in pursuance of the Statute 9 Geo. II. c. xxxvi. entitled " An Act to restrain the dispositions of Lands, whereby the same become unalienable." In order to make a satisfactory Return from this Office to the House of Commons, it became necessary, for the reign of Your Majesty, to search through the

Close Rolls themselves, as the indexes did not afford sufficient information. A senior Clerk (Mr. Kingston), and three junior Clerks were employed on the Return from April 1868 to June 1870; the number of entries carefully perused amounted to 34,977; the whole number referring to gifts for charitable and religious purposes. Mr. Kingston utilized the materials on which the officers were working, by making a Calendar of all Trust Deeds relating to Charities, for the period from 9 Geo. II. to 1865. I have the honour to submit this Calendar to Your Majesty, in the present Report (Appendix II. No. 1.). Although it extends to a considerable length, yet I trust that the valuable information which it conveys with respect to two of the prominent political questions of the present time, Education and Public Charities, fully justifies the expense of printing the Calendar. Its preparation is very creditable to Mr. Kingston and the officers employed under his direction.

V. CARTE AND CAREW PAPERS.

Carte Papers.

In my Thirty-first Report (§ VI.) I stated to Your Majesty that the Commissioners appointed to select Irish Official Documents for transcription from the Carte Papers in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, had completed their duties, and that they were preparing a General Report upon the Carte Manuscripts. The Report has been completed, and the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury requested the Master of the Rolls to convey to the Carte Commissioners (Dr. Russell and Mr. Prendergast) their Lordships' satisfaction and approval of the manner in which they had discharged their Commission.

The information which their Report contains respecting the Carte Papers, as well as the History of Ireland, is of such great interest and value as to render it necessary to annex it to my present Report (Appendix I. No. 1).

The transcription of the selected Carte Documents has been continued during 1870; and other volumes of the Transcripts have been received at this Office in duplicate. One set has been forwarded to the Public Record Office of Ireland according to the direction of the Treasury.

Carew Papers.

The Calendar of these Papers, preserved in Lambeth Library, has been continued. The fourth volume, extending from 1601 to 1603, with an appendix from 1561, was published in April. It comprises many documents relating to the conduct of the Earl of Essex while commanding in Ireland. The letters of Sir Robert Cecil here calendarized represent him in a more engaging light than any hitherto published; and there are many interesting particulars in the volume relating to the manners of

Elizabeth's court, the discontents of her courtiers, the siege of Kinsale, and other subjects. The fifth volume is passing through the press; the Book of Howth and the Chronicle of Thomas Bray form the first two portions. The remaining portion will consist of a Calendar of the Miscellaneous Papers collected by Carew, from the reign of Henry II. to that of Henry VII.

VI. CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

The publication of this series, illustrating the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest period to the end of the reign of Henry VII., has been continued during the year. Four volumes were published, and several others were on the point of completion at the close of the year. 104 volumes of the series have been already issued, and 22,653 volumes have been sold. 925 copies were sold during the year. I have mentioned in previous Reports that these works continue to maintain their value and reputation, not only in this country, but on the Continent of Europe and in America. In the course of last year, on the application of Mr. J. L. Motley, the American Minister and Historian, a grant of them, and of the Calendars of State Papers, was made to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, United States. It is gratifying to find that the reception of these volumes has been mentioned in the following manner in the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Society; after an allusion to them, and to some of the same series previously received, it is observed that "Whatever relates " to early English history, her colonies, her primitive manners " and customs, and the genealogy of her families, has an intimate relation with American history, genealogy, and habits of thought. In all our American history there is so intimate, " a blending of our own with the annals of the fatherland, that " our growth and progress cannot be properly delineated without " constant reference to these blending relations.

" To trace these to their original sources we must necessarily resort to these Record Publications of Great Britain, published and disseminated by her munificent liberality. These records extend as far back as the fifth century, and relate to English history, public records, ancient laws and jurisprudence of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, domestic habits and customs of the people, early chronicles and ecclesiastical records, colonial affairs, and upon almost every subject of public policy pertaining to all the great historic periods of Great Britain. We cannot sufficiently express our high appreciation of these invaluable records, and of our gratitude to the British Government for them."

VII. NEW BLOCK OF RECORD REPOSITORY.

Since my last Report to Your Majesty (§ IX.), the East Wing and other portions of the building have been completed under the direction of Sir James Pennethorne, the Architect of the New Repository. A contract for the iron presses and other fittings required therein was entered into by the First Commissioner of Your Majesty's Works, in August 1870, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation before Lady Day 1871.

The necessary notices have been given by the First Commissioner to enable him to apply to Parliament in the coming session for powers to purchase a blacksmith's shop and other buildings in close and dangerous proximity to the Record Office, especially to the Domesday Tower; near which buildings a fire has actually occurred, as mentioned in my last Report.

VIII. FEES: GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS: &c.

The amount of business in the Search Office, and of Fees received, in 1870, is as follows:—

	<i>£ s. d.</i>
831 Copies - - - -	468 10 0
143 Attendances - - - -	132 1 6
	£600 11 6

The total amount of Fees received, and paid to the account of the Consolidated Fund, from 1840, is 24,247*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

The amount of work (except office-copies) performed specially for Government Departments during 1870, is as follows:—

NUMBER of SEARCHES, INSPECTIONS, ISSUES, and RETURNS of GOVERNMENT PAPERS, for GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, in 1870.

Departments.	Number of Searches or Applications.	Number of Inspections, Issues, Returns, &c.
Treasury - - - -	44	200
" (Solicitor) - - - -	6	14
Colonial Office - - - -	69	837
War Office - - - -	182	3,052
Admiralty (Whitehall) - - - -	33	537
" (Somerset House) - - - -	29	209
Exchequer and Audit Department - - - -	15	158
Patent Office - - - -	44	65
Total - - - -	422	5,072

The preceding table does not give an adequate idea of the extent of business for the Government Departments, as searches on references from them often occupy several days.

The Commissioners of the Board of Trade have consented to throw open their Records to the public to the end of the reign of George III.

The examination into the documents belonging to the late Masters of the Court of Chancery (Thirtieth Report, § III., Thirty-first Report, § XII.) has been continued.

The Letters which had been taken from the volumes formerly in the possession of the Philadelphia Library Company, and purchased as stated in the Thirty-first Report, have been transmitted to the Public Record Office of Ireland, for insertion in the volumes to which they belong.

Some of the Officers of this Department continue to render assistance to the Historical Manuscripts Commission, in calendering, arranging, and reporting on the documents intrusted to the Commissioners. Many of these documents have also been arranged, flattened, repaired, and bound in this Office.

IX. TRANSFERS AND REMOVALS.

In the Fourteenth Report (I. § 3), it was stated that the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer thought it necessary to retain in his possession certain documents required for carrying on the business of the Office, instead of transferring them to this Office, pursuant to the Public Records Act. Most of these documents have since been so transmitted, but seven of the volumes called "Tot Books," "Foreign Apposer's Books," and "Abstracts of Charters," were transferred by the Queen's Remembrancer, by direction of the Treasury, to the Examiners of Sheriffs' Accounts, pursuant to the Statute 22 & 23 Vict. c. 21. s. 39. In the course of last year, the ancient and valuable Record called the "Liber Rubeus" was removed to this Office. The only documents mentioned in the Fourteenth Report now remaining in the custody of the Remembrancer are—

2 folio volumes called "Minute Books," being Minutes of Orders of Court, 1795-1833.

1 vol. of Statutes, 1 Edw. III.-39 Hen. VI.

1 vol. containing the Proceedings upon the trials of the Pix Juries, 1734-1851.

With respect to the Minute Books, and the volume of Statutes, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer certified to the Master of the Rolls, 11 May 1870, that in his opinion it would be conducive to the due performance of the business of the Court of Exchequer, that they should still remain in the custody of the Remembrancer. This certificate will permit the Remembrancer to retain them for another year. The book relating to the Pix Juries was not of sufficient age for transfer, all the entries therein not being twenty years old.

The Historical Manuscripts Commissioners have deposited in this office three volumes, and an Index volume, of a Heraldic and Genealogical Collection relating to Wales, and to the settlers therein, known as "The Golden Grove Book," placed in their care by the Earl of Cawdor; they are deposited under the following conditions:—

That the public may have access to them; that the volumes are to be properly preserved and taken care of; and that the Earl of Cawdor or his heirs may at any time hereafter remove them from the Record Office upon giving a receipt for them.

The Commissioners have also deposited in this office, for public use, Transcripts of certain Papers belonging to W. Phelips, Esq., of Montacute House, Somersetshire, relating to the Gunpowder Plot.

The details of the Transfers in 1870 are as follows:—

1. TRANSFERS INTO THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

CHANCERY:—

Accountant-General's Certificates, 1726—

1799; 210 bundles.

Affidavits, 1700–1842; 576 bundles.

Ditto, Registers, 1615–1746; 53 volumes.

Ditto, Indexes, 1781–1842; 27 volumes.

Awards and Agreements, 1694–1799;
10 bundles.

Bill Books, 1801–1842; 70 volumes.

Bills, Answers, Depositions, &c., 1801–
1842; 3193 bundles.

Decrees and Orders, A., 1751–1799;
58 volumes.

Decrees and Orders, B., 1751–1799;
57 volumes.

Decrees and Orders, Indexes A., 1751–
1799; 49 volumes.

Decrees and Orders, Indexes B., 1751–
1799; 49 volumes.

Leases, &c., 1697–1797; 1 bundle.

Masters' Reports, &c., 1751–1799; 16
bundles and 341 volumes.

Masters' Reports, &c., Indexes, 1751–
1799; 49 volumes.

Masters' Reports, &c., Exceptions to, 1716
–1799; 7 bundles.

Miscellaneous Papers, 1660–1790; 1
bundle.

Wills, &c., 1669–1799; 1 bundle.

Close Rolls, 1867; from Enrolment Office; 5 January 1870;
140 rolls.

Decrees, and Dockets; from Clerks of Records and Writs;
119 Decrees, and 119 Dockets.

From Clerks
of Records and
Writs; 22 to 24
February 1870;
Pursuant to
Warrant dated
10 February
1870.

CHANCERY—continued.

- Recognizance Rolls, 1867; from Enrolment Office; 5 January 1870; 8 rolls.
 Specification Disclaimers; from Enrolment Office; 5 January 1870; 1 roll.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS:—

- Accruing Records, 1843–1849; 24 February 1870: pursuant to Warrant dated 8 February 1870, as follows:—
 Affidavits, General, (used on motions), 1843–1849; 530 bundles.
 Declarations in Ejectment, 1843–1849; 32 bundles.
 Indexes, 1830–1852; 2 volumes.
 Judgment Rolls, 1843–1849; 28 rolls.
 Ditto Books, " " 28 volumes.
 Ditto Ditto, Indexes, " " 14 volumes.
 Proceedings in Outlawry, with Index, 1832–1849; 1 volume.
 Rule Books, 1843–1849; 7 volumes.
 Rules to Plead, " " 7 volumes.
 Term Papers, " " 28 bundles.
 Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits, " " 27 bundles.

EXCHEQUER:—*Queen's Remembrancer:—*

- Accruing Records, to 1850; 22 June 1870; pursuant to Warrant dated 17 May 1870, as follows:—
 Liber Rubeus, or, The Red Book of the Exchequer.

Revenue Prosecutions' Department.

- Book of Entries, 1828–1840, and 1840–1842; 2 books.
 Books of Orders, Hilary 1843–Mich. 1850; 8 books.
 Commission of Partition; Lister v. Lister, 1838 (in the late Equity Side of Exchequer); 1 parcel.
 Escheat, Maria Serena Lowe; 1849; 1 Escheat.
 Excise Informations, Index, 1798–1830, and Mich. 1830; 2 books.
 Excise Writs and Posteas, Index; 1 book.
 Exemplifications of Judgments, 1841–1845; 4 Exemplifications.
 Informations, Hil. 1843–Mich. 1850, Nos. 1 to 1174; 8 bundles.
 Memoranda Rolls, Mich. 1842, 6 Vict. to Trinity 1850, 13 Vict.; 8 rolls.
 Memoranda, Addenda; Trinity 1837 to Trinity 1848, 1 to 11 Vict.; 1 roll.
 Memoranda, Agenda Book, Hil. 1843, 6 Vict. to Easter 1849, 12 Vict.; 1 book.
 Special Commissions and Inquisitions as to Duty on Coals, 1838–1846; 29 parcels.
 Writs and Posteas, 1 January 1843 to end of 1850, Nos. 1 to 1450; 11 bundles.

EXCHEQUER—Queen's Remembrancer—continued.**Sheriffs' Department.**

Claims of Lords of Liberties to Fines, &c., 1843–1848; 1 parcel.

Excise Accounts, 1844–1849; 7 parcels.

Originalia Rolls, 8 to 14 Vict.; 1 parcel.

„ Index; 1 roll.

ADMIRALTY (Whitehall):—

Correspondence, 1830–1839; 1381 volumes, bundles, &c., 17–23 May 1870; pursuant to Admiralty Letter of 2 April 1870.

HOME OFFICE:—

Alien Certificates, &c.; 14 November 1870; 157 volumes, bundles, &c.; pursuant to Home Office Letter of 1 November 1870.

COLONIAL OFFICE:—

New Brunswick Despatches, 1784–1867; 7 November 1870; 62 volumes: pursuant to Colonial Office Letter of 5 November 1870.

WAR OFFICE:—

Discharge Documents, 1869; 22 April 1870; 135 bundles: pursuant to War Office Letter of 12 April 1870.

Recruiting District Pay Lists, 1863–March 1867; 12 August 1870; 198 volumes: pursuant to War Office Letter of 29 July 1870.

Regimental Pay Lists, 1863–4 and 1864–5; 12 July 1870; 442 volumes: pursuant to War Office Letter of 2 July 1870.

2. TRANSFERS FROM THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.**To GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE:—**

Registrars of the Ionian Islands, 1818–1864; 19 July 1870: pursuant to Colonial Office Letters of 5 and 18 July 1870: as follows:—

No.

1. Baptisms, Island of Corfu, 1835–1855.

2. Births, „ „ and Ionian Islands, 1818–1863.

3. Births, Island of Cephalonia, 1848–1864.

4. Marriages, Notices of, Corfu, 1860–1864.

To GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE—*continued.*

No.

- 5. Marriages, Notices of, Cephalonia, 1861–1864.
- 6. " " Sta Maura, 1860–1864 (unbound).
- 7. " " Paxo, 1864.
- 8. " Register of, Ionian Islands, 1861–1864.
- 9. " Certificates of, " " 1818–1859.
- 10. " " " " " 1859.
- 11. " " " " " 1861–1864 (unbound).
- 12. Burials, Register of, Corfu, 1836–1855.
- 13. Deaths, " Corfu and Ionian Islands, 1845–1863.
- 14. Deaths, Register of, Cephalonia, 1863 and 1864.
- 15. Births, Register of, Cerigo,
- 16. " Paxo, } Blank Books of
- 17. Marriages, Notices of, Cerigo, } Forms pursuant to
- 18. Deaths, Register of, " Act 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 86.
- 19. " " Paxo, }

X. ARRANGEMENT, REPAIRS, BINDING, AND SIMILAR OPERATIONS.

CHANCERY:—

Accountant-General's Certificates, 1726–1799; 210 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Affidavits, 1700–1842; 576 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Affidavits (Registers), 1615–1746; 53 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Affidavits (Indexes), 1781–1842; 27 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Awards and Agreements, 1694–1799; 10 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Bill Books, 1801–1842; 70 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Bills and Answers, &c., 1801–1842; 3193 bundles numbered, ticketed, indorsements re-sewed, and placed in presses; List.

Charities; 23,975 slips of Calendar to, mounted alphabetically on cartridge paper for binding.

Close Rolls; 140 rolls numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; 1 roll (Chas. I.) partly repaired: 44 membranes repaired and sewed; 8 covers repaired; List.

Decree Rolls; 38 rolls ticketed.

Decrees; 615 membranes sewed, and made into 11 rolls.

Decrees and Orders, 1751–1799; 213 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Fine Rolls; 6 covers repaired.

Inquisitions; 5 membranes sewed.

CHANCERY—continued.

Leases, &c., 1697–1797; 1 bundle numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.

Masters' Reports, &c., 1751–1799; 390 volumes and 23 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List; 2 sewed; 1 volume, binding repaired.

Miscellaneous; 1 bundle numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List; 11 plans mounted on cloth.

Parliament Rolls; 1079 rolls ticketed; 2 membranes repaired; new List of 5364 rolls printed.

Patent Rolls; 19 rolls ticketed, 6 membranes, and 3 covers repaired; 1 membrane flattened and repaired; 2 sewing.

Petitions to Parliament; 1 membrane repaired.

Placita Forestæ; 1 membrane repaired.

Recognizance Rolls, 1867; 8 rolls numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.

Specification Rolls; 1 roll numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.

Masters' Office:—

Books, Bundles, &c.; examination continued.

QUEEN'S BENCH:—***Crown Side:***—

Controlment Roll; 1 cover flattened and repaired.
Coram Rege Roll; 1 cover flattened and repaired.

Plea Side:—

Accruing Records, 1843–1848; 17 volumes and 81 rolls and bundles dusted, ticketed, arranged, packed, numbered, &c.; List; 5706 membranes flattened.
Petitions and Affidavits; 42 bundles opened and flattened; 2 membranes repaired.

COMMON PLEAS:—

Feet of Fines; 26 bundles sorted and arranged; 297 membranes repaired, guarded, and filed; 342 membranes flattened, repaired, and re-filed; 170 membranes repaired; 2 volumes, binding repaired; Hen. III.—Rich. III., marked, numbered, and arranged; Rich. I.—Rich. III., Norfolk and Northampton, 5568 documents arranged chronologically.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS:—

Affidavits, General, 1843–1849; 530 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Declarations in Ejectment, 1843–1849, and Indexes, 1830–1852; 32 bundles and 2 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Judgment Rolls and Books, 1843–1849; 28 rolls and 42 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS—*continued.*

- Outlawry Proceedings, 1832–1849; 1 volume numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
- Rule Book, 1843–1849; 7 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.
- Rules to Plead, 1843–1849; 7 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
- Term Papers, 1843–1849; 28 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
- Warrants of Attorney and Cognovits, 1843–1849; 27 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

EXCHEQUER :—*Queen's Remembrancer :—*

- Alien Priory Accounts; 11 bundles arranged; slips prepared for binding.
- Army Accounts; 10 volumes of slips prepared for binding.
- Church Goods; 141 membranes, flattened, repaired, and guarded; 1 sewing; 4 volumes of slips prepared for binding.
- Claims of Lords of Liberties to Fines, &c., 1843–1848; 1 bundle numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
- Commission of Partition, 1838; 1 bundle numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
- Conventional Leases; 144 documents identified with slips.
- Depositions taken by Commission, Chas. I.; 1113 files arranged and ticketed; 3 membranes repaired.
- Entries, Book of, 1828–1842; 2 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
- Equitum Regis; 11 bundles of slips numbered, and prepared for binding.
- Escheat, 1849; numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
- Excise Accounts, 1844–1849; 7 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
- Excise Informations, Index, 1798–1830; 2 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
- Excise Writs and Posteas, Index; 1 volume numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.
- Exemplifications of Judgments, 1841–1845; 4 documents numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
- Forest Accounts; 19 bundles of slips numbered, and prepared for binding.
- Household and Wardrobe Accounts; 29 bundles; documents numbered, compared with slips, and prepared for binding.
- Informations, 1843–1850; 8 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.
- Memoranda Rolls, 1837–1850; 9 rolls numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.

EXCHEQUER—Queen's Remembrancer—continued.

Memoranda Rolls (Agenda Book), 1843–1849; 1 volume numbered, ticketed, and placed in press.

Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts, Hen. VIII. and Eliz.; rolls ticketed and arranged; List and descriptive slips in progress.

Mint Accounts; bundles and slips arranged and numbered.

Miscellaneous; arrangement, sorting, and describing, continued; 1 membrane repaired.

Navy Accounts; bundles and slips arranged and numbered.

Nuncii, Documents relating to; arrangement in progress; bundles and slips numbered.

Orders, Books of; 8 volumes numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Originalia Rolls, 8–14 Vict., and Index: 1 bundle and 1 roll numbered, ticketed, and placed in press; List.

Particulars for Grants; 1 membrane repaired.

Pipe Leases, Jas. I.—Commonwealth; List in progress.

Red Book of the Exchequer; ticketed and placed in press.

Ships, Clerk of the, Documents relating to; slips, &c., numbered and arranged.

Special Commissions and Inquisitions as to duty on Coals, 1838–1846; 29 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Subsidies; in continuation; numbered, identified; slips sorted, arranged, &c.; new slips made; 113 leaves mended.

Writs and Posteas, 1843–1850; 11 bundles numbered, ticketed, and placed in presses; List.

Treasury of the Receipt:—

Scottish Documents; 9 seals repaired.

COURT OF STAR CHAMBER:—

Proceedings of; sorted, preparatory to calendar; 128 membranes numbered and stamped.

DURHAM, PALATINATE OF:—

Cursitor's Records; documents in 472 bundles stamped; 30 membranes flattened; 24 membranes repaired; 4 membranes sewed; 1 new cover.

Kellawe's Register; rebound.

Records; arrangement continued; Lists.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:—

Charters; continued; 493 identified with Calendar, arranged, numbered, and stamped; 264 seals cleaned, placed in wadding, &c.; List.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF—*continued.*

- Decrees and Orders ; 47 volumes numbered.
 Inquisitions post mortem ; 30 volumes numbered ; 3 volumes, binding repaired.
 Ministers' Accounts ; 378 Accounts ticketed, indorsed, and packed in 23 bundles ; 9729 membranes stamped, tied up, and ticketed.
 Miscellaneous ; 56 bundles and boxes, contents identified, dusted, packed, and ticketed ; 1471 documents labelled and indorsed ; 9 volumes bound ; 21,533 membranes stamped ; 127 membranes sewed.
 Parliamentary Surveys ; 92 files flattened, dusted, identified, and numbered ; 989 membranes stamped, packed in bundles, and ticketed.
 Proceedings ; 213 volumes numbered ; 168 bundles arranged, re-tied, and numbered.

WELSH :—

- Depositions (Denbigh), Eliz. ; 3 membranes flattened and mended.
 Plea Rolls (Chester) ; 3 covers repaired.

ADMIRALTY :—

- Correspondence, 1830–1839 ; 1331 volumes, bundles, &c., arranged, ticketed, placed away, &c. ; List.

AUDIT OFFICE :—

- Declared Accounts ; 39 rolls, 48 bundles, and 50 volumes dusted ; 86 bundles arranged under titles of Accounts ; List.
 Declared Accounts (Irish) ; 2910 rolls dusted, numbered, and tied up in 144 bundles ; List.
 Declared Accounts, Excise ; 803 rolls dusted, numbered, arranged, and tied up in 17 bundles ; List.
 Miscellaneous ; classified, arranged, &c. ; Lists ; 120 leaves sized.
 Salt and Stamp Accounts ; 492 volumes dusted and arranged.

COLONIAL OFFICE :—

- Correspondence, &c. ; 143 volumes arranged, placed away, ticketed, &c. ; List.

FOREIGN OFFICE :—

- Correspondence, Eliz. ; 16 volumes repaired, guarded, and bound ; 1390 documents identified with printed Calendars, numbered, &c., previously to binding ; 4677 leaves sized, guarded, and repaired ; 6 leaves separated and flattened.
 Denmark ; 222 leaves separated, sized, repaired, and guarded.
 German States ; 2263 membranes numbered and stamped.
 Holland ; 31 volumes and 189 bundles, 60,318 leaves, numbered and stamped.

HOME OFFICE:—

Alien Certificates, 1836–1846; 157 volumes arranged; List.

Domestic, Chas. I.; 1 volume bound; 24 volumes, leaves sized, repaired, &c.;—Geo. II.; 211 leaves sized, guarded, repaired, &c.

PATENT OFFICE:—

Specifications; 23 Plans re-annexed.

TREASURY:—

Registered Papers; chronological arrangement and incorporation continued; 496 bundles tied up, ticketed, &c.; 54 bundles incorporated with regular series, and numbered; 2604 leaves sized, repaired, flattened, tied up in bundles, and ticketed; 25 documents separated and flattened; 23 leaves repaired.

WAR OFFICE:—

Discharges, 1869; 135 bundles arranged, tied up, placed away, ticketed, &c.; List.

Militia Papers; 81 bundles examined, dusted, arranged in numerical order, tied up, and ticketed.

Monthly Returns, to 1800; 183 bundles arranged, tied up, and ticketed.

Papers; 930 bundles examined, dusted, arranged in numerical order, tied up, and ticketed.

Recruiting District Pay Lists, 1863–1867; 198 volumes arranged, tied up, placed away, ticketed, &c.; List.

Regimental Pay Lists, 1863–1865; 442 volumes arranged, placed away, ticketed, &c.; List.

Binding:— 22 volumes bound or repaired; 2 volumes flattened; 4 leaves repaired; 2 volumes lettered; Lists sewed, &c.

Search Offices:—65,500 membranes stamped on production to Inquirers.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION:—

Abingdon, Corporation of; Manuscripts repaired and bound.

Golden Grove Book; 4 volumes stamped.

Standish Papers; sorted; 55 parchment Deeds, Edw. III., flattened and mended.

XI. INVENTORIES.**CALENDARS, INDEXES, &c., IN PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE:—**

Additions to Inventory (*see* Appendix I. No. 5).

DURHAM, PALATINATE OF:—continued.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:—continued.

XII. CALENDARS AND CATALOGUES.

CHANCERY:—

Charities, Trust Deeds relating to ; (*see Appendix II. No. 1.*).
 Close Rolls ; continued to 39 Hen. III.
 Decrees, Vict. ; 8 Rolls, 145 Decrees.
 Patent Rolls, 4 Edw. I., completed, 2226 more entries ;
 5 Edw. I., in progress, 2291 entries.

EXCHEQUER:—

Queen's Remembrancer:—

Church Goods ; additions to Calendar.
 Depositions by Commission, Chas. I. ; commenced.
 Miscellaneous ; in progress.

DURHAM, PALATINATE OF:—

Chancery:—

Cursitor's Records ; Bishop's Rolls, continued ; (*see Appendix I. No. 3.*)

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF:—

Chancery Rolls ; (*see Appendix I. No. 4.*)

WELSH:—

Recognizance Rolls, 1–20 Hen. VIII., continued ; 495 entries,
 1782 cross references, in alphabetical arrangement.

LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC:—

Hen. VIII., continued ; in manuscript to 1530 ; printed to
 March 1527.

COLONIAL OFFICE:—

Colonial ; East Indies, China, and Japan ; concluded to 1621.

FOREIGN OFFICE:—

Foreign, Eliz. ; continued in manuscript to end of 1568 ;
 printed to end of 1566.

HOME OFFICE:—

Domestic, Eliz. and Jas. I., continued ; Addenda printed
 to 1580.

Domestic, Chas. I. ; continued ; printed to March 1639.

Irish, Eliz. ; continued ; printed to April 1586.

Irish, Jas. I. ; in manuscript to 1605.

TREASURY:—

Registered Papers ; printed to March 1702 (end of Will.
 III.).

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION:—

Earl of Macclesfield's Papers, in progress ; 14 bundles, 1640
 documents, done.

XIII. INDEXES.

CHANCERY:—

Petitions to Parliament; continued.

COMMON PLEAS:—

Feet of Fines, 1-8 Will. III.; continued:—also, Edw. I.—
Rich. III.; divers counties, 2786 documents.

EXCHEQUER:—

Queen's Remembrancer:—

Affidavits, 1836; in progress.

STATE PAPERS:—

Domestic, Geo. I.; 219 instruments.

“ Geo. II.; 1446 instruments.

“ Geo. IV.; 1365 instruments.

Indexes to Printed Calendars.

TREASURY:—

Registered Papers; Index to Calendar.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1871.

(Signed) T. DUFFUS HARDY,
Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

I most humbly certify to Your Majesty that this Report is
made by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, under my
direction, pursuant to the Statute.

(Signed) ROMILLY, M.R.

APPENDIX I.

TO

THE THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

No. 1.—CARTE PAPERS. FINAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS
for Selecting Official Papers for transcription from the CARTE
PAPERS in the Bodleian Library.

The FINAL REPORT of C. W. RUSSELL, D.D., and JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, Esq., engaged under the terms of the Treasury letter to the Master of the Rolls, dated 30th May 1865, in selecting Official Papers for transcription from the Carte Papers at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, for the year 1869 ; in continuation of their former Reports of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

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To the Right Honourable Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls.

MY LORD,
DURING the four years in which we have been engaged in selecting for transcription the official papers contained in the collection of Carte MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, we have had the honour to present to your Lordship a series of reports detailing our progress during each successive year. Having at length brought our examination to a close, and having now under view the whole of this great historical collection, we think it our duty to lay before your Lordship a general report on the entire collection, together with such observations as to its historical value, and particularly as to its bearing upon the history of Ireland, as have occurred to us during the progress of our survey.

For this purpose it will be necessary that we enter at some length, first, into the history of the formation of the Carte collection; secondly, into the general nature of its contents; and, thirdly, into its bearing upon the history of Ireland and the special illustrations which it affords of the political, religious, and social condition of that country in the 17th century.

Before, however, we pass to the detail of our final report, it is right that we should recall to your Lordship's recollection, as well the tenor of our original commission from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury "to select for transcription the official papers contained in the Carte collection of manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford," as the instructions and explanations by which we were guided in the execution of our task.

Along with the notice of our appointment as Commissioners for selecting official papers for transcription from the Carte collection, dated May 31st, 1865, we received the following letter of instructions from your Lordship:—

"Instructions to the Commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to select such papers as are of an official character among the Carte collection in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

"One of the Commissioners is to select from each volume of the collection, such papers as are of an official character, and to give a list thereof to the other Com-

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No. I.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—continued.

missioner, who is also to go through each volume and to make any addition to the list, or object to any paper selected that he may deem advisable.

“ The Commissioners are to arrange who is to make the selection ; or, if they prefer making it simultaneously, such arrangement may be adopted.

“ All letters and papers addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Governor of Ireland, in his official capacity, are to be considered official.

“ Also all royal letters and warrants under sign manual ; orders in Council of England and Ireland ; warrants from the King, Lord Deputy, and Lords Justices ; orders by the Lord Deputy and Lords Justices ; proclamations, ordinances, petitions, fants for grants.

“ Political letters (unless of an official nature), letters relating to family matters or private affairs, and papers and letters printed in Carte’s Life of Ormonde, or in Carte’s Ormonde Papers, are not to be selected.

“ Any difference of opinion between the Commissioners is to be submitted to the Master of the Rolls.

“ When the list has been settled, it is to be signed by the Commissioners, and delivered by them to Mr. Herbert Hore,¹ who has been appointed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty’s Treasury to copy those papers which the Commissioners have selected to be transcribed.

“ JOHN ROMILLY.”

As regards a large class of the original documents contained in the collection, these instructions defined with great precision the principle by which the work of selection is to be guided ; but there is another and still more numerous class, regarding which, during the progress of the work of selection, a doubt arose, which, in accordance with the penultimate clause of our instructions, we thought it our duty to submit to your Lordship in the following letter :—

“ MY LORD,

Bodleian Library, Oxford, 17th August 1867.

“ In interpreting the instructions for selecting papers for transcription from the Carte collection, which accompanied your Lordship’s letter of 31st May 1865, we feel some doubt as to that part which concerns letters to and from the Lord Lieutenant.

“ All letters and papers addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Governor of Ireland in his official capacity are to be considered official.

“ A very considerable part of Lord Ormonde’s correspondence on the most important affairs of state passes between him and the chief and subordinate ministers of Government and others, alone, without the intervention of the Council, comprising of course much that is historically very important, often more important than the contents of papers in strictly official form.

“ Up to the present we have proceeded on the supposition that such letters, being addressed to Lord Ormonde by reason of his being Lord Lieutenant (and vice versa), and on public business, should be considered official.

“ But a doubt having occurred to us, whether according to the terms of the instructions, the selection ought not to be confined to letters which are not merely on public business but also in official form, we think it our duty to submit our doubt, and ask your directions regarding it.

“ We remain,

“ Your Lordship’s

“ Most obedient faithful servants,

“ C. W. RUSSELL. JOHN P. PRENDERGAST.”

“ To the Right Hon. John Lord Romilly,
Master of the Rolls.”

To this letter we received the following reply :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

Tanhurst, Dorking, 23rd August 1867.

“ In consequence of my absence from London and moving about in the country, I was unable to answer your letter of the 17th inst. till this day.

“ In consequence also of my absence from London, I have been unable to refer to the letter of instructions of 31st May 1865, to which you refer, but my present opinion is that the whole of the correspondence which passes between Lord Ormonde and the ministers of the Government, or between him and any other persons, though without the intervention of the Council, but relating to public business, ought to be transcribed. Of course there may be merely trivial letters relating to nothing public, yet addressed to Lord Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant, which ought not to be transcribed, but this

¹ In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Hore, the duty of transcription was transferred to Mr. H. S. Harper of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

must be left to your discretion, which ought in my view to be liberally exercised, so as to include every thing which can have directly or indirectly historical value.

“ Judging from your letter, therefore, I think that you have acted judiciously in the course you have hitherto adopted, and that the selection of letters to be transcribed ought not to be confined to letters in official form, but ought to be extended to all letters on public business, and even beyond this, if the contents of the letters have an historical interest or value, of which circumstance no persons can be more competent to form an accurate opinion than yourselves.

“ When Mr. Hardy returns from his continental excursion, I will show him your letter and a copy of my answer, and if, after consulting with him, we think that any modification of this letter is desirable, I will communicate with you again. In the meantime you will be good enough to act upon the instructions contained in this letter.

“ I am, Gentlemen,
“ Yours very sincerely,
“ ROMILLY.”

The Revd. Chas. Wm. Russell, D.D.,
and
John P. Prendergast, Esq.

This just and liberal interpretation of our commission has enabled us to conduct our selection with much more satisfaction to ourselves, and, we feel assured, with infinitely more advantage to the interests of historical inquiry. For the rest, we have followed your Lordship's instructions in their most rigorous form, having every year made, each after a separate examination of every paper, separate lists of the papers which each judged proper to be transcribed. These lists we have, at the close of each year, carefully compared, number after number, and framed therefrom a final list, which we have placed in the hands of the transcriber; and we are happy to add that no difference of opinion has arisen which we have not been able to adjust without availing ourselves of the assistance provided in our instructions, by referring the doubt to your Lordship's decision.

PART I.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE CARTE COLLECTION.

From the explanation given above, it will be seen that the commission, in reference to the Carte MS. with which we were honoured by your Lordship, was confined exclusively to papers relating to Irish affairs. But the affairs of Ireland, although the principal, are by no means the sole subject of the Carte manuscripts.

The collection is called from the name of its collector, the Rev. Thomas Carte, the well-known author of the “ Life of James, Duke of Ormonde,” the “ History of England,” and many other works; and although the bulk of the contents of the collection were gathered together by him to serve as materials for his “ Life of the Duke of Ormonde,” yet a very large proportion of the papers is entirely unconnected with that subject, and was the growth of a long series of literary and historical undertakings in which the collector was engaged, both before and after the completion of the Ormonde biography. The influence which these undertakings must have exercised on his labours as a collector will be best understood from a short account of his literary life.

Thomas Carte was born in April 1686, at Clifton, in Warwickshire, of which place his father, the Rev. Samuel Carte, was vicar. He matriculated in University College, Oxford, in 1698, at the unusually early age of 12 years, and took his degree of Bachelor in January 1702, before he had completed his 16th year. Some years afterwards, having entered into holy orders, he was appointed reader of the Abbey Church at Bath; and a sermon which he preached in that cathedral on the Commemoration of King Charles the Martyr, and in which he took occasion to vindicate the conduct of Charles in connexion with the Irish Rebellion, may be regarded as an indication of the direction which his studies had taken even at this early period. This sermon having been severely criticised, Carte thought it expedient to vindicate his views by a special essay; and although it would be too much to say that the essay (which is reprinted in *Somers's Tracts*) bears evidence of being based upon original materials, or to infer from its contents that the author had already begun to form what afterwards developed into the great historical collection known by his name, yet it is impossible not to be struck by the manifest love of original research and the rare appreciation of the true principles of historical investigation, based upon original documents, which even this early essay evinces.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Soon after this, his maiden controversy, an opportunity offered for the indulgence of his tastes as a collector, the fruits of which are more plainly discernible in the present collection. On the accession of George I, Carte, whose Jacobite prepossessions were of the strongest, refused to take the oaths, and in consequence was deprived of his preferment at Bath; and being, moreover, seriously compromised, as well in the Rebellion of 1715, as by some proceedings in connexion with the Atterbury conspiracy, he was compelled to leave England, and constrained to live abroad for several years under the assumed name of Phillips. During his residence in Paris he enjoyed opportunities of free access to the State archives, and engaged in a project for an English edition of “*De Thou’s History of his own Times.*” With a view to this publication, he formed a large collection of State Papers, as well as of private letters and memoirs illustrative of the period.

Most of the materials for this edition, and especially the original documents, Carte transferred to Dr. Meade, by whom they were used in the well-known edition of *Thuanus*, in seven volumes folio, published in 1733. But a large mass of notes and transcripts in Carte’s own hand, manifestly designed for this intended publication, are still to be found among the volumes preserved in the Bodleian Library.

About the year 1728 Carte was permitted to return to England. Very soon after his return, he undertook to write the life of James, Duke of Ormonde,¹ a subject for which his early studies, as well as his political prepossessions and associations, had especially prepared him. His energy and perseverance in the collection of further materials were almost unexampled; and how remarkably he was favoured by circumstances in some of the opportunities which he enjoyed, will be seen from the detailed account to be given hereafter of the various sources from which the strictly so-called “Ormonde Papers” of the collection were obtained.

Next after the papers bearing on the life of Ormonde, the largest place in Carte’s collection is filled by those which he brought together with a view to the general History of England, which he undertook immediately after the completion of the biography of the Duke of Ormonde. In the collection of these materials he was assisted by yearly subscriptions from the Common Council and several of the civic companies of London, from the Universities, and from various other public bodies, amounting in the whole to above 600*l.* a year; and he spared no pains in procuring, both in England and upon the Continent, original papers and transcripts, as well bearing on domestic history as illustrating the relations of England with foreign countries. The preparations for this work were carried on for nearly ten years; but on the appearance of the first volume, in 1747, almost all the public support which the author had hitherto received was withdrawn in consequence of a note which he was imprudent enough to insert, and in which he shocked the sensibilities of the friends of the Hanoverian succession, by ascribing to the Pretender the preternatural cure of one Christopher Lovel at Avignon, in 1716, by touching him for the king’s evil. This indiscretion drew upon Carte the withdrawal of the subscriptions of the London Corporation and the City companies; and although he persevered, even with resources thus seriously diminished, so far as to complete the publication of three volumes of the history (reaching to the year 1618), and to carry the fourth in manuscript down to the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell (1654), yet there can be no question that his progress in the collection of original materials, especially from foreign sources, must have been seriously affected by the withdrawal of the funds, which on the commencement of the undertaking had been supplied with unprecedented liberality, and which he had used with equal intelligence and industry.

In the course of his preparations for this general work on English History, Carte engaged in several collateral or kindred undertakings;—such as a collection of Gascon, French, and Norman rolls, relating to the French Provinces formerly subject to the Kings of England; in various incidental controversies on particular incidents or periods; in researches into local and general antiquities; in ecclesiastical, constitutional, legal, and social history; and in genealogy, heraldry, biography, and family records. These studies, pursued with the characteristic energy and perseverance of this remarkable man, will be found, each and all, to have left their traces in the vast and miscellaneous mass of manuscripts which bear his name. Many of the volumes are entirely in his own handwriting, and all, with hardly an exception, present evidence of having been digested, arranged, revised, or noted by him. Besides the documents collected by himself, and for the purposes of his own literary undertakings, there is a considerable body of less easily assignable origin;—as family corre-

¹ *The Life of James, Duke of Ormonde, containing an account of the most remarkable Affairs of his Time, and particularly of Ireland under his Government, with an Appendix and a Collection of Letters serving to verify the most material facts in the said History, 3 volumes folio.* London, 1735-6.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

spondence, common-place books, extracts, transcripts, manuscripts of the author's own publications and of other works published and unpublished, manuscripts of his father and of other literary friends, and other literary fragments of a most miscellaneous character.

At his death, 2nd April 1754, all the papers then in his possession passed into the hands of his wife, who was the daughter of Colonel Brett, and who afterwards married a Mr. Jernegan or Jerningham, a member of the Roman Catholic family of that name. It is stated by the author of the Memoir of Carte in Kippis's *Biographia Britannica*, vol. iii., p. 269, that his widow, by her will, bequeathed the papers to her second husband Mr. Jernegan, during his life, and after his death to the University of Oxford, and that Jernegan, having first given the perusal of the entire to the Earl of Hardwicke for a sum of 200*l.*, and to Mr. MacPherson for 300*l.*, finally delivered them for a valuable consideration to the University of Oxford in 1778. The same account in substance is given by Nicholls in his *Literary Anecdotes of the Seventeenth Century*.

This narrative, however, although in part correct, is very far from being a complete account of the circumstances under which the Carte collection became the property of the great library in which it is now deposited. The transaction, as represented by these writers, would reflect little credit on the memory of Carte. Whatever may be said of other portions of the collection, it is by no means clear from Carte's correspondence in reference to the Ormonde Papers, that these papers at least were placed absolutely at his disposal. On the contrary, everything throughout the whole proceeding seems to suppose that the Ormonde Papers were merely communicated to Carte to be examined by him for the purposes of the Ormonde biography; nor is it easy to understand by what legal or moral title Carte, under all the circumstances, could have transferred to his widow such property, at least in the Ormonde portion of the collection, as would have warranted her in disposing of it by will.

In order to remove all uncertainty as to Carte's own share in the transfer, we have thought it advisable to procure from the proper office a copy of his will; and as this document has never before been published, and is not without interest for its own sake, we are induced to transcribe it.

It is as follows:—

"In the Name of God. Amen. I, Thomas Carte of Caldecot, in the parish of Sutton Courtney, in the county of Berks, Clerk, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following:—Whereas, in my last journey to Paris, I made an agreement with Abbé d'Estrees for a translation of the three volumes of my History of England already published, and of the fourth volume, which I am now writing of the said History, into French, and for the publishing of the said translation, with a royal privilege, I do hereby give and bequeath to my wife Sarah Carte, all the profits and emoluments arising, and to arise in my behalf from the said agreement, the original whereof is in the hands of Mr. Jas. Roettiers, the King of France's goldsmith at Paris. I do likewise by these presents give and bequeath to my said wife all my estates, whether real or personal, whether in possession or reversion, whether acquired or to be acquired within the kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland, and France, or in any other country whatever, with all my rights in copies of books, and privileges for the impression of books, and all other my effects of what nature soever, to have and enjoy the same in as full and ample a manner, and with as absolute power of disposing thereof as I do now or shall hereafter enjoy in relation to the same. I desire that my corpse may be interred in the vaults in the Chancell of Tettendon, where that of my wife's father, the late Arthur Brett, Esquire, now lies, and may be carried thither without any ostrich feathers, or other unnecessary pomp, little becoming a mortal in the lowest state of humiliation. Item, I make and appoint my said wife Sarah, sole executrix of this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills and codicils by me heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand [and] seal this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred fifty-two, Thomas Carte. Signed, sealed, published, and declared (the word in the fourteenth line being first inserted), to be the last will and testament of the above-named testator, in the presence of us, Benj. Hill, William Birch, Thomas Spindler."¹

It will be seen that in this will Carte makes no specific mention of his collections of MSS. Nevertheless it is certain that under the terms of the will, all his papers would pass to his widow, being plainly included in "all other his effects of what nature soever."

¹ "Proved at London before the Worshipful Arthur Collier, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, 7th November 1754, by the oath of Sarah Carte, widow, the relict and sole executrix, to whom administration was granted, having first sworn duly to administer."

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The fact is, however, that at the time of Carte's death the Ormonde Papers no longer formed any part of his collection of manuscripts, having been already not merely assigned, but actually handed over by him in possession, to the curators of the Bodleian Library. The circumstances of the transfer are very clearly detailed by Mr. Macray in his learned and interesting "Annals of the Bodleian Library," published last year. In the year 1753, the first portion of the Irish series, viz., the chronologically arranged volumes which relate to the Life of Ormonde, were handed over. Early in the following year, 1754, a second instalment of twenty-six volumes relating to Irish affairs was added. Carte died on the 2nd April in that year, and in 1757 nine additional volumes were handed over to the library by his widow, seemingly in virtue of some private instruction, since there is no reference to them in Carte's will.

It is plain, therefore, that, since the Ormonde Papers had become the property of the Bodleian Library during the lifetime of Carte, they could not have passed into the hands of his widow, nor have been included among the manuscripts which she at her death bequeathed to her second husband, Mr. Jernegan. It was only the residue of Carte's collection, most of the volumes of which had been acquired by Carte through purchase or gift, and which were in the strictest sense his personal property, that came into his widow's possession on his death; and it is only of this residue that we are to understand the statement of Nicholls, and of the author of the Memoir, that she bequeathed it to her second husband for his use for life, with reversion to the Bodleian Library at his decease. We shall see hereafter that in that residue were included the "Nairne" and other collections of papers, which formed the subject of Mr. Jernegan's negotiation with MacPherson and with Lord Hardwicke, alluded to above; and it was not until 1778, 24 years after the death of Thomas Carte, that Jernegan, for a present consideration of 50*l.*, gave up the entire into the hands of the curators of the Bodleian.¹

With a view to remove all uncertainty, we have thought it expedient to procure a certified copy of Mrs. Carte's will, which we shall subjoin. From this will it appears that Mrs. Carte, before her second marriage, with Mr. Nicholas Jernegan, entered into an agreement, in virtue of which she retained the power of disposing of all her property by will, subject to a life use to her husband. Accordingly by her will made on the 22nd September 1764 (probably shortly after her marriage), Mrs. Jernegan left her prebendal lease of the glebe land and tithes of Tachbrook (adjacent to Leamington in Warwickshire) after the decease of her husband, to her sister Rebecca Orton, widow, for her life, and upon her death between her two nieces Sophia and Elizabeth Docker, the lapsing of the legacy of either under 21 in Mrs. Jernegan's lifetime, to be for the benefit of the other, and in case of both so dying, then her interest in Tachbrook to go to their brother Arthur Brett Docker. Mrs. Jernegan made her sister Mrs. Orton her residuary legatee and executrix, but gave all the manuscripts of her late husband to the University of Oxford, and enjoined her executrix to see them delivered accordingly. Although this will is dated in 1764, Mrs. Jernegan's death did not take place till 1770.

The following is a copy of Mrs. Jernegan's will:—

"Whereas, I the underwritten Sarah Jernegan, wife of Nicholas Jernegan, Esq., by virtue of an agreement in writing between us, have power by my last will, notwithstanding our marriage, to give, devise, or dispose of the estate and effects we are possessed of or intitled unto to or for such person or persons, or to such uses as I shall thereby direct or appoint; subject nevertheless to the use thereof during the lifetime of my said husband for him in case he shall survive me. Now in pursuance of the said power and of all other powers vested in me, I do hereby give, direct, and appoint the prebendal lease of the glebe lands and tithes of Tachbrook, and all the estate and interest therein which I have power to dispose of, from and after the decease of my said husband to my sister Rebecca Orton, widow, for so long as she shall live, [and] the renewing the said lease as often as there shall be occasion, and from and after her decease I give the said lease and leasehold premises in manner following; that is to say, to Sophia Clementina Docker, my niece, two-third parts of the rents and profits thereof, and the remaining third part I give and appoint to Elizabeth Docker and her sister. And in case either of them shall die in my lifetime or before the age of 21 years, then the part of her so dying I give and appoint to the survivor of them, and if they should happen to be both dead under the said age of 21 years, then I give and appoint the same to their brother, my nephew, Arthur Brett Docker, for his use and disposal. And I do hereby also give and appoint the residue of my goods, chattels, and effects to my said sister Orton, and appoint her my executrix, hereby directing

¹ Annals of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, A.D. 1598–1867. By the Rev. W. Dunne Macray. 1868. pp. 165–7.

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and appointing all the manuscripts of my late husband, Mr. Thomas Carte, or which did belong to him, to and for the use of the University of Oxford, which I desire my said sister will take care may be delivered accordingly. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 22nd day of September 1764. S. Jernegan. (Seal). Signed, sealed, published, and declared by Mrs. Sarah Jernegan, as and for her last will, in the presence of us, John Pierce, Richard Balshaw.”¹

We have not been able to discover any express record of the nature of Carte’s gift to the Bodleian Library. But as, at the time of his transferring the Ormonde Papers, the Earl of Arran was still alive, and indeed was Chancellor of the University of Oxford, there seems good ground to believe that the transfer was not made without his direction, or at least his sanction and approval. No record, however, is preserved which in any way connects Lord Arran’s name with the presentation of the collection to the library. We may add as a very remarkable circumstance, that there is not in the entire of Carte’s collection a single letter of the Earl of Arran, although Carte has carefully preserved two or three letters of the Earl’s brother, the attainted Duke, then in exile in France, thanking Carte for the work he had undertaken.²

But his transferring the Ormonde Papers only to the library and this in the Earl of Arran’s presence, as it were, and leaving the others to his wife’s disposition, is strongly suggestive of his having received the Earl’s directions for this transfer.

In the detailed account of the contents of the collection, to be given in the second part of our Report, the various sources from which the several portions were obtained will be explained sufficiently for the general purposes of this Report. But, inasmuch as our duties of selection under your Lordship’s instructions have lain almost exclusively among the “Ormonde Papers,” strictly so called, it will be proper to enter with more minuteness into the history of the formation of that portion of the Carte collection, as well as of certain other collections of documents, whether originals or transcripts, which, although not bearing upon the life of Ormonde, came into the possession of Carte at the same time with the special materials of the Ormonde biography.

A.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

(1.) *Ormonde Collection.*

On this subject a great deal of information is supplied by Carte himself in the preface of his Life of Ormonde, but we have been enabled in the progress of our lengthened examination of the Carte MSS. to gather many additional incidental notices which supply various particulars of great interest, and which may be found not without value, even at present, as a means of directing further inquiry, perhaps under the direction of the Historical Manuscripts’ Commission, into other more general sources of the history, not explored even by this indefatigable collector.

It is hardly necessary to say that the great body of the Ormonde papers in the Carte collection consists of the papers, official, private, and miscellaneous, of James, the first Duke of Ormonde, brought together by Carte from various quarters, with a view to the compilation of the biography of that distinguished statesman.

It must have been in the year 1728 or 1729 that Carte was engaged by the Earl of Arran on this work, as Carte says, in his preface to the first volume of his Life of Ormonde, published in 1735, that it was near six years before that date that the Earl of Arran delivered to him one hundred and fifty-three bundles of his grandfather, the first Duke of Ormonde’s, papers. Carte’s first work was to digest these into proper order. They make up the first twenty-nine volumes, marked by Carte with the letters of the alphabet, and carried down by double letters to DD; but as these only reached to the year 1651, Carte obtained liberty from Lord Arran to make search for more at Kilkenny Castle. He accordingly came over to Dublin in the year 1732, before the 2nd August, and took up his lodgings in Mrs. Pearce’s, in Abbey Street; and he returned to London before 25th November in the same year. He had applied, either directly or through some friend, to the keeper of the papers at Kilkenny Castle the year before his arrival. Mr. Edward Cooke writes:—

“SIR,
“I HAVE the favour of yours of the 25th July last. As to the materials for the life of the old Duke, perhaps there may be some in the Evidence room at Kil-

¹ Proved at London, 20th July 1776, before the Worshipful Thomas Bever, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate, by the oath of Rebecca Orton, widow, the sister of the deceased, and sole executrix named in the said will, to whom administration was granted, having been first sworn duly to administer, Nicholas Jernegan, the lawful husband of the said deceased, first consenting.

² Duke of Ormonde to Thomas Carte, dated January 16, 1736-7 (ocxxvi. 178); same to same, July 24, 1736 (*ibid.* 178).

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

kenny, but I know nothing certain, nor ever met with any. There are four or five large bushels full of papers of long standing, which, as I have heard, contain some transactions of his when he was in the Government here. If the person employed about the Life, or any friend of his, think it worth his while to search that load of papers, they have nothing to do but get Lord Arran's orders, and then be sure of all the assistance in the power of

“Your humble servant,
“ED. COOKE.”¹

Instead of three or four bushels full, Mr. Carte found in the Evidence chamber at Kilkenny Castle about fourteen wicker bins, each “large enough to hold an hogshead “of wine;” and, there being no bookbinder in Kilkenny, he was forced to transfer them on three Irish carts to Dublin.² While he was thus employed, he received a letter from Mr. Alexander Clayton, giving him the Earl of Arran's permission to bring over the papers to England, if necessary. It is dated Bagshot, 23rd September 1732, and shows that there was originally no intention of giving the papers to Mr. Carte. He was only to make collections from them in Ireland. The letter is as follows:—

“SIR,

“I HOPE by this time you have finished your labour, and that we shall soon see you in England. I suppose you intend binding up all the papers you sent to Dublin. I have authority to tell you that if it will take up too much of your time to stay to make up your collections in Ireland, you may direct them to be sent to England in boxes; but if any of them relate to any titles you are desired to give them to Mr. Robert Harrison, to be placed in the Evidence Room.

“Yours, &c.,
“A. CLAYTON.”³

But this large collection obtained at Kilkenny Castle did not prevent Carte from trying every source likely to yield further materials in Ireland. From Mr. George Mathews, of Thomastown, grandson of Ormonde's half brother, George Mathews, he sought for any papers concerning Ormonde, but Mr. Mathews had none.⁴ From Richard Butler Mountgarret he looked for some memoir or materials for his ancestor, Richard Lord Mountgarret, who had been the first Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces of the Irish.

Mr. Butler, unable to furnish him with any, gives him the following introduction to Lord Barrymore:—

“MY DEAR LORD,

“Balleconra, August 3, 1732.

“You have often heard of Mr. Carte, who will have the honour of waiting upon you and will deliver this. He is now writing the old Duke of Ormonde's life at the request of his grandson, and has had access to all the papers at the Castle of Kilkenny by Lord Arran's directions. I find he has a promise from my Lord Orrery of his assistance, and is now going to that end. I am in hopes I have put him in the way of getting a view of the Marquis of Clanricarde's papers, and if your Lordship can give him any insight into any of the affairs of that time, it will be very gratefully acknowledged.

“When your Lordship passed through Kilkenny I told you of the worthy Bishop of Ossory, when my wife desired to be admitted into the church by law established. The week before last I sent my attorney, who is a proctor in his court, to demand his certificate, which he readily sent me, and as it is extraordinary in its kind, I send you a copy of it, and two or three letters that since passed between us. I happened to be with Lords Mount Alexander, Athenry, and Howth when I received it, at Ballyspellian Spaw, who are of opinion I ought by no means to register it in the form it now is, but return it and have it amended, which, if he refused to do, they declared they would complain to the House of Lords.

(Signed) “RICHARD BUTLER MOUNTGARRET.”

“To the Right Hon. the Earl of Barrymore, at Castelyons.”⁵

It is strange to hear of such a collection of company at a place, now a decayed village called Johnstown, on a hill side seven miles west of the city of Kilkenny. Yet Dean Swift celebrated its praises. Thither it appeared Carte also went; for Mr. Richard Butler, writing on the 16th August 1732, says, “The enclosed letter (to Lord Barrymore) I sent after you to Kilkenny the morning you left it, but the servant I

¹ ccxxxvii. 69.

² Preface to Life of Ormonde.

³ cxxvii. 27.

⁴ Letter of George Mathews, dated Thomastown, Sept. 10, 1732, ccxxxvii. 57.

⁵ ccxxvii. 52.

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“ ordered to go with it, proving I suppose drowsy, did not get thither time enough to overtake you. He had no better success in following you to the Spaw, but was blockhead enough to put the packet I designed troubling you with into the post office, so I believe my Lord Barrymore has paid two or three shillings postage to learn the particulars of an impertinent quarrel between the Bishop of Ossory and me. If your stay in the county of Kilkenny will allow of your coming to Balleconra, (the seat of his father, Viscount Mountgarret), you may be sure it will be a great pleasure to, and very much oblige,

“ Yours, &c.

“ RICHARD BUTLER MOUNTGARRETT.”¹

There are three or four letters of Lord Orrery's to Carte in this volume, which show that Orrery had been in communication with him during his visit to Ireland concerning the papers of his grandfather, Roger Boyle, who played so distinguished a part under Charles I. and Cromwell, as Lord Broghill, and under Charles II. as first Earl of Orrery.

Lord Orrery acknowledges that he has large quantities of his papers in his possession at his seat at Charleville in the county of Cork,² and on 19th April 1733 he sends Carte copies of a great number of letters that passed between his grandfather and Private Boyle his cousin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, one of Ormonde's most trusted friends³. These are to be found in vol. 68 of the collection.

Carte's two principal friends in Ireland appear to have been Francis McNamara of Moriesk in the county of Clare, and Thomas Sheridan of Dublin. In 1730, Carte must have written to McNamara, and have given him hopes of a visit, news which the latter receives with the greatest delight, and wants to know the day he may be expected at Cork, that he may come to meet him on his arrival. He promises him every assistance in his search for persons and papers, and says,—

“ There is an intelligent old lawyer of my name in this country, of 90 years of age, who is very well versed in the affairs of this kingdom, whose memory is excellent to this day. I am sure he can give you very useful lights into the affairs you mention, viz., what passed in this kingdom from the year 1610 to 1688. I have built me two small offices lately, and I live in one of them and my horses in the other. I can furnish you and the old lawyer with each of you a bed, a bottle of good wine, and some beef and mutton, &c. He will, I am sure, be useful to you, for he was once minded to write upon the subject you mention, and as your company would afford me very great comfort and pleasure, I hope you will not refuse it to,

“ My dear Thom,

“ To the Reverend Mr. Thomas Carte, “ Yours, &c.

at Mr. Clayton's in Kilkenny.” (cxxxvii. p. 58). “ FRANCIS McNAMARA.”

When Carte arrived two years later, the memory of this old gentleman, then ninety five years of age, was gone (same to same, 18th Sep. 1732); but Mr. McNamara introduced him to Mr. Sylvester Lloyd, of the county of Clare, as one deeply versed in the history of the country (same to same, 1st September 1732, ciii. 116). He described him as Mr. Lloyd, whom he (Mr. Carte) saw at Paris in company with Captain Bowning, Matt. Fitzgerald, and others; and when Mr. McNamara told him of Carte's design, Mr. Lloyd expressed satisfaction, adding, however, that if Mr. Carte followed the example of Clarendon and the rest that have written on the subject, he would leave the world in the dark as much as they did; but that if he were sure that Mr. Carte would write very impartially, and not pay or offer more incense to a certain family than they had a right to, he would direct him where to find out all the helps that were necessary and useful, all the kingdom over. Mr. McNamara was in hopes Mr. Lloyd would go to him (Mr. Carte) to Dublin, “ for (he concludes) there is no man in this kingdom, without exception, so clever, Swift excepted.” (same to same, *ibid*).

Mr. Lloyd, unable to meet Carte, wrote him a letter of many pages, with his general view of the different interests and parties prevailing in Ireland during the war and convulsions of the era of 1641, which exhibits ability to justify the character Mr. McNamara gave of him. “ I am so thoroughly convinced,” says Mr. Lloyd, “ of the integrity of your heart and abilities for the useful work you have undertaken, that it grieves me beyond expression that the loss of my sight disables me from waiting on you and giving you all the assistance in my power in your enquiries into the truth of the history of that unhappy country, particularly that which regards the troubles that preceded and followed the fatal year 'Forty-one,' but I shall freely do

¹ cxxxvii. 53. Balleconra was the seat of his father Viscount Mountgarret.

² His residence is not further described.

³ cxxxvii. 46.

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“ all in my power at this distance by directing you to such as may make authenticated discoveries to you of many things that have been hid or been concealed, either because of the peevishness of the times ever since, or for complaisance to a certain great name and family which prevailed, or rather reigned in that kingdom, from the Restoration to the year Queen Anne dy'd.” (Sylvester Lloyd to Carte, dated Rehill, 6th October 1732, ciii. 98.) Through Mr. Lloyd's introduction of him to Mr. Henry M'Neil of Church Street, Mr. Carte had access to the papers and collections of his (Mr. M'Neil's) kinsman and Mr. Sylvester Lloyd's lamented and dear friend deceased Tully O'Neil, Esquire, a most curious, zealous, and indefatigable searcher into the history of those dreary times,¹ and amongst them the diary or journal of Owen Roe O'Neil, written by an officer that served under him,² and a manuscript history or collection of transactions of those times, written by a famous antiquary of Ireland, and collected as the expense of Mr. Tully O'Neil.³ He refers him also to various other sources. From Mr. Lloyd, Carte probably derived also his knowledge of “Plunket's Memoirs,” on which he placed so high a value, as to make an abstract of the entire,⁴ and which he has largely used in his work. It would make, says Carte, a very large volume in folio, and was a collection of a vast number of relations of passages that happened in the Irish war, made by a society of gentlemen who lived in that time and were eye-witnesses of many of those passages.⁵

The remains of this manuscript are now in the hands of the Right Honourable General Francis Plunket Dunne, of Brittas, in the Queen's County, the representative of Mr. Henry Plunket. It is unfortunately only a fragment, consisting of 324 pages. More than 900 pages of the earlier part of the work have been lost, as the paging commences with page 911, and ends with page 1235, and there are pages wanting at the end. Carte's next most zealous friend in Ireland in collecting information for him seems to have been the Reverend Thomas Sheridan, friend and correspondent of Dean Swift. There was one person possessed of papers that Carte was most anxious to see, namely, Mr. Jeffrey Browne, of Castle McGarrett, grandson of Jeffrey Browne, a leading member of the Catholic Confederacy, who had been employed by the Supreme Council on an embassy to the Pope and the Court of France. Lord Athenry applied to him on Carte's behalf. He answered that he had too much business upon his hands of his own, his children's, and his grandchildren's, to lay out his time in rummaging old papers.⁶ Sheridan writes concerning Lord Athenry's ill success, that “Mr. Browne confesses he has letters and memoirs for Carte's purpose, but he is such a lazy Irish brute that he refuses to give himself the trouble of a search. They had cost him a whole winter to look them over, and although he was at that pains he was not ashamed to own (adds Sheridan) that he never put them in order.”⁷ In a subsequent letter Mr. Sheridan says he had not known what “Browne” was meant, or he could have got his memoirs long since for Carte, but he little imagined it was a gentleman called “Ha'penny Browne,” one of their musical society, who had made many advances to him, but he would not be acquainted with him because of an unlucky character given of him by the Drapier.⁸ Lord Mountjoy, representative of Sir William Stewart, of the county of Londonderry, a distinguished leader of the King's forces in 1641, had promised Dr. Sheridan between 300 and 400 letters (some of them originals) of King Charles I. He had made several appointments with Carte to meet him at his lodgings, but “he was as hard to catch as a wagtail.”⁹ He had got for Carte two letters of the Blaney family.¹⁰ Lord Massareen (representative of Sir John Clotworthy) had no papers of moment but his rent roll; and the late Earl of Antrim was a man so insignificant and so very illiterate that Carte might be assured all such materials as were left by his ancestors underwent the fate of waste paper.¹¹ Thus from the time Carte was engaged by the Earl of Arran he was collecting all original materials for his work; but even before this engagement he seems never to have omitted any opportunity of obtaining information concerning original letters and memoirs that might throw light on Charles I.'s conduct in the affairs of Ireland. He has left in his collection a very curious and interesting memorandum book, fair

¹ Id. *ibid.*

² Since printed under the title of “A journal of the most memorable transactions of General Owen O'Neil and his party, from the year 1641 to the year 1650, faithfully related by Colonel Henry McTully O'Neil, who served under him,” in *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica, or a Select Collection of State Papers*. Two volumes, 8vo. Dublin, 1772.

³ Preface to *Life of Ormonde*.

⁴ This abstract is to be found in *Carte Papers*, vol. lxiv.

⁵ Preface to *Life of Ormonde*.

⁶ ciii. 199.

⁷ T. Sheridan to Carte, 24th December 1732, ccxxvii. 88.

⁸ Same to same, June 21, 1733, *ibid.* 29.

⁹ T. Sheridan to Carte, December 24, 1732, ccxxvii. 88.

¹⁰ Id. *ibid.* ¹¹ Id. *ibid.*

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copied in his own handwriting, of notes made by him during his exile in France, of conversations with his Jacobite friends, such as George Granville, Lord Lansdown, Dr. Robert Lesley, Lady Sandwich, Mr. Dillon, and others, principally touching the secret history of the Restoration and the designs of the Jacobites at the close of Queen Anne's reign, and their various plots afterwards to restore the Pretender.¹ But it contains also such accounts as he got of historical collections.

Thus :—

" December 28, 1723:

" R. L. [Robert Lesley] told me in company at L. L. [Lord Lansdown's] that Dr. Friend was sent for down to Mr. Wentworth in Yorkshire, when sick of the small pox, and staying there some days diverted himself with several folios of memoirs of the first Earl of Strafford, containing several letters wrote to and by him to King Charles, Archbishop Laud, Secretary Windebank, and two other persons (which five were his correspondents), and that it was impossible to conceive he was so great a man as in reality he was. That all his opinions were oracles.² He said also the same time (Dec. 26) that the present Earl of Clanrickard had in a chest in Ireland all his great uncle's papers containing an account of the insurrection in Ireland till he quitted it, when he refused to make terms for himself."³ In the year 1731 Carte is in correspondence about these papers with Ullick Burke, brother to the Earl of Clanrickard, as appears by Ullick Burke's letter from Paris, promising to write to his brother for permission for Carte to see them;⁴ as no doubt he did, for Carte had a copy made, which is now in his collection, vol. 99, folio.⁵

Carte was particularly interested of course in the history of the Marquis of Antrim, as it was through Antrim that the king communicated that message to the Irish which is supposed to have caused the insurrection.

That he made inquiries for his papers appears from the following memorandum in the same volume :—

" R. Butler, of Mountgarret, son to ye Viscount.

" Feb. 18, 1724. He told me the Dutchess of Buckingham [he means Rose, Marchioness of Antrim, the Marquis's second wife] married his wife's grandfather (Mr. Blondel, of Lancashire), by which means all the papers of the Marquis are now come into his hands, and he has 'em at his house of Mountgarret; and being obliged a few years ago to look 'em over to justify his title to some fee farm or quit rents that are claimed under the Marquis's title and by descent from the Dutchess [Marchioness] he has 'em in good order."⁶

Carte renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Richard Butler during his visit to Ireland in 1732, but, as there is no notice in their correspondence of any letters or papers of Antrim, it seems probable that the collection at Mountgarret consisted of law papers only.

Concerning Colonel Richard Talbot's (afterwards Duke of Tyrconnell) papers, there is the following entry :—

" Duke of Tyrconnell. Dec. 26, 1723. Lord Lansdown told me that Mr. Southwell, coming to visit him last October, told him that he had papers by him (which his father when Secretary of State for Ireland had put into his hands) of the Duke of Tyrconnell's, that were intercepted by the Prince of Orange's troops, and that they contained the fullest and most satisfactory vindication of King James's government in Ireland, and showed undeniably the Duke's attachment to his country, his admirable foresight in all events and judgment in all cases, and withal how vilely they were treated by the French."⁷

He applied to Lord Castlehaven for any papers of his uncle's.⁸ To Mr. William Domville for those of his father, Sir William Domville, who was Attorney-General for Ireland from the Restoration till 1687, being only two years before his (Sir W. Domville's) death.⁹

Lastly, from the Earl of Egmont, representative of Sir Philip Percival, who was a member of the Privy Council of Ireland from 1641 till 1647, and always zealous for

¹ The volume is ccxxxii. quarto.

² These have been since published.

³ ccxxxii. p. 5.

⁴ Dated 12th May 1731, ccxxvii. 62.

⁵ This work was afterwards published in one volume folio, entitled "The Memoirs and Letters of Ulick, Marquis of Clauricarde, &c. Printed from an authentic manuscript, and now first published by the present Earl of Clauricarde." London, 1767. One volume in folio.

⁶ Ibid. p. 99.

⁷ Ibid. p. 25.

⁸ Ibid. p. 184.

⁹ Ibid. p. 51.

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the King's interests, he obtained a large body of very important papers. Amongst others¹ Sir Philip Percival's "Vindication of the Cessation," which he has inserted nearly at length in his history.²

Carte of course, in his search for materials for the Life of Ormonde, did not omit to look for the papers of the two men of all others most intimately concerned in the transactions of Ormonde's public and indeed private affairs ; we allude to Sir George Lane and Sir Robert Southwell. In 1732 we find a draft of a letter of Carte's to some one intimate with Sir George Lane's representatives, in which he says :—

" Sir George Lane was secretary to the old Duke of Ormonde, from 1660 to 1677, when he was made Viscount Lanesborough. Upon his death Mr. Denny Muschamp married his widow and had a great number of his papers."

" Mr. G. Fox who married Lord Bingley's daughter, is descended from this Lord Lanesborough, and (as I am informed by Sir Redmond Everard) has great numbers of the old Duke's letters and papers in those times. I want (he adds) to be assured of this fact, because as I am writing the old Duke's life I could get Lord Argan to desire the use of them for me. Lord Lewisham might know this from Mr. Fox, and you would do me a favour by speaking to his Lordship about it."³ It does not appear how far Carte had any success, but it seems probable that he had none, for there is nothing except a copy of a folio of Sir George Lane's, containing the minutes of the proceedings of the Privy Council at Whitehall, at the various meetings concerning the bills for the settlement of Ireland, and the proceedings before the King and Council there in 1670, about the obtaining the commission of inspection through the agency of Colonel Richard Talbot, with the aim of reviewing and reversing many of the decrees of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims.⁴ The original had been sent by Mr. Muschamp to Sir Robert Southwell in 1694, when Sir Robert intended to write the Duke's life, and it was from Sir Robert's son, the Right Hon. Edward Southwell, Secretary of State for Ireland, and not from Sir George Lane's representatives, that Carte got liberty to make the copy. In 1732, when Carte was seeking to obtain access to Sir George Lane's papers, he was evidently quite uninformed of his history and services. So far from commencing to serve Ormonde in 1660, Sir George Lane became private secretary to him in 1642, and the most onerous and important of his duties were performed during the course of the rebellion or war in Ireland from 1642 to 1650 ; and in France and Holland during the Marquis's exile there, between 1650 and 1660, when the King made him clerk of his Council there. His services are well recorded in the King's letter of November 24, 1660, as the grounds of his grant to him of the estates of John Cook (who had been Chief Justice of Munster under the Commonwealth) and Philip Hore, of Kilsalahan (seven miles north of Dublin), both attainted. This letter recited that Sir George Lane had served the Marquis of Ormonde for 18 years past, was privy to all transactions between Ormonde and King Charles I., " and had likewise for ten years past served ourself as clerk of our Privy Council, and had also done us particular good services in foreign parts."⁵ He continued to act as clerk of the Council at Whitehall, until removed through the jealousy of the English courtiers. In some manuscript collections of Sir Robert Southwell, concerning the Duke of Ormonde, Sir Robert says of Sir George Lane, Ormonde's secretary : " Of whom I may here note, that on his arrival with the Duke in London in 1664, he was fain to lie hid for a time by reason of the clamours in court ; but he afterwards appeared and parted with his place of clerk of the Council to be the less exposed."⁶ And then Sir Robert adds, " the credit he had with his master was not for any great parts, but a kind of superstitious care in keeping all papers in order and at command."⁷ But this is rather a depreciating view of Sir George's merits. Ormonde had the most implicit reliance on his fidelity, his good temper, courage, and sagacity. His pen was that of a ready writer, as the Ormonde papers abundantly testify ; whole reams of paper are covered with his writing. Nor does Sir Robert state that it was he himself that succeeded him in his post at the Privy Council. But in a letter to Dr. Floyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, relative to the purchase he made of Sir George Lane's place of clerk of the Council, in the circumstances already mentioned, he says, the purchase was not effected till Sep-

¹ It was from this source he obtained the very interesting body of papers, seized in Lord Gormanston's cabinet at the capture of Lord Fingall's house in Cavan, in April 1642. Carte, with his usual industry, made a calendar of these papers, which will be found in Appendix A. The papers themselves probably still exist in the Percival collection.

² Life of Ormonde, vol. I, p. 454.

³ T. Carte to []. Dated 1732. A draft of a letter. Name of correspondent not given. vol. cxxvii. (quarto), p. 67.

⁴ This mass of papers is to be found in vol. lix. pp. 183-220.

⁵ Enrolled in Chancery in Ireland in 1660.

⁶ Thorpe Catalogue of the Southwell Papers, p. 214. 8vo. London, 1834.

⁷ Ibid.

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tember 1664 ; that the salary was 50*l.* a year, and fees 150*l.* more. For this Sir Robert was to give Sir George Lane 1,000*l.* in hand, and another 1,000*l.* at the end of the first year. But in January following, says Sir Robert, the clerks' salaries were raised to 200*l.* per annum, “at which Sir George bit the lip.”¹

After giving up this post he still continued for many years private secretary to Ormonde, and maintained a constant reverence and friendship for him to the last, a friendship which was reciprocated by Ormonde. In 1650 (6 July) he purchased from Thomas Dutton, Esq., the manor of Rathcline, in the county of Longford,² beautifully situated at the northern end of Lough Ree. And in 1664–5 (3 March) he purchased from Sir George Villiers, son and heir of Sir William Villiers,³ (grantee of the lands by Patent dated 5 September 1629), the lands of Dromahair, in the English plantation of the county of Leitrim, as appears by the King's license for Sir William Villiers to alienate them to Sir George.⁴

Sir George Lane, though no longer secretary, kept up a frequent correspondence with Ormonde. In 1675 (26th January) he reminds Ormonde of his promise to bestow some deer towards stocking his park at Rathcline, which he says is now finished. “My servant tells me (he adds) he has had 20 brace from my Lord Clanrickarde's park. But what your Grace will please to order for me will be ‘more acceptable ; for I shall be prouder of my park when some of your deer are in it.’”⁵

In the year 1683 his health declined ; Arran writes to Ormonde in June 1683, that Lord Lanesborough was able to creep about, but he had death in his face ;⁶ and for a short time there was a slight cloud over his friendship with Ormonde, owing to his son James Lane's pressing for Ormonde's aid towards a transfer of his father's pension to him,⁷ and for an earldom for his father, which Ormonde declined, “having ‘got too much envy (he writes to Arran) for the honour he obtained for the family ‘to undertake this promotion.’”⁸

On 2d June 1683, Arran having heard from Dr. Dun (so well known since as the founder of “Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital”) that Lord Lanesborough could not live long, went to see him. But he (“or his lady for him”⁹), says Arran, excused his coming up to him ; and added that he had heard that his lady said, Lord Lanesborough wished when he died that the letter his son writ him might be buried with him, “that no one might know your unkindness to him.”¹⁰

Ormonde, in reply, declared to Arran that Mr. Lane's letter must have had something in it beyond what anything Ormonde had said to him could give ground for : “However,” (added Ormonde), “I am really much troubled that a man so meriting ‘of, so esteemed and obligeed by me should go out of the world with a belief of my ‘being unkind to him,’ and in conclusion earnestly desired Arran, “if he recovers ‘strength enough to bear discourse, to take pains to put him at rest in that point, by ‘assuring him I have all the value and affection for him that a man can have, for ‘such a man as he would trust his life and honour with.”¹¹ It would be painful to those who have seen in the Carte papers the long and faithful services of Lord Lanesborough on the one hand and Ormonde's unvarying regard for him on the other, if their last parting had been thus clouded. But on the 9th November 1683, Doctor Dun came with a message to Arran from Lord Lanesborough, to say that he looked upon himself as a dead man, and to let the Duke know that he was not sorry for going out of the world upon any account, but that he could not live longer to serve him, and further to let the Duke know that after his death his gratitude to him would appear, and that he died his faithful servant. He wished Dr. Dun to give him an account of his delivering this message ; but the doctor told Arran he thought he might linger a few days yet.¹² And in a few days before the month of November was out he died.

Next after Sir George Lane there was no one of greater intimacy and trust with Ormonde than Sir Robert Southwell ; and the Carte collection shows what abundant materials the Duke of Ormonde's biographer obtained from the Southwell papers. The Southwells were connexions of Ormonde's through the Poyntz's of Acton, in Gloucestershire. Of this family was Elizabeth Poyntz, Lady Thurles, mother of James, Duke of Ormonde. Mary Giffard, niece of this Elizabeth, married Anthony

¹ Thorpe Catalogue of the Southwell Papers, p. 507.

² His petition to Ormonde (6 July 1650) that one of the tenants who had attorned to him might be compelled to pay him the rent. Vol. clyii. p. 199a.

³ Vol. cxlv. p. 133.

⁵ cxliii. (quarto), p. 92.

⁷ Arran to Ormonde, September 29, 1683. cxix. p. 331.

⁹ Ormonde to Arran, December 27, 1683. Ibid. 332.

⁸ A second wife.

¹⁰ cxlviii. p. 118.

⁶ Vol. clxv. p. 34.

⁸ June 16, 1683, cxlviii. p. 23.

¹¹ ccix. p. 288.

¹² clxix. p. 28.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Southwell.¹ The Southwells settled in Ireland originally in the county of Cork, and had lands at Kinsale, which Sir Robert's father increased at the Restoration by adding to them the forfeited lands of Barryoge, adjacent to that town. In 1679 Sir Robert purchased Kingaweston, seated on the Bristol Channel, near Bristol.² Ormonde, in a letter to James, Earl of Ossory, his grandson, not long before his death, recom-
mendatory of Sir Robert Southwell to him as a faithful friend, upon the fidelity and prudence of whose advice he could always rely, says that there had been an intimacy between the Ormondes and the Southwells of three generations, both Sir Robert and Sir Robert's father and grandfather being affectionate friends to his (Ormonde's) father and grandfather, and that his mother, at her first coming into Ireland, was entertained at the house of Sir Robert's grandfather for a long time ; "for there," (he adds) "my sister Clancarty was born."³

Sir Robert's father was well known to Ormonde for above forty years, and some of them (says Ormonde) were years of trial. His acquaintance with his son, Sir Robert, he adds, was of about twenty-three years' standing, and begun upon his return from travel in foreign parts.⁴ Sir Robert, after some study at the Inns of Court in London, went to Italy to travel shortly before the Restoration, and continued on the continent from 1659 till 1662.⁵ "But finding travel to be but a stain of idleness well excused,"⁶ and determining to apply himself to business, he was admitted in September 1664, by the intercession of the Duke of Ormonde with the King, as clerk of the Privy Council at Whitehall in the place of Sir George Lane,⁷ a post which, as has been already seen, he had purchased from him. In this situation he continued for sixteen years, discharging (to use Ormonde's language to his grandson, Lord Ossory) all the parts given him with remarkable fidelity, and with such indefatigable application that, having almost destroyed his health by that labour and the variety of climates he was sent into,⁸ he was compelled to retire from business with the leave and favour of the King.⁹ In the various changes that affected Ormonde's fortunes in this long course of time, he never found any (he says) in Sir Robert's friendship; but, on the contrary, his affection for him and care of his interest appeared to be more warm when others thought him under a cloud and quitted him, than when the sun shone more conspicuously upon him.¹⁰

A letter of Ormonde's to Sir Robert, giving an account of his visit to his house at Kinsale on occasion of his inspecting the forts there, presents a pleasing view of the Duke's friendship for him, and for his father and mother. On the 19th of August 1678 the Duke writes from Kilkenny, "I am taking coach for Carrick this morning, " not to return till I have eaten pilchards at Kinsale and oysters at Cork. It is "like you may hear from me again."¹¹ Sir Robert's father ("honest Robin," as the Duke styled him), had established a pilchard fishery there; and "in '69 he took £1,300's worth of fish in one pull of the nett."¹² This old friend of Ormonde's died in April 1677.¹³ Alluding to this occurrence and his own decline, Sir William Petty, writing to Sir Robert, says (Sept. 27, 1677) :—"Methinks I see the same horse bridled " and saddled that carried away your father."¹⁴ On the 30th August 1678 the Duke writes to Sir Robert from Kinsale, whither he was accompanied by Sir George Lane (Lord Lanesborough), and where Sir Robert's mother and Mr. Hyde, the steward, received him :

"According to my promise, I got hither last night, and wanted nothing but the good old gentleman that entertained me here much about this time 12 years. He has left behind him good marks of his industry; and better of his memory in the good word of all his neighbours."

He then describes his visit to the new forts, and says that in doing so he had rounded Sir Robert's territory, "which (he adds), with such a port, would make a great Italian principality."

¹ Thorpe Catalogue of the Southwell Papers, p. 591.

² Ibid. p. 384.

³ Life of Ormonde, vol. i., Appendix, p. 119. Duke of Ormonde to James Earl of Ossory, Cornbury, Feb. 16, 1684/5.

⁴ Letter to James Earl of Ossory. Ibid.

⁵ Memoranda by Sir Robert Southwell. Thorpe Catalogue, p. 514.

⁶ Sir Robert Southwell to Mr. John Ellis, Dec. 13, 1664. Thorpe Catalogue, Southwell Papers, p. 144.

⁷ Sir Robert Southwell to Mr. Page, Oct. 1, 1664. Ibid. p. 507.

⁸ Sir Robert was sent ambassador to the King of Portugal.

⁹ Duke of Ormonde to James Earl of Ossory, Cornbury, Feb. 16, 1684/5. Life of Ormonde, vol. i., Appendix p. 119. The King's letter giving Sir Robert Southwell leave to retire is dated Dec. 5, 1678. Thorpe Catalogue of Southwell Papers, p. 509.

¹⁰ Letter to Earl of Ossory, as above.

¹¹ Vol. lxx, p. 129.

¹² Sir Robert Southwell to Mr. Reeves at Rotterdam, to induce Dutch curers to come over. Dated June 14, 1672. Thorpe Catalogue, p. 195.

¹³ Thorpe Catalogue, p. 504.

¹⁴ Ibid. p. 509.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"I mean (he continues) to see the old fort and the Old Head [of Kingsale], if your good cheer and your very sufficient substitute will allow me daylight for the latter. We have here as long a table as you have seen at the consecration of a Bishop, the inauguration of a Lord Mayor, or a leader's feast ; yet there wants room, though not meat, after the rate of Irish hospitality and Irish liberty, and, perhaps my Lord Buckingham will say, 'Irish understanding.' But you will be able to defend yourself against the reproach as well as his Grace will his late sally into France, which I was informed of by one letter of the 17th inst.

"To-morrow morning I am to breakfast at Lt.-Col. Meade's, to collation at my sister's,¹ and return to the Bishop of Cork's. On Monday I pursue my journey to Limerick, and design to be at Kilkenny the 9th of next month, there to attend commands out of England."²

After his retirement from office, Sir Robert's company and his pen were ever at Ormonde's service. When the Earl of Anglesey, after the friendship of almost a lifetime, turned upon Ormonde at the time of the Popish Plot, and attacked him in print, ripping up the story of the Cessation made with the Confederate Catholics by the King's orders in 1643, and the two peaces of 1646 and 1648, Sir Robert Southwell wrote an answer to the Earl of Anglesey in vindication of the Duke of Ormonde's conduct in these (and other) transactions. It was intended for publication; but a few years having gone by before it was ready, Ormonde was too fond of quiet days (which he said he began to find were his only happy ones) to allow it to be published. Sir Robert wrote a preface full of curious particulars, accounting for Anglesey's motives, which he sent (as appears by an endorsement) with a short letter to the Duke of Ormonde, on 26th August 1685.³ This vindication is corrected and altered throughout in the handwriting of Mr. Henry Gascoigne, the Duke's secretary, evidently by the Duke's directions, thus authenticating it as the Duke's own representation. It consists of 180 pages folio, and is to be found in volume 98, under the title "An Answer to the Earl of Anglesey's Objections to the Duke of Ormonde ; or, 'Some of the Earl of Anglesey's Errors detected in reference to the Affairs of 'Ireland.'" On 28th May 1687,⁴ Sir Robert sends the Duke twelve additional sheets to be introduced into this work, after 60 pages there spent in confuting Lord Anglesey, and they are accordingly inserted in the fair draft. These, he says, could not be omitted without leaving Lord Anglesey's sharpest assertion (and for which he lost his place) unanswered. His Lordship had said, "The Irish rebellion was hatchet at 'Whitehall.'" Accordingly, to absolve the Court (says Sir Robert) "it was necessary to place it elsewhere," and he had therefore fairly divided it between the King's different enemies.

In compiling this vindication he had the command of the Duke's papers. On 25th September 1686 he apprizes Henry Gascoigne that he had received at King's Weston the large box of papers weighing 1½ cwt., which Mr. Gascoigne had sent him from Kilkenny by order of the Duke.⁵ But he was still demanding more. On 7th April 1687 he asks Mr. Gascoigne for a manuscript, being (he says) the account of the Irish Rebellion which Sir Edward Hyde wrote at Cologne in 1656.⁶ Mr. Gascoigne answered that it was perhaps in "Lord Lanesborough's book," which had been lent to the Bishop of St. Asaph when the Bishop intended to write of Irish affairs. But Sir Robert replied that it could not have been "Lord Lanesborough's book" that was lent, for the Duke would not lend that book to any. "It was his Magna Carta, 'the history of his estates, and all that related to their settlement.'⁷ There is thus a very large amount of Sir Robert Southwell's writings among the Ormonde Papers. For besides these political papers in defence of the Duke of Ormonde, the Duke had engaged him to compile a memorial of his life. Volume 69 comprises much which Sir Robert had collected about the Duke's career. There are here some loose notes (some of them in pencil) of particulars gathered in conversation with the Duke, and noted on the moment.⁸ Also copies of a set of papers found in the Duke's red box at Kingston Hall, after his death there on 21st July 1688, which his grandson, the second Duke, immediately after his decease, had commissioned Sir Robert to examine and report upon. For Sir Robert commences a letter thence to the Duke of Ormonde, "Your grandfather's hearse had hardly left this place on its way to Westminster, "when I proceeded to examine the contents of the red box."

¹ Countess of Clancarty, at Blarney Castle.

² Vol. lix., 101.

³ cxviii. 135.

⁴ Sir Robert Southwell to the Duke of Ormonde, Kingsweston, 28 May 1687, cxviii. 110.

⁵ cxvii. (quarto), p. 132.

⁶ Since published under the title of "A Short View of the State and Condition of Ireland."

⁷ Sir Robert Southwell to Henry Gascoigne, Kingsweston, April 11, 1687. Vol. xl. 291.

⁸ Vol. lix., p. 18, &c.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Unable for want of leisure to do more than open the papers, he brought them with him from Kingston Hall to Badminton, whither he escorted the young Duchess and her infant in the absence of the Duke at the funeral. And the day of that solemnity (4th August 1688), he wrote from Badminton, asking liberty of the Duke, as the papers were too numerous to read through while he was there, to take them to Kings Weston for that purpose.¹ Copies of these papers and of Sir Robert Southwell's remarks as to the time of their being composed by the Duke, and the object of them, are to be found in volume 69.² As an interesting unpublished memorial of the Duke of Ormonde, and a fitting conclusion of our notice of the Ormonde portion of the Carte MSS., the following note of these papers, with Sir Robert's remarks, is here given:—

SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL'S REPORT ON THE PAPERS FOUND IN THE DUKE OF ORMONDE'S RED BOX.

The following papers were copied from the originals found in the Duke of Ormonde's red desk after his death at Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, which was on July 21, 1688:—

I.

Draught of a letter by his Grace in the name of Captain Mathews as to debts and acquisitions.

This may refer to the letter which follows (p. 37), and perhaps both enter in that of p. 43.

"Having received authority from your Grace during some six years time that you were last in England to manage your estates in this kingdom, I have had opportunity to be acquainted with what your debts then were; how they were contracted, and what funds there were to discharge them, and how you came by them. And now it is come in my thoughts that besides the small service I have been able to do you in the management of your fortune, &c. . . ." ending with "a duty and justice to your, &c."

II.

A paper with the heads following, either for a memoir of the affairs of Ireland or of his own life.

"A troope of horse.

"Lieutenant-General of the horse in the intended war in Scotland.

"Lieutenant-General of the army under the Earl of Leicester upon the breaking out of the Irish Rebellion.

"Who never coming to his government, I commanded the army in that quality.

"The cessation compassed with difficulty ; the reasons.

"The succours sent to his Majestie on making the cessation.

"My being made Lieutenant ; the dangers and difficulties of undertaking it.

"The peace of 1646.

"The infamous breach of that peace by the instigation of the Nuncio and Irish clergy.

"The several offers of the Parliament rejected by me.

"The breach of faith of Preston and the Leinster army.

"My attempt to induce the Scots in the North of Ireland to a conjunction with me when his late Majesty was in the hands of their countrymen at Newcastle.

"How long I held Dublin and the remaining garrisons after his late Majesty was given up by the Scots to the English army, and had no place that held for him but Jersey and Scilly.

"The necessity of giving up to the [Parliament] or to the Irish.

"The motives inducing the rather to surrender to the Parliament than the Irish."

¹ Sir Robert Southwell to Duke of Ormonde. Dated Badminton, 4th August 1688.

² Vol. lxxix., pp. 280-290.

³ Sir Robert Southwell's heading.

⁴ Occupies one page and a half foolscap, and appears to be an introduction or opening, the rest left unfinished.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

III.

Introduction to memoir for his life, which 'tis supposed he began at Cornbury in Feb. 1680-1; for he then discoursed to Sir R. S. of such a thing, and wrote a letter to the Earl of Ossory which imports as much.

"Though I do not intend or am able to make a complete history of my life, or to trouble any one else to compose one for me, yet it is some satisfaction to me and may be to you and my nearest relations and friends, that I call to mind and set down and leave with you the most remarkable passages of it, which being recommended only to you and to such relations and friends as you may believe may have kindness enough for me to bestow reading upon it, I shall not, I hope, incur the imputation of vanity nor call up detractors and calumniators. Besides I am further secured against such objections and such a sort of people in that there is nothing really to be found in the course of my life to be proud of or that could give any ground of ostentation to a man of complete judgment or modesty.

"As there is nothing in my birth or parentage but which is common to me with many others" [His family always faithful to the Crown, and their posterity always delivered for what they suffered for it, which mainly confirmed him in those principles.] "And I confess the undutiful and insolent treatment which King Charles the First received from a pack of his ungrateful and ambitious subjects, and the indignation it raised in me to see so good a prince so unworthily used, made me resolved to venture all in his cause, though I was very little personally known by him, and not at all obliged by him, otherwise than that, by the representation of the Earl of Strafford, I was sworn of the Privy Council of Ireland at the age of about 23. On the contrary I thought my family and myself had received hard measure from King James and him, and most uninterested persons were of the same opinion.

"This perhaps might come in hereafter in a more proper place in this discourse; but I set things down as they come to my head, and so you find them anywhere, I have my end, having been so unfortunately bred that methodical writing is not my talent if the subject be various and the discourse of any length. But this leads me naturally enough to speak of my education."¹

IV.

The introduction and some progress as far as 1647 into the Affairs of Ireland.
'Tis uncertain when it was wrote.

"In what state the kingdom of Ireland was in January 1643-4, when his late Majesty made me Lieutenant, is proper for history to relate.

"I shall only presume to say that when I was chosen for that place it was so unprofitable and dangerous a post that I received the honour without any competition; that I maintained it above three years upon my own credit and fortune; that I kept footing in the City of Dublin and some other garrisons against the English, Scotch, and Irish Rebels, above a year after his late Majesty put himself into the hands of the Scotch at Newcastle, and after Oxford was surrendered. Notwithstanding that he was soon after in their power, they obtained his Majesty's command to me for the delivery of all the places I held for him to the House of Parliament then sitting at Westminster (and that, after I had been blockt up at sea by the Parliament ships and at land by two armies, the one commanded by Preston, and the other by Owen O'Neil (the Pope's nuncio countenancing their attempt by his presence after he had by his instigations and excommunications prevailed with them to break the public faith of the nation). After all these hardships and hazards undergone, the quarters that might have maintained the men I commanded being utterly destroyed by the land armies, and by the necessity put upon me to demolish a great part of Dublin and to lay waste the next adjacent villages, and having twenty barrels of powder left, then I surrendered Dublin and all the other garrisons to Mr. Arthur Annesley and others commissioned by the House of Parliament to receive them, his Majesty judging it to be more agreeable to his interest and profession for the maintenance of the Protestant religion to put those places into the hands of the English than the Irish rebels.

"Judging likewise that though both had broken their faith and natural allegiance by raising a rebellion, yet the English who would have no peace with him but upon intolerable conditions, and so could not break it, were preferable for that and many

¹ With the exception of a small portion contracted (to be found within brackets) the above is the whole of this paper.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

other reasons, to the Irish who had made as solemn a peace as it was possible to stipulate, and yet perfidiously broke it by uniting their whole force against his Lieutenantcy, and the only party under him that owned his authority in Ireland.

“ When Dublin was surrendered, I passed into England and remained there upon my articles until, from the Isle of Wight I received his Majesty’s command from my brother-in-law, Sir George Hamilton, to meet with the Chancellor of Scotland, London, the Earl of Lanerick, and the Earl of Lauderdale, to consult what might be done for his service by the power of Scotland, and by the interest I might have in Ireland.

“ It belongs to history to give an account of the unsuccessful attempts that were made in that time, to which may in some measure be attributed that the several engagements could not be or were not so timed as to distract and divert the forces of the rebels.

“ I was kept in France in expectation of some assistance from thence, and till matters might be agreed upon between the Earl of Inchiquin and the Supreme Council of the Irish.”

V.

To his late Majesty, showing how the bounties made him were not so vast, but that he should leave his family more in debt than they were in 1641.

This was parcel of some other writing, and perhaps enters into the long narrative that follows, written in 1675.

“ Having I hope satisfied your Majesty that I have been no ill husband of your revenue during the time of my government in Ireland, &c.”¹

VI.

Introduction to a memoir about the affairs of Ireland from 1641.

This was wrote with care for so much, and perhaps at Cornbury, 1686–7, as intending to proceed in the narrative, and to be given to the Queen.

“ The condition of Ireland is strangely unfortunate. It was in a flourishing and improving condition when the rebellion began, and that at a time when ye difference between the King and his subjects of England and Scotland were such that his Majesty had no means by force to suppress it, nor could he by any way of treaty compose it. His treasure was wholly exhausted by the army he was forced to raise against the Scotch Covenanters, nor was it safe for him to offer at reducing his Irish rebels by treaty, because his disaffected subjects of his two other kingdoms made his pretended favour of Popery to be the principal ground of their dissatisfaction, and the credit that calumny gained was the only means by which it was possible for the rebellious Parliament to raise forces able to resist the King’s; so that if his Majesty had gone about by treaty, or if he had not concurred with the Parliament in all the ways they could propose for suppressing of it by force of arms, his least scruple or delay would have given countenance to the aforesaid calumny, and it is probable he had never been able to have disputed his just rights as long as he did.

“ In consequence of this state of affairs his Majesty gave commission to raise and transport forces out of England and Scotland to subdue the rebels of Ireland. And to pay these forces he gave the Royal assent to an Act of Parliament to invite and secure adventurers out of the confiscations of the Irish rebels. And care was taken by the then Government of Ireland (who most of them favoured the then disaffected party in England, or for that they only could supply the forces, sent and to be sent into Ireland) to make them, as many as they could out of cities and towns not surprised by the Irish in the first eruption of that rebellion.

“ It is true that at first the Lords Justices and Courts were so alarmed and frightened with daily notice out of the north of Ireland of places, castles, and towns, and of troops and companies of the small army surprised by the rebels, and were confirmed in the belief of it by many of the English who had escaped the cruel fury of the rebels and gott to Dublin, that they endeavoured by fair means and seeming trust to keep the most considerable of the Irish nobility and gentry (especially those of the Pale, their next neighbours), from joining with the rebels; but when some regiments of English were landed at Dublin, and others of Scotch in Ulster, they took heart and instigated the officers and soldiers to all the cruelty imaginable, not only against those who had undeniably committed barbarous outrages and bloody murthers upon the English and Protestants that fell into their hands, but against the whole nation of the Irish, and that that poore kingdom became one field of blood and

¹ Consists of two pages foolscap.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—continued.

desolation. Who being thus surrounded with enemies, found it necessary to form a Government to manage their affairs, especially in some orderly way to raise contributions to pay their forces. And to this Government they bound themselves, and all that were within their power, to adhere and be obedient by an oath of association, and never to lay down arms till they obtained the conditions mentioned in that oath.”

VII.

The following was wrote in 1674, when he was going into Ireland, being part of a letter to his Majesty:—¹

“ It is but a year since I begged your Majesty leave to go into Ireland, &c.”²

VIII.

Discourse of his comportment in his Majesty's service, supposed to be wrote in 1675.³

“ Having had the honour to spend much the better part of a longer life than most men in the service of the King your father, and of your Majesty, I thought I could not better employ some of that leisure which by your permission I lately enjoyed in Ireland, than in calling myself to as strict an account as was possible for me, how I had discharged myself of those duties which by the obligations of loyalty, service, and gratitude, I ought to the Crown, and trust reposed in me, &c.”⁴

The second Duke, upon his grandfather's death, engaged Sir Robert Southwell as his adviser and counsellor. He also urged Sir Robert to continue the narrative he had compiled of the Duke of Ormonde's conduct and management of public affairs in answer to the Earl of Anglesey's libel printed in 1680, wherein he had proceeded as far as the year 1648, as he had been informed, and had the Duke's approbation on perusal of what he had writ several times, “ and particularly the last parts (he continues) when you was here (at Kingston Hall) with him in April last.” He also “ requested him in conclusion, to complete that domestic account of his grandfather, “ which Sir Robert had shewed him, and when fairly entered in a book, to send it to him.”⁵ This work was entitled, “ Some Domestic informations touching the life “ of James late Duke of Ormonde, who died at Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, on “ Saturday the 21st day of July 1688, in the 78th year of his age, and was interred “ at Westminster on Saturday the 4th of August following. Also a few notes of “ some ancestors who preceded his Grace, as of his children and posterity. Taken “ by one who was honoured with a long acquaintance, and with his Grace's discourse “ about familiar things.”⁶

On the 3rd of September 1688, Sir Robert sent it to the Duke, together with a letter commencing thus:—“ This goes to accompany a little map of a great country; “ I mean some short memorials of your grandfather, which yet take in the travels, “ employments, and some accidents of his whole life,” adding that he knew that no man could fully write of what he acted and suffered without engaging in a chronicle; for, says Sir Robert, “ he was 55 years in Councils and business, and it sometimes “ requires a new age to speak truth of the old.”⁷

Sir Robert set about collecting materials from among the Duke's papers for the continuation of his narrative, from 1648, of his management of public affairs. He was very urgent with the young Duchess to remind her husband to get the late Duke's papers properly catalogued and preserved. “ Papers, Madam (said Sir Robert), are the jewels of a family.”⁸ The Revolution, however, interfered with Sir Robert's purpose, and he died on 11th September 1702, without having gone further than to collect the materials. In 1732, Carte applied to his son, the Honourable Edward Southwell, who lent Carte many papers from his stores at Kings Weston, and amongst them the Duke's letters to his father, which Carte copied or abstracted with his wonted diligence.

These are to be found in volume 69, and, although for the most part copies, form not the least valuable portion of the Ormonde collection.

¹ Sir Robert Southwell's statement.

³ Occupies three-fourths of a page.

² Printed in Carte's Life of Ormonde, vol. I., Appendix of Letters, No. xcii.

⁴ Duke of Ormonde to Sir Robert Southwell, August 1688, vol. xl., p. 294.

⁵ Vol. lxx.

⁶ Vol. lxx. p. 34.

⁷ Sir Robert Southwell to Duke of Ormonde, dated Kings Weston, 8th September 1688. Vol.

lxx, p. 34.

⁸ Sir Robert Southwell to Duchess of Ormonde, dated Kings Weston, 8th September 1688.

Vol. ccxv., p. 144.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*(2.) *Fitzwilliam Collection.*

Next in importance after the Ormonde, is the Fitzwilliam Collection, which occupies volumes 55, 56, 57, and 58, and comprises a large body of the papers of Lord Deputy Sir William Fitzwilliam, within the five several periods during which he held the office of Lord Deputy, between 1560 and 1594.

Besides the letters and despatches which passed between the Queen and Council and Sir William Fitzwilliam, the collection contains those that passed between him and the President and Councils both of Munster and Connaught ; the latter giving some very curious and important information concerning the internal state of Ireland.

Among these is Sir John Perrot's original letter of 16th November 1571, from Kilmallock to the Earl of Ormonde (Perrot being the President of Munster), announcing that he had appointed a meeting with James Fitzmaurice for a kind of duel to decide the Desmond war or rebellion.

Sir John Perrot proposed to Fitzmaurice that Fitzmaurice and he should present themselves in the field with twelve chosen cavaliers each, and let the event of the day rule the fate of the war. This letter Ormonde forwarded to the Lord Deputy, declaring that he was at his wit's end at Perrot's madness (vol. 57, pp. 98 and 101).

Though the number of papers selected from these volumes is not very large they will be found, it is believed, very important.

It is worthy of note that another volume of these papers is stated by the Irish Record Commissioners of 1810 to be in the possession of the Earl of Annesley, in their report upon the papers and books relating to the Act of Settlement, which they examined by order of the Lords of the Treasury in the year 1826 (Appendix to the 16th Report, p. 15).

It does not appear from their report how the volume came into the possession of the Annesley family. There is, however, a very clear account of the way in which these volumes in the Carte collection came to the Duke of Ormonde.

One of the great difficulties of the Duke's life was to disabuse the ill-informed and prejudiced public of the imputations constantly made against him of being a favourite of the Irish, in consequence of the two Peaces he had concluded with them in 1646 and 1648, by order of King Charles I. ; imputations the more readily believed because he was called an Irishman, and because his father, mother, brother, sister, and all his relations, were of the Roman Catholic religion.

He took great pains to answer these charges in 1667, as appears by the papers he composed at this date, in which he enters fully upon every separate charge.

As to that which charges him with being an Irishman, he says he has been strangely mistaken these 40 years and upwards if he is not by birth, education, religion, and affection a perfect Englishman ; adding, however, with his characteristic polished humour,—“But if having a good estate in Ireland change the case, many ‘English are, and many more would become, Irish.’” (Ormonde to Ossory, 21st January 1667–8, vol. 48, p. 163.)

And he further insists upon the continued loyalty of his house, and particularly of Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, his next immediate predecessor but one, who served Queen Elizabeth most faithfully in the three successive rebellions,—first, of a considerable number of the noblemen of the Pale, headed by the Earl of Baltinglass ; secondly, of his own brothers, the Butlers ; and, thirdly, of the Earl of Desmond.

These charges were revived towards the close of his life by the Earl of Anglesey. They gave infinite pain to Ormonde, and set him upon leaving a true account of himself to posterity, being fully determined (to use his own expression to Sir Robert Southwell, to whom he committed the task of compiling a memorial of him) “to lie ‘well in the ‘Chronicle.’” He now employed himself to furnish materials to Sir Robert Southwell by conversing upon the events of his life, and collecting all papers bearing upon the history of himself and his ancestors ; and remembering, it would seem, how important it would be in this view to have Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's papers to authenticate the deeds of his ancestor Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, he sent Sir Robert Southwell, who attended him as far as Warwick on his last journey to Ireland, from thence to the Earl Fitzwilliam's house in Yorkshire, for whatsoever papers he had of what had passed in Ireland while Sir William Fitzwilliam, his ancestor, was Lord Deputy of Ireland.

These were generously furnished by that family to the Duke, and, being sent over to him in Ireland, were by him committed to Matthew Barry, Clerk of the Council, to be sorted and set in order. After the Duke's death these papers were obtained from Matthew Barry on the information thus supplied to his grandson, the second Duke, by Sir Robert Southwell, in order to be used by him in framing the account of his grandfather's life.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The following is the old Duke of Ormonde's letter to Sir Robert Southwell:—

“ Dublin, Sept. 5th, 1684.

“ THREE of yours came by one post. That of the 23 August gives an account of the good success of your pains and search into my Lord Fitzwilliam's papers, and of the nine bundles now in Mr. Heryot the goldsmith's hands, to be transported hither, of which he shall be put in mind, and order given for their reception at Chester. I think myself so much obliged to that Lord for his frank parting with them to me that I shall take care that anything that may be for the honour or interest of his family shall be returned to him.

“ I do not think there will be much found for instruction in point of government, the world having changed very often since those times; and for history I believe Camden took as much pains to be truly informed in the writing of his as he could bestow upon it, but with what sincerity he related what he found I cannot say. He writt so near the time of the transactions that betwixt the veneration that age had for Queen Elizabeth and the fear he might have of displeasing King James, who rather suffered than loved the exaltation of that Queen; and yet, though these papers should not serve to either of these ends, they will be of great diversion in the discovery of the spirit, style, and conduct of the men in play in that age. However, your part has been as obliging to me as it has been troublesome to you.

“ I was not surprised at my Lord Rochester's remove from the Treasury.

“ ORMONDE.”¹

Ten years afterwards his grandson, the second Duke, writes the following letter to Mathew Barry; it is dated London, 29th January 1694–5:—

“ SIR,

“ I AM informed by Sir Robert Southwell that he attended my grandfather as far as Warwick when he went last for Ireland, and that his Grace sent him from thence to the Lord Fitzwilliam's to gather some old papers of what had past in Ireland while Sir William Fitzwilliams, his ancestor, was Lord Deputy of Ireland; which papers, being sent over in a deale box, Sir Robert says my grandfather told him when he returned into England, that he had lodged those papers in y' keeping to be sorted and set in order for him.

“ My desire is that you would seale them all up and deliver them to the bearer hereof, Valentine Smith, whom I have directed to send them over to myself, or in my absence to Sir Robert Southwell, he having other like papers of myne which my grandfather left in his custody.

“ To Mathew Barry, Esq., in Dublin.”²

“ I am y'”

“ ORMONDE.”

It may be proper to note, in connexion with the Fitzwilliam papers, that in 1667 the Duke of Ormonde, in writing to the Earl of Arlington concerning the proposed marriage of the Earl Fitzwilliam to Lord Arlington's sister-in-law, says he “could be highly bribed to it if the young gentleman could recover the Council Books of Ireland to Henry the Eight's time, which an ancestor of his, returning from the government of this kingdom, carried with him into England.”³ Now we know from Sir John Davys that the earliest Council Book in Ireland in his day was the 32nd of Henry VIII., and if Sir William Fitzwilliam did indeed carry away these books (a fact, however, nowhere else mentioned, so far as we are aware), they might, perhaps, still be looked for amongst the family papers of the Earl Fitzwilliam.

(3.) *Chichester Collection.*

Another series of papers of hardly less importance than the Fitzwilliam is that contained in volumes 61 and 62, which may be called the Chichester collection, though it comprises some few documents connected with the government of Lord Deputy St. John.

The Chichester papers, one would be tempted to believe, formed part of the Huntingdon collection. This collection Carte obtained from the Earl of Huntingdon, whose great grandfather married Sir John Davys's sole daughter and heir, as likely to throw light on the history of Ireland during Sir John Davys's attorney-generalship, which lasted from 1608 till 1616. It was chiefly from the Huntingdon papers and

¹ Vol. lxx., p. 160.

² Endorsed “Draft of the Letter from the Duke of Ormonde to Mathew Barry for the papers procured from the Lord Fitzwilliams.” Vol. lxviii., 226. Drafted, probably, by Sir Robert Southwell.

³ Ormonde to Arlington, Dublin, 29th January 1606–7 Carte Papers, vol. 51, p. 192.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continue d.*

Lord Chichester's book of the Plantation of Ulster which he had from Mr. Barry of Finglass, that Carte took (as he says) the account of the plantation of Ulster, and the state of affairs in Ireland before the time of Lord Strafford's government. But as the Huntingdon papers, properly so called, contained in volumes 76, 77, 78, throw no light on the affairs of Ireland, and contain none of Sir John Davys's papers, while several private papers of Sir John Davys's are to be found at the end of volume 62, and all the documents in this volume and volume 61 concern the period of Sir John Davys's attorney-generalship and Sir Arthur Chichester's government, it almost follows as a necessary conclusion that these volumes are "Huntingdon papers," as well as the other volumes so called, and that they contain the very papers that Carte tells us he used for elucidating this period of his history.

The first paper in volume 61 is the original journal of the Parliament of 1585, and is unquestionably the earliest journal of Parliament in Ireland known to be extant, those in the printed journals commencing only in the reign of Charles I.

It is probable that this journal was made use of by Sir Arthur Chichester for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the Parliament called in 1613, a book of precedents of Parliamentary proceedings having become necessary, as no Parliament had been held in Ireland in the long interval from 1585 to 1613. This journal is unfortunately more concerned with entries to show the proper adjournments and continuance of Parliament, than with the more material business.

(4.) *Sandwich Collection.*

The Sandwich papers have but little direct relation to Ireland.

They comprise the correspondence and other papers of Sir Edward Montagu, who played an important part under the Commonwealth, being appointed by the Rump Parliament on 3rd March 1659–60, one of the Generals at sea, Monk being the other; in which capacity Montagu was mainly instrumental in securing the adhesion of the fleet to the cause of the Restoration, a service for which Charles II. conferred upon him the title of Earl of Sandwich, the name he is best known by in history. These papers occupy the 73rd and 75th volumes, and although chiefly valuable for the history of the navy and the Admiralty, they yet throw a great deal of light upon the general history of the period.

Amongst their few contents relating to Ireland are some orders of Lord Deputy Fleetwood and the Council for the affairs of Ireland, and some petitions with orders of reference with the autograph of the Lord Protector Cromwell. One of these papers is the case of Viscount Montgomery of Ardes, pending before the committee at Westminster for the construction of Articles of War, which will be found referred to in the case of Lord Claneboy before the same committee, given among the historical illustrations of Part III. of this Report.

(5.) *Wharton Collection.*

The Wharton collection chiefly concerns English affairs.

Philip Lord Wharton was a firm adherent of the Parliament during the Civil War; also a great personal friend of Oliver Cromwell. It appears by the following letter from Cromwell that he wished a match between one of his sons and Lord Wharton's daughter:—

"**MY DEERE LORD,**

[June 30, 1652.]

"INDEED I durst not suddenly make up any judgment what would bee fitt for mee to doe, or desire, in the busenesse you know off, but beinge engaged to give you an account upon our last conference, I shalbe bould to doe that, and add a word or two therewith.

"For the estate I mentioned, I canott now (by reason my steward is not heere) bee soe exact as I would, but the lands I designd for this occasion are, Burlye, Ookam, and two other little things not far distant, in all about 1,900*l.* p. an*ni*; moreover, Dalby and Broaghan, 1,600*l.* p. an*ni*. Burlye hath some charge upon itt, w^{ch} will in convenient tyme be removed. This is neare twice as much as I intended my sonn, yett all is unworthy of the honourable person.

"My Lord give mee leave to doubt that the lady hath soe many just scruples, w^{ch} if not very freely reconciled, may bee too great a temptation to her spirit, and alsoe have after inconveniences. And although I knowe your Lord'ps reallitye, yett I believe you may have your shew of difficultyes to conflict with, which may make the buseness uneasie.

"Wherefore good my Lord I begg itt (if there bee not freedom and cheerfullnesse in the noble person,) lett this affaire slide easilie off, and not a word more bee spoken about itt, as your Lord'ps thoughts are, soe hushe all, and save the labor of little

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Mall's foolinge, least shee incurr the losse of a good freind; indeed my Lord I write my hart plainlye to you as becomes my Lord.

“Your most affectionate servant,

“June the 30th, 1652.”

“O. CROMWELL.”¹

“For the Right Honble. the Lord Wharton,
Theise.”

Endorsed.

“June 30th, 1652.—My Lord Generals to mee, about his sonne.”

But though the Wharton papers principally concern English affairs, there are found amongst them some papers connected with the court or committee at Westminster for the interpretation of Articles of War, before which came in 1654 the case of Lord Claneboy, one of the Protestants of Ulster. Lord Wharton does not appear to have been a member of that court or committee, but Lady Claneboy was his cousin, and to him she applied in her husband's suit, on account of his influence with the Lord Protector.² She no doubt sent copies of the decree of the court of articles, and of the Protector's letter in Lord Claneboy's favour to Lord Wharton; and thus they are found among these papers. There are here also a series of papers and correspondence which, though they altogether concern Lord Wharton's private affairs in connexion with Ireland, throw a remarkable light both on the Cromwellian and Restoration settlements. As illustrative of these very important eras, they will be found in the third part of this Report.

The Wharton collection contains much interesting information for the general history of the time, especially during the latter years of Charles II.'s reign in England; among which we may particularize a number of letters concerning the occurrences of the times of the Popish Plot, and the proceedings of Oates, Dangerfield, and their confederates.

There is also a large amount of private letters and correspondence of the period of the Revolution concerning the war in Ireland. Thomas Wharton was at that time comptroller for King William and Queen Mary, and Colonel Henry Wharton, his brother, was in their army in the campaign in Ireland.

There are letters to the comptroller from the camp at Dundalk, Kilkenny, Golden, Athlone, and Limerick. On 2nd November 1689 he is informed of his brother Colonel Henry Wharton's death at Dundalk, and of its being followed next morning by that of Sir Thomas Gore, both from disease, as also that they were both deposited in the one vault under the church at Dundalk, being Lord Bellew's.³

After “the break of the Boyne,” Colonel R. Brewer gives an account of Colonel Wharton's body being removed from Lord Bellew's vault, where it was laid with Sir Edward Dering's as well as Sir Thomas Gore's, to be sent to England. The coffin was opened to recognize him.⁴ There is an account of the assault and taking of Athlone,⁵ and of the surrender of Limerick.⁶ There are a large number of spirited letters from Colonel Brewer from the army, and from his brother George Brewer, about the same period, with lively letters giving the gaieties and gallantries of the town. There are letters also from Colonel Trelawney and General Kirke, during the campaign, to Comptroller Wharton.

(6.) *Huntingdon Collection.*

The circumstances under which the Huntingdon papers originally came into the Carte collection have already been incidentally mentioned. They are found in vols. 76, 78, and contain a large proportion of purely family papers, among which are several autograph letters of Cardinal Pole. Probably the most valuable of these papers is a series of news letters, as well English as foreign, arranged in chronological order and occupying a considerable part of the 76th volume.

(7.) *Nairne Collection.*

On the Nairne collection, which now forms part of the general Carte series, we are relieved from the necessity of reporting at any length, by the detailed account as well as the copious selections which are contained in MacPherson's State Papers. This collection, properly speaking, consists of eleven volumes, two in folio, and nine in quarto. They are not numbered continuously, nor do they appear in the series as forming one distinct collection. Seven of the volumes, two in folio and five in quarto, are described as “Nairne Papers;” the remaining four being lettered respectively “Middleton Letters” and “Lettere di Gualterio.” The contents of all are summarily

¹ Vol. clii., p. 77.

² See her letters in September and October 1654 to Lord Wharton, ccxxviii. pp. 2 and 7.
³ lxxxix. 210. ⁴ Ibid. 259. ⁵ Ibid. 297. ⁶ Ibid. 322.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

described by MacPherson, and will also be found in the Second Part of this Report. They are occupied almost exclusively with the affairs of the exiled Stuarts, and have little connexion with the domestic history, whether of England or of Ireland.

We may mention, however, among the "Nairne Papers," properly so called (vols. ccviii.-xii.), one curious correspondence about certain Irish ecclesiastics, who had been recommended to the sacred congregation De Propaganda Fide, for nomination to vacant Irish sees. These letters, in which the qualifications of the several candidates are very freely discussed, will be read with much interest by those who are curious in the history of Ireland, religious and social, as well as political, during the obscure and almost unknown half century which followed the Revolution.

The "Middleton Letters" (vols. ccxxxvii. and clvi.) are the correspondence of the Earl of Middleton, the Secretary of State of the exiled Royal Family, and their great organ of communication both with foreign courts and with the heads of the Jacobite party in England and abroad.

The "Lettere di Gualterio" contain the correspondence of Cardinal Gualterio, for a long time representative of the Stuarts at the Roman Court. These papers are chiefly in Italian and French, with some Latin documents, relating for the most part to ecclesiastical affairs.

(8.) *Miscellaneous Ormonde Papers.*

Interspersed with these collections are several volumes, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72, which plainly belong to the regular Ormonde series, being papers which were evidently brought together by Carte, chiefly from the archives of the family, with a view to the preparation of his Life of Ormonde. Many of these and many similar papers are of incalculable value to the historical student, as for example, those of the 64th volume, which contains a large portion of the letter book of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, and of the correspondence of their agent at Paris, Father O'Hartigan.

The general contents of these volumes as a whole may be referred to as a monument of Carte's care as a collector, and of the unwearied industry and extensive research of that most laborious historian.

We may specially particularize under this head the 67th volume, which consists altogether of copies made of papers relating to Ireland from the collection of Dr. Williams, President of King's College, Cambridge, who got possession of Dr. Nalson's large body of historical papers; copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, made by Carte with his own hand for the purpose of his history; and of numberless other copies, made either by Carte or by his orders.

B.

TRANSCRIPTS AND NOTES.

(a.) *Relating to the History of England.*

With the volumes comprised under the second head, namely, those which mainly consist of transcripts, extracts, summaries, notes, &c., our commission is not directly concerned. Nevertheless it is impossible to pass them over without notice. Although their interest for historical purposes has been much diminished since the death of Carte, by the publication, complete or partial, of a considerable proportion of them, yet the collection, as left behind by him, is a rare monument of research, industry, literary enterprise, and intelligent appreciation of the true principles of historical investigation.

Of those volumes which bear directly on the preparation for Carte's History of England, some are of a general character, and regard collateral subjects, as history, topography, antiquities, sacred and profane, heraldry, biography, and family history; some belong to particular periods or events; some emanated from special sources of information. Among these is a series of despatches of French ambassadors in England, addressed to their court at various periods from London, and not only relating to the particular objects for which they were severally accredited to England, but also illustrating the general course of English affairs at the time. These papers, which occupy volumes lxxii.-lxxxvii., and which, although not arranged in the order of time, relate to different periods, extending from 1552 to 1649, are evidently transcripts from the originals in the French archives, to which, through the influence of his Jacobite friends in France, Carte, during his long exile abroad after Bishop Atterbury's conspiracy, appears to have had free access. The first of these collections in the order of time (vols. lxxxvii., lxxxviii.), the memoirs of the embassy of Antony de Noailles and of that of his brother Francis in England, from December 1552 to May 1561, is full of interest for the secret history of the reign of Queen Mary (especially of the various negotiations about her marriage), and of the first years of Elizabeth. But

No. I.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

this correspondence was published soon after Carte's copy was made, by the Abbé Vertot.¹ Next in order come the despatches of Christopher de Harlay, Comte de Beaumont, from 1602 to 1605 (vol. lxxxii.), and those of M. de La Boderie from 1606 to 1610 (lxxxv., lxxxvi.). The latter series likewise has been published in five vols. 8vo. At this point the sequence of time is interrupted, the next correspondence in order of time being that of M. d'Effiat (vol. lxxxii.), who was sent by the French Court as ambassador extraordinary to conduct the negotiations regarding the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta Maria. M. d'Effiat's letters, which extend over July—September 1624, contain a most minute account of these difficult negociations, complicated by so many delicate questions of religion and of nationality. They are followed by the despatches of M. de Chastillon in 1637, of M. de Sabran in 1644–5 (vol. lxxxiv.), and finally of M. de Montreuil (vol. lxxxiii.) from 1645 to 1649, thus covering the most important and critical years of that eventful history.

In some of these despatches a kind of conventional cypher is employed; and the De Boderie correspondence has a key annexed to it, explaining the conventional appellatives of the several characters. Some of these are sufficiently amusing. The Pope is called "Le Chanoine;" the Emperor "L'Elephant;" the King of Denmark "La Mouche;" the Elector of Brandenburg "L'Escorpion," &c.

(b.) *Relating to the Life of Ormonde.*

Among the similar collection of transcripts made or collected with a view to the Life of Ormonde, we have already alluded to the copies which Carte obtained from Dr. Williams's (of Cambridge) collection of Dr. Nanson's papers relating to the affairs of Ireland. There are two or three volumes of a different class, which appear to us to call for a more particular description. One of these volumes is a transcript of Archdeacon Lynch's unpublished treatise, "De Præsulibus Hibernia, potissimum Catholica Religionis in Hibernia serendip, propagandæ, et conservandæ Authoribus." Great part of the transcript is by Carte's own hand. The manuscript concludes with the section De Præsulibus Duacensibus. [Kilmacduagh.]

Vol. xcviij., although entirely destitute of official character, in the sense of our instructions, is of the very highest historical interest, especially as bearing upon the Roman Catholic side of the history of the war, 1641–50. This volume consists of notes and extracts, as also criticisms, of a MS. entitled "De Heresia Anglicanae Intrusione et Progressu, et de Bello Catholico ad Annum 1641 incepto, exindeque per aliquot Annos gesto, Commentarius." The volume is nearly all in Carte's writing.

Many of the papers which in the original work had been rendered into Latin, have been reproduced by Carte in the English form in which they had first been written, and may be found in the appendix or the text of his Life of Ormonde. The extracts in vol. xcviij. are uniformly accompanied by references to the pages of the MS., the last page so referred to being 3,689.

The author of this highly interesting history, whose name is not attached, was an Irish priest. He states, that, having come to Florence in September 1661, while Father Richard O'Ferral was engaged in the supervision of the history of Irish affairs compiled by Massari, Dean of Fermo and secretary of the Nuncio Rinuccini, he was appointed by the general of their order as Father O'Ferral's associate in the preparation of this history. Massari died in 1664.

In addition to the extracts and notes from this contemporary history (which occupy 415 closely written pages), volume xcviij. also contains a number of documents of the same period, and bearing on the same side of the Irish affairs of the period, chiefly relating to the transactions between the Nuncio and the Supreme Council. Many of the documents are to be found in Bellini's "Vindiciae," or Burke's "Hibernia Dominicana," and a large proportion of the rest, in the "Nunziatura in Irlanda" of Rinuccini, published at Florence in 1844. Nevertheless, as a whole, volume xcviij. is of the utmost value for the history of the Irish Catholics from 1641 to 1660. It is full of minute personal and local details. The dates, in which the other scanty contemporary narratives are for the most part lamentably deficient, are most carefully noted; and the narrative is accompanied by explanatory observations which only a contemporary, and almost an eye-witness, could have supplied. The MS. from which these extracts are made is seemingly a transcript of the original work, which is still preserved in the library of the Marchesa Trivulzio, the last representative of the Florentine family of Rinuccini, now residing at Milan, and to which Burke had access in 1770, before he published the invaluable appendix of his great work, the "Hibernia Dominicana." We ought to add that the history possesses an additional value from the fact that it is continued after the break-up of the Irish party, both as to the events in Ireland and also as to the fortunes of the Irish exiles on the continent, more especially in relation to the subsequent discussion and controversies at Rome.

¹ Paris, 1763, 5 vols., 8vo.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The transcript of the original from which Carte made the copious extracts which fill volume xviii. was lent to him by Lord Lovel, ancestor of the Earl of Leicester, and is still preserved in the library at Holkham. When lent to Carte, it was in four enormous volumes ; but it has since been rebound, and now forms eight thick folio volumes, paged consecutively throughout, and containing no fewer than 3,689 folio pages. Among Carte's literary papers we found the memoranda of the engagement given by him, on his borrowing the several volumes, to return them within a specified time. We are tempted to transcribe these memoranda, as an evidence of the Herculean powers of this indefatigable student ; merely observing in addition that the volume of extracts and notes which he elaborated from Lord Lovel's transcript is all in his own neat and minute handwriting, and that the volume contains 467 folio pages, each page containing on an average 45 lines of 15 words.

“ April 13th 1733. Borrowed of the Right Honble. the Lord Lovel, the first volume of a Latin manuscript, in folio, entitled “ De Hæresis Anglicanae intrusione et progressu, et de Bello Catholico ad annum 1641 incepito, exindeque per aliquot annos gesto Commentarius,” containing 594 fols., which I promise hereby to restore in the same case and in two days. Witness my hand,

The.—Carte.”¹

“ May 7th 1733. Borrowed of the Right Honble. the Ld. Lovel, the 2d volume of the abovesaid manuscript from fol. 595 to fol. 1531 inclusive, which I promise hereby to restore in the same case in 14 days. Witness my hand,

Ths.—Carte.”

“ May 31st 1733. [Borrowed of the Right Honorable the Lord Lovel, the 3d volume of the abovesaid manuscript, from fol. 1532 to fol. 2634 inclusive, which I promise hereby to restore in the same case in 20 days. Witness my hand,

Ths.—Carte.”

“ June 26th 1733. Borrowed of the Right Honorable the Lord Lovel, the 4th vol. of the abovesaid manuscript, from fol. 2635 to fol. 3889, being the last volume, which I promise hereby to restore in the same case in twenty days. Witness my hand,

The.—Carte.”

It thus appears that, supposing Carte (as indeed the successive erasures of his signature seem to attest,) to have fulfilled his engagements, and to have returned the volumes in succession at the time specified, he must have completed his 467 pages of copy or abstract within the space of 56 days, or *at the rate of nearly nine of these gigantic folios per day.*

Another manuscript of great interest for the same view of Irish history, is found in vol. cxxix., in company with manuscript copies of several other tracts. But unhappily this important work is incomplete. The MS. to which we refer is the last in the volume, and is entitled “ A Light to the Blind, whereby they may see the Dethronement of James the Second, King of England, with a brief Narration of his Wars in Ireland, and of the War between the Emperor and the King of France for the Crown of Spain.” It is hardly necessary for us to say, that the work described under this title is the same of which a complete copy is in the possession of the Earl of Fingal, and from which Sir James Macintosh made extracts extending to 160 quarto pages, which were used by Lord Macaulay in his History of the Revolution in Ireland. The copy in Carte's collection contains but two of the three books into which the work was divided. The last sentence of the second book in this copy contains an allusion to the third book, and that the MS. must have been actually completed, is clear from the circumstance, that, in an Appendix of additions which were designed to be made to the text of the work at page 1173, whereas the MS. actually ends at p. 740, a subsequent addition is given, which was intended to be attached to page 1282. The deficiency is of the less importance since the copy in the possession of the Earl of Fingal is complete, containing not alone the narrative of James II.'s war in Ireland, but also the subsequent and entirely independent narrative of the war of the Spanish succession on the Continent ; in which narrative, however, are interspersed allusions to Ireland and Irish personages and affairs, some of which are of such importance as to have been deemed by Sir James Macintosh deserving of being extracted. As regards the historical value of this work no second opinion exists. With the exception

¹—These receipts were returned to Carte, with the name cancelled, to show that he had restored the borrowed book.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

of Kelly's "Macarise Excidium," it is the only extant narrative of the war from the Irish point of view, and although it thus is naturally a partisan narrative, yet the author has all the characteristics of a truthful and honourable man, whose statements, although not to be accepted implicitly, nevertheless deserve to be carefully weighed, and to be contrasted critically with the conflicting, but equally partisan narratives, on which the current histories of the Irish Revolution have almost exclusively been based.

PART II.

CONTENTS OF THE CARTE COLLECTION.

The above history of the formation of Carte's collection at once suggests an explanation of the miscellaneous character of its contents. The number of volumes amounts in the whole to 270, of which 206 are in folio, 59 in quarto, one in octavo, four in duodecimo, and one in 16^{mo}.

The contents of these volumes appear to have come into Carte's hands in very various forms and conditions; some had been already arranged and bound into volumes, some came to him in loose and disorderly bundles, some in single papers, and often in a mutilated and fragmentary condition. Availing himself of so much of the work as had already been done, Carte reduced the whole to a kind of rough uniformity, by causing the unbound papers to be bound in volumes, in doing which, however, he consulted more for security than for regularity of form. He thus arranged the whole into a consecutive, though irregular, series of volumes, the order of which he distinguished by the letters of the alphabet, first singly, then doubled, then trebled, quadrupled, and otherwise varied according to the exigencies of the numeration, in a manner, as will easily be imagined, extremely troublesome and inconvenient for the purpose of citation.

Of the Ormonde Papers, properly so called, the first volumes are arranged in chronological order; some of the rest are collected into classes according to their subject and import, and others are found at irregular intervals in the series, distributed, perhaps, according to the order in which they were acquired, and mixed up consequently, in many instances, with papers with which they have no natural connexion. The whole collection has now, through the enlightened care of the Curators of the Bodleian Library, been judiciously and uniformly rebound, the volumes being numbered consecutively, but without any attempt at a re-arrangement, which might be inconsistent with the order followed by Carte in the "Life of Ormonde" and in his various other publications.

Messrs. Hardy¹ and Brewer's Report, dated 9th November 1863, contains a very good account of the principal contents of 201 volumes of the Carte series. We gratefully acknowledge the important assistance which we have received during the whole progress of our labour from this able report. The summary of the contents of the several volumes, contained in Appendix A. of that Report, proved for us in all instances a most useful guide, as well to the general nature of the subject-matter of each volume as to the most striking and characteristic papers contained therein. Having now passed through our hands every document contained in the entire collection, we are enabled to bear unequivocal testimony to the accuracy of the descriptive notice of the papers contained in the several volumes which was given by our predecessors in the examination; and when we remember that these documents are to be numbered, not by thousands, but by tens of thousands, and that the survey on which the report of 1864 is founded was completed within a space of six weeks, we cannot conceal our high admiration of the minute acquaintance with the history of the period, the familiarity with other sources of its materials, printed and manuscript, and the skill in detecting at a glance the import as well as the value of obscure and difficult historical documents, which are exhibited in all its pages.

At the date of Messrs. Hardy and Brewer's report, however, the work of the rebinding and consecutive numbering of the volumes was only partially completed. Hence no fewer than 71 volumes of the collection, as it now stands, are entirely unnoticed in their report, being for the most part, indeed, of little value for the purposes of their inquiry; and, as the modern numeration of the volumes had at that time only proceeded as far as the 180th, the remaining volumes are described by them under the old denomination by letters, which Carte had employed. We think, therefore, that we shall best consult, as well for the convenience of future readers of the Carte manuscripts, as for the completeness of the descriptive account of the series which we desire to lay before your Lordship, by reproducing Messrs. Hardy and Brewer's catalogue, introducing into it in their proper order similar notices of the

¹ Now Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy.

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volumes included in the collection which were not noticed by these gentlemen, and supplying the present numeration of those volumes which in their notices are described under the old inconvenient designations adopted by Carte. We shall reproduce their notices without alteration, distinguishing by brackets the notices of the remaining volumes of the collection in its present form, which we have ourselves supplied in order to the completeness of the description.

We shall afterwards describe with somewhat more minuteness certain of the more important portions of the Ormonde collection, strictly so called.

NOTICES OF CARTE'S MSS.

Folio Series.

Vol. 1, formerly marked "A," folio.

Copies of Grants and other formal documents, temp. Hen. III., Edw. I., Edw. II., Edw. III., Ric. II., and Hen. V.

James Earl of Ormonde's speech to the parliament of Drogheda, 1444, and other papers relative to his creation as Earl of Wills and attainder.

Letters from Thomas Earl of Ormonde to Thomas Archer, 1577 to 1612.

Orders of the Councils of England and Ireland.

Letters from Queen Elizabeth to the Council of Ireland, and one from Cecil to the Earl of Ormonde, general in Ireland (1597).

Letter from Sir Francis Bacon to George Duke of Buckingham, when the latter became the favourite of James I., without date.

Warrants.

Letters, mostly original, and chiefly addressed to the Earl of Ormonde, from 1638 to 1641, from the King, Archbishop Laud, Lord Strafford, Lord-Deputy Wandesford, the Lords Justices of Ireland, the Earls of Cork and Holland, Secretary Coke, Sir William Saintleger, Sir Charles Coote, Sir H. Bruce, Sir H. Vane, Sir J. Temple, and others. They chiefly relate to the affairs of Ireland. Some of these letters are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 27-38, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 1-5.

A number of miscellaneous papers dated in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Amongst them are :—A letter of news from an Alderman of Newcastle to a friend in London. A paper concerning the Novations in Religion complained of by the Scots, signed "Ad. Blair." A Plan of the Way leading to Dumbarton Castle. A Narrative of what passed at King John of Portugal's naming his Bishops at Rome. Demands of the Scots in order to a peace.

Vol. 2, formerly marked "B," folio.

Letters, mostly original, and generally addressed to the Earl of Ormonde, from October 1641 to March 1642, from the King, the Lords Justices of Ireland, the Officers in the North of Ireland, the Earls of Leicester and Cumberland, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lords Montgomery, Muskerry, Upper Ossory, Moore, Montgarret, Ranelagh, and Broghill; Sir H. Tichborne, Sir H. Vane, Sir W. Saintleger, Sir J. Temple, Sir James Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel Byron, Sir Patrick Wemys, Sir Philip Percival, Sir Thomas Wharton, and others. They chiefly relate to the Rebellion and other Irish affairs. Many of them are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 37-69, and p. 117. There are also a few drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters.

Miscellaneous papers relating to various subjects :—Proclamations. Depositions. Appointment of a Committee to confer with the Rebels (in print). An Account of the Insurrection in Tipperary. Petitions from the Lords of the Pale to King Charles I., and Queen Henrietta Maria. Their Apology for taking Arms. Papers concerning a murder at the Silver Mines. Petition from the Officers of the Army to the King on the breaking out of the Rebellion (original, on parchment). The King's commission to hear the Rebels' propositions (Jan. 11, 1642). The declaration of the Lords and Gentry of Munster as to their intentions towards the Protestants, &c.

Vol. 3, formerly marked "C," folio.

Letters addressed to the Earl of Ormonde, mostly original, and dated from March to October 1642, from many of the same persons as in Vol. 2, and from Lord Gormanston and the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics, Secretary Nicholas, Speaker Lenthal, the Duke of Richmond, Lords Eamond and Claneboy, the Marquis

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

of Argyll, Lords Wharton, Conway, Barrymore, Grey of Wark, Valentia, Inchiquin, and Grandison, Sir W. Parsons, Sir Robert Poyntz, Sir R. Grenville, Sir Hardress Waller, Mr. Tempest, Sir Arthur Loftus, Sir Robert Stewart, Sir W. Gilbert, Sir Fulk Houncks, Sir J. Giffard, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir Michael Ernle, Sir G. Radcliffe, and others. Also drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters to many of the above-mentioned persons. Some of these letters are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 70-106.

Interspersed among the above are a number of other papers, such as the following :—Depositions. Orders by the Lords Justices of Ireland. An Order of the House of Commons for a jewel to be sent to Ormonde, and vindicating him from false reports (printed in the "Life of Ormonde," iii. p. 71). A Proclamation sent to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, ordering him to forbid the militia (in print). Proclamation for gentlemen to appear at York for the King's guard. Declaration by the Parliament of Ireland of the distressed condition of the Protestants, and Address to the Parliament of England. Petition of the Officers of the Irish Army to the King. Dates of Articles of the Treaty for reducing Ireland, between the Scotch Commissioners and those of the Parliament of England (29 Nov. 1643 and 20 Oct. 1646). An Ordinance of Parliament for issuing money for Ireland. Relation of Edgehill fight (printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 9).

Vol. 4, formerly marked "D," folio.

Letters, mostly original, and chiefly from persons already mentioned, addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, from October 1642 to March 1643. Also drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters, and the correspondence between the King's Commissioners and the Supreme Council of the Confederate Roman Catholics, touching a Cessation of Arms. Many of these letters are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 75-145.

Also miscellaneous papers, such as Orders concerning Mr. Jerome and his lecture. Depositions. Bull of Pope Urban VIII. to the Irish (copy, on vellum). Discourse between an English and Irish Councillor of State about the causes of the insurrection. Petitions of persons who submitted to Ormonde and were kept prisoners in Dublin Castle. Protest by the Bishops of England against the proceedings of the House of Lords during the tumults (in print). A Petition from Kent to the House of Commons. Letter from the Officers of the Irish Army to the English Parliament. "Pythias and Damon," a dialogue about the conduct of Irish affairs and the cruelties on both sides, with a project for peace. Declaration of the King to the County of Galway against the Rebels (printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. p. 119). Letter from the Officers of the Army to the King (printed *ib.* p. 129). Resolutions of the Lords in England on the propositions for peace brought up by the Commons. The King's answer. Reasons against the Cessation of Arms offered to the Lords Justices of Ireland by the Houses of Parliament. "Remonstrance" of the Irish Roman Catholics (printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. p. 136).

Vol. 5, formerly marked "E," folio.

Letters, mostly original, and generally addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, between March and July 1643, from many of the same persons as in the preceding volumes; also from the Irish Commissioners for the Cessation of Arms, from Lord Antrim, Cromwell and Lambert, General Preston, Colonel Crawford, Sir G. Hamilton, Sir Frederick Hamilton, Sir Luke Fitzgerald, Arthur Trevor, Owen O'Neil, and others. They relate to Irish and English affairs, but chiefly to Irish. Also drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters.

Miscellaneous papers.—Depositions. Petitions. Representation to the King of the wants of the Irish Army. Proclamation for Papists to depart from Dublin. The King's Commission to Ormonde to treat with the Irish. Orders by the Lords Justices of Ireland, &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 150-165, and one in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 19.

Vol. 6, formerly marked "F," folio.

Letters, dated from July to September 1643, mostly original, and generally addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, from Prince Rupert, the Irish Commissioners for the Cessation of Arms, and many of the same persons as in the preceding volumes. A few are in cipher, but deciphered.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters.

Miscellaneous papers, such as—Letter from the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament to Ormonde and Lord Lisle. Covenant established in the General Assembly at

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No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Edinburgh, 17th August 1643 (copy). Proclamation by the King for standing by the Covenant and arming the kingdom of Scotland, 18th Aug. (in print). Letters from the Estates of Scotland to the Army in Ireland. Letter from General Monro and Officers to the Estates of Scotland about the Cessation of Arms. Propositions of the Irish Commissioners about the "Quarters." Instrument of the Cessation of Arms signed by both sides (original). Proclamation by the Supreme Council for observing the Cessation of Arms (in print).

Some of the above-mentioned letters and papers are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 166–174.

Vol. 7, formerly marked "G," folio.

Letters (mostly original) addressed to Ormonde, and dated in October and November 1643, from many of the persons already mentioned, and from Queen Henrietta Maria, Lord Digby, Lord Thomond, Colonel Barry, Sir R. Barnewall, N. Plunkett, Sir R. Talbot, R. Bellings, Colonel Trafford, Sir Lucas Dillon, Edmund Butler, &c.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters.

Correspondence of Ormonde with Lord Muskery and other Irish Commissioners. Proclamation by the King against the Solemn League and Covenant, 9th Oct. "Grounds and motives" inducing the King to a Cessation of Arms. Instructions from the Committee of the Estates to the Committees of War in Scotland. Propositions agreed upon by the Scotch and English Commissioners at Edinburgh; &c.

Some of the above letters and papers are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 175–213.

(N.B. A letter from the Lords Justices—printed in the "Life of Ormonde," iii. 183—is not now in the volume.)

Vol. 8, formerly marked "H," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) addressed chiefly to the Marquis of Ormonde, and dated in December 1643 and January 1644. They relate to Irish affairs for the most part, and are from the King, Queen Henrietta Maria, Prince Rupert, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Downe, Lords Moore, Montgomery, Clanricarde, Digby, Inchiquin, Cork, Esmond, Byron, and Strafford; Sir Edward Nicholas, the King's secretary; Sir Robert Stewart, Arthur Trevor, Sir R. Barnewall, Sir Hardress Waller, Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir Luke Fitzgerald, R. Bellings, Sir John Giffarde, Sir Rob. Newcomen, Sir James Montgomery, Colonels Owen O'Neil and Rob. Byron, and other officers of the army in Ireland. A few in cipher.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters to the King and some of the persons above mentioned.

Ormonde's correspondence with Lord Muskery and other commissioners for the Cessation of Arms. Copies of orders and letters from the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland. Remonstrance of the English Parliament against the Cessation of Arms. Letter from Irish Officers to the Committee of both Houses of Parliament in Scotland (copy). Proclamation by the Lords Justices against the "Solemn League and Covenant" (printed, two copies), with a copy of the "Covenant" and many papers respecting it. Petition from the Protestants in the North of Ireland to the Estates of Scotland. Declaration of the kingdoms of England and Scotland. Letter from the Committee of the House of Commons and Adventurers in England to the Officers in the North of Ireland. Declaration of the kingdom of Scotland concerning the expedition to England. Petitions addressed to Ormonde. Letter from Lord Dillon, &c., accusing Sir W. Parsons and others of treason. Forms of oaths denouncing the Covenant and the Rebellion in England. Coat of arms (Ormonde's); &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 206–232, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 23–34.

Vol. 9, formerly marked "I," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) addressed mostly to Ormonde, from January to March 1644, relating principally to Irish affairs, from the King and Queen, Prince Rupert, the Bishops of Derry and Cloyne, Lords Derby, Thomond, Antrim, Pagett, Howth, and Roscommon, the Marquis of Newcastle, Lady Claneboy, John Bowen, Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir W. Stewart, Sir Francis Willoughby, Sir W. Parsons, Sir Rob. Newcomen, General Monroe, Colonel Arthur Chichester, Torloch O'Neil, Sir William Cole, Sir Philip Percival, Rob. Thornton, Mayor of Londonderry; Sir Maurice Fitzgerald and other commissioners in Kildare; Daniel O'Neil, Richard Spencer, and others before mentioned. Some are in cipher.

No 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters to some of the above persons, and his correspondence with Lord Muskery and other Irish Commissioners. Letters and resolutions of Lord Montgarret and other members of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics. Petitions to the King and Ormonde. Letter from the Chairman of the Committee (of the Commons) for Irish affairs to the Army in Ulster. Copy of a letter from the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament to the King. Instructions given by the Irish Protestants to their Agents sent to the King. Propositions of the Irish Roman Catholics. Other papers relative to Ireland, and the sending of Irish troops to England in aid of the King.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 233–263; and one in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 40.

Vol. 10, formerly marked "K," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated from March to May 1644, and addressed chiefly to Ormonde. They relate for the most part to Irish affairs, and are from the Duchess of Buckingham, the Countess of Tyrconnel, Lords Taaffe, Blaney, Montrose, and Bulkley, Sir Th. Wharton, Sir G. Wentworth, Sir J. Sherlock, Sir G. Radcliffe, Major Beisley, Patrick Archer, and others previously mentioned, with some from the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics. A few are in cipher. Also many drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters.

Petitions to the King and Ormonde. Latin oration to Ormonde. Propositions of the Supreme Council to the Earl of Antrim. Letter from the Chancellor of Scotland to the Officers in the North of Ireland (copy). Propositions of the Roman Catholics (two copies). Petition of the Agents for the Protestants of Ireland (copy). Letter from the Speakers of the Irish Parliament to the Army, concerning the "Solemn League and Covenant" (copy). Letter from the British Officers in Ulster to the English Parliament (copy). Protestation by Scotch Lords and others against the Rebellion in England and Scotland. Declaration of the Gentry of Leinster and Munster that they intend no harm to Protestants who will take the oath of obedience to the King.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 264–308.

Vol. 11, formerly marked "L," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated from May to July 1644, and addressed chiefly to Ormonde, from the Archbishop of Armagh, the Earl of Kildare, Lords Jermyn Castlehaven, Dillon (president of Connaught), and Broghill, Majors Jones and Seafoule Gibson, Dr. Loftus, Colonel Hugh Byrne, Lieut.-Col. Edward Mathew, Col. Audley Mervyn, Sir Robert Poyntz, P. Wemys, and many other persons before mentioned. Some are in cipher.

Drafts, duplicates, and copies of Ormonde's own letters. Petitions to the King and Ormonde. Orders, &c., of the Lord Lieutenant (Ormonde) and the Council of Ireland. Form of Oath of Allegiance to the King. Depositions. Letters from the Supreme Council of the Confederate Roman Catholics. A Petition to the Supreme Council. Copy of its printed Proclamation against the Scotch Army in Ulster. Letter from the Earls of Thomond and Clanricarde and others to the King, on the state of Ireland. Copy of letter from Lord Inchiquin and other Protestants of Munster to the King. Copies of several of Inchiquin's letters. Petition of Gentlemen of Kerry for their Governor Sir Piers Crosby to be continued in his office. Orders made at the General Assembly at Kilkenny as to the proceedings of the Judicature appointed by it.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 309–340; and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 48–55.

Vol. 12, formerly marked "M," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated from August to November 1644, addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, from Lords Derby, Kilmallock, and Claneboy, Lady Moore; Lord Muskery, Lambert, Nicholas Plunkett, and other Roman Catholic Commissioners; the Mayor and Sheriffs of Cork, Sir Charles Coote, Sir John Mennes, Dr. Fennell, Endymion Porter, George Carr, Humphrey Galbraith, Mortogh O'Hartegan, Edmund Seaman, and others before mentioned. They relate to Irish affairs, occasionally alluding to passing events in England. Some are in cipher.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters.

Original Letters of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Orders by Lord Inchiquin at Cork (copies). Inchiquin's Declaration as to the Covenant. Depositions. Abstract of a Declaration of the Protestants of Munster, with their Petition. Daniel O'Neil's

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Propositions respecting Irish affairs. The King's Answer. Order of the House of Commons for a Meeting of the Adventurers (printed). Order by the Commissioners of the General Assembly of Confederate Catholics. Narrative of the Defeat of the Rebels in Cornwall, by Edward Walker. Propositions of the Roman Catholics. Debate on them between the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Irish Commissioners. Answers of the Catholics to Ormonde's demands. Agreement between Ormonde and the Catholic Commissioners as to the "fourth sheaf" demanded from protected lands in the "quarters" of the Catholics. Proclamation by the King for proroguing the Parliament at Oxford (printed). Copy of the King's Proclamation "for settling speedy peace," dated at Exeter, 30th September 1644. Letter of Mr. Byrne, a Scotch minister in Ireland, complaining of a letter of the Mayor of Londonderry. The Mayor's justification of his letter. Letters from George Lane, Ormonde's secretary, to various persons. Proclamation for the continuance of the Cessation of Arms (printed). Form of an Oath (taken in Munster) to aid the King against the Earl of Essex's army. Form of an Oath (tendered in Connaught) not to surrender a fort without consent of the Parliament at Westminster ; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 341–360; and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 60–67.

Vol. 13, formerly marked "N," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated in December 1644, and January 1645 ; addressed mostly to Ormonde, from the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics, Lord Brabazon, William Vaughan, Charles Townley, Edward Billingsley, Worsley Batten, R. Swanley, Captain John Bartlett, and others before mentioned. They relate chiefly to Irish affairs. A few are in cipher (deciphered).

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own papers.

Petitions. Copies of Letters of Mr. George Lane. Correspondence concerning the continuance of the Cessation of Arms. Papers concerning Lord Inchiquin's proceedings at Cork. Information from the Governor of the Isle of Man of a design of the Parliament forces against Dublin. "Causes of a solemn Fast and Humiliation" to be kept in Scotland. Letter from London, Chancellor of Scotland, to Lord Ardes and his regiment in Ireland. A Tract on Queries said to be propounded by the Protestants. "Disquisition touching that great question, whether an Act of Parliament "made in England shall bind the Kingdom and People of Ireland," &c. Petition of the Protestant Forces and Subjects in Munster. Narrative of the King's affairs in the West of England since the defeat of the Earl of Essex in Cornwall. Papers respecting a Plot to betray Drogheda. Agreement between Ormonde and the Catholic Commissioners for adjourning the conclusion of the treaty (printed). Copy of the Order of the Scotch Convention for the return of their Army from Ireland.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 361–374, and one in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 96.

Vol. 14, formerly marked "O," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) to the Marquis of Ormonde, from the King, Prince Charles, Prince Maurice ; Lord Bulkeley, and other Commissioners in Anglesea ; Lord Grandison, Lord Claneboy, Sir James Gallaway, General Monroe, Patrick Darcy, Captain John Ponsonby, Captain Humphrey Burrough, Robert King, Edward Hyde, and many other persons before mentioned. They are dated between February and May 1645. A few are in cipher (generally deciphered).

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters. Papers of News from England and Scotland. Depositions. Petitions. Correspondence of Ormonde with the Catholic Commissioners and the Supreme Council. "Reasons presented by Don Francisco "Foissoit, Agent for His Catholic Majesty with the Confederate Catholics in Ireland, "for seizing of the ships and goods brought into Galway by Captain John Brooks." Printed Copy of a Bull in favour of the Friars Minors in Ireland. Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Letters from the British Army in Ulster to the two Houses of Parliament in England (copy). The Supreme Council's Commission to Lord Montgarret and others to treat for Peace or a further Cessation of Arms. Names of the Irish Gentlemen who have subscribed to the "Vow and Covenant." Demands of the King and the Protestant Party from the Confederate Catholics. Answers of the latter. Concessions of the King to the Catholics. Declaration of the British Army in Ulster that they will do nothing prejudicial to the Covenant. Order of the General Assembly of Confederate Catholics for the apprehension of marauders ; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 376–412, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 73–90.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 15, formerly marked "P," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) from June to September 1645, addressed chiefly to the Marquis of Ormonde, from the Catholic Commissioners, the Earls of Peterborough, Westmeath, Glamorgan, Bath, and Bradford, Lords Ardglass, Taaffe, Lady Esmond, Henry Bishop of Elphin, Luke Taaffe, Sir Francis Hamilton, Sir George Hamilton, Sir Nicholas Byron, Sir Maurice Eustace, Sir Edmund Verney, Sir Mar. Langdale, Captain Francis King, Robert Clarke, and many of the persons already mentioned. They relate principally to Irish affairs, and some are in cipher (deciphered). There are also drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters. Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Petitions. Many Papers concerning the proposed Peace with the Confederates. Depositions. Letter from the King after the Battle of Naseby ordering Ormonde personally to convey as many troops as possible to England (copy). Letter written by the King's order to the Catholic Commissioners, censuring their immoderate demands in his extremity. Letter from the Irish Bishops answering two queries of the Catholics. Propositions for fitting out ships for the King's service, to bring 5,000 soldiers from Ireland to England. Articles of Agreement between the Earl of Glamorgan, the King's Commissioner, and the Catholic Commissioners (copy). Papers relating to the garrison of Jamestown. Order by the General Assembly of Confederates that the Oath of Association be binding till the Peace be ratified by an Irish Parliament (two copies). Relation of the surrender of Elphin Castle to Lord Dillon, President of Connaught. Propositions to Ormonde for the Relief of Carnarvon, &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 413–427 and p. 479, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. p. 90.

Vol. 16, formerly marked "Q," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) dated from October 1645 to March 1646, and addressed mostly to Ormonde, from the Duke of Lorraine (at Brussels), the Bishop of Raphoe, Lord Ranelagh, W. Cadogan, Du Moulin (resident Ambassador of France in Ireland), Sir Fulk Houncks, Major Richard Perkins, Colonel George Monck, Captain Edward Trevor, Edward Crofton, and others before mentioned; some are in cipher.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters. Papers relating to the proposed Treaty with the Confederate Catholics (disputes about statutes of Elizabeth, &c.). Petitions. Correspondence of Mr. George Lane, Ormonde's chief secretary. Latin Oration before Ormonde by Angell Goulding. Ormonde's Instructions to some one he sends to the King, wishing to resign the Lieutenantcy. Instructions to Rinuccini, Nuncio in Ireland (Italian). Letters of "M. M." at Paris for "S. G." Letters from the Supreme Council and the Catholic Commissioners. Copy of an Order by the Irish Council for the Earl of Glamorgan's imprisonment. Interrogatories put to him, and other papers. Long Letter from the Council to Secretary Nicholas respecting him (copy). Orders by the General Assembly of Confederates concerning the Revenue for maintaining the Army, &c. Depositions. Order by the General Assembly as to the forces going to England, with Glamorgan's Declaration as to the state of affairs (printed). Copy of the Articles of Agreement between Glamorgan and the Catholic Commissioners. Supreme Council's Order requiring all military and civil officers to aid Glamorgan in raising troops for the King's service and the expulsion of the parliamentary forces which have landed in the Shannon. "His Majesty's Message to both Houses of Parliament at Westminster, sent from Oxford, 23th Martii, 1645; to be read in all Churches and Chapels, whereby the people may rest satisfied how great a desire His Majesty hath to ease them of the burthen of the War" (copy).

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 428–450.

Vol. 17, formerly marked "R," folio.

Letters (mostly original) dated from March to June 1646, from the Roman Catholic Commissioners, Lord Castlestewart, Sir Charles Coote, Sir J. Borlase, Sir Piers Crosbie, Captain J. Crowther, Edmund Magrath, Patrick Netterville, and Robert Moulton, and from many persons already mentioned. They relate for the most part to the affairs of Ireland, and are generally addressed to Ormonde. Some are in cipher.

Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters. Petitions. Printed copy of a letter from the King, declaring his intention to put himself into the hands of the Scotch army lying before Newark (Oxford, 8 April 1646). "His Majesty's Message to the king—dom of Scotland" (copy). Copy of his Letter to the Speaker of the House of Lords. Lane's correspondence. Letter from the Commissioners of the Scotch Parliament to the Commissioners of the English Parliament, announcing the King's sudden coming

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

into their army (5 May). Correspondence of Ormonde and the Council with the English and Scotch Commissioners in the North of Ireland. Narrative of the manner in which the King was brought into Newcastle by General Leslie. Supreme Council's Instructions to Mr. Plunkett. The King's Message to the Parliament at Westminster and the Commissioners of Scotland. Letters from the Lieutenant and Council to the King, the Privy Council, and others. "A Perfect List of the many Victories by God's Blessing upon the Parliament's Forces under the command of His Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax" (from June 1645 to April 1646), with a portrait of Fairfax (printed). Printed copy of a letter from Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne to the keeper of Newgate, protesting against his being tried before the House of Lords. "Some of the Reasons which necessitated the Stay of the Ten Thousand Men agreed on the Treaty to be sent to England." Order by Ormonde respecting the King's grant to Mr. Edward Walsingham of "the benefit of making two baronets." "Arguments proving that we ought not to part with the Militia to the King, nor indeed to any other but the Honourable House of Commons," dated at London, June 1646 (printed), &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 451–486; and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 95 and 109.

Vol. 18, formerly marked "S," folio.

Letters (mostly original), from July to September 1646, addressed chiefly to Ormonde, from various persons, most of whom have already been mentioned. Some are in cipher, but generally deciphered. Also drafts and copies of the Marquis's letters. Printed Proclamation of the General Assembly as to protestations lately made against the Peace. Papers concerning the Peace with the Confederate Catholics. Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council (copies). Depositions. Petitions. The Bishop of Meath's paper approving the Peace, endorsed by the rest of the Bishops. Papers respecting the Condition of the Province of Leinster. "Remonstrance" of the Bishops and Clergy of Ireland to Ormonde, thanking him for his efforts for their welfare, signed by 11 Bishops and about 80 of the Clergy (original and copy). Sentence of Excommunication by the Nuncio and Irish Clergy against the favourers of the Peace (printed). Ormonde's Proposals to the Parliament Commissioners for prosecuting the War against the Irish Rebels (copy). Order of the Congregation at Kilkenny to the Confederate Forces not to plunder the Roman Catholics in the English Quarters (printed); &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 488–503.

Vol. 19, formerly marked "T," folio.

Original letters and copies of letters from October to December 1646, addressed chiefly to Ormonde and relating to Irish affairs. They are from the King, the Queen (at St. Germain), the Prince of Wales, Lady Jephson, Sir Maurice Eustace, and many others whose names have been previously given.

Drafts and copies of the Marquis's own letters. His correspondence with the Council of Ireland, and with the Parliament and Scotch Commissioners. Numerous papers relative to his negotiations with the Parliament's Commissioners, who offer assistance against the Rebels, &c. Petitions. Letter from the King of France to the Confederate Catholics of Ireland (copy, in English). Votes of the English House of Commons. Powers given by the Committee at Derby House to their Commissioners. Correspondence of Ormonde with the Scotch Army. General Preston and his Officers' Declaration to conform to the Peace (copy). Reasons for delivering up Dublin to the Parliament. Papers respecting Lord Clanricarde's Negotiations with the Nuncio and Supreme Council. State of Ireland, by Sir W. Parsons, sent to the Committee of Derby House. Order by the Supreme Council and Congregation for those of the adverse party to be put to death, the Cessation of Arms having expired (two copies). Letter from the King to the Officers in the North of Ireland; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 503–535.

Vol. 20, formerly marked "U," folio.

Letters (nearly all original), from January to April 1647, addressed chiefly to the Marquis of Ormonde. They relate to Irish affairs, and are chiefly from persons already mentioned. Also drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters, one to the King of France. Petitions. Proposition of the Irish Bishops to the General Assembly at Kilkenny. M. du Moulin's Memoir to Ormonde. Overtures for an Accommodation by the General Assembly. Du Moulin's Memoirs to the General Assembly. Letter from the Parliament Commissioners to the Committee at Derby House. Order by

No. 1.—*Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—continued.*

Ormonde and the Council of Ireland for applying to the English Parliament in order to quit the Government. Excommunication by the Nuncio of Mr. Edmund Butler. Articles for a Cessation of Arms. Commission to Lord Digby to treat with Foreign Powers. Condition of the part of Ireland subject to the King, to be represented by Digby to the King and Queen (signed by Ormonde and the Council). Ormonde's correspondence with the Committee at Derby House. Letters from the Committee at Derby House to their Commissioners. Petition of the Distressed Clergy in Dublin to the Parliament. The King's Answer to the Petition of the Army in England, &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 536–550, and one in vol. ii., Appendix, p. 14.

Vol. 21, formerly marked "V," folio.

Letters (chiefly original), from May to December 1647, addressed generally to the Marquis of Ormonde, from the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Strafford, Lord Cavan, Dr. Dudley Loftus, Winter Grant, and many of the persons already mentioned, with drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters. A few are in cipher. Petitions. Correspondence of Ormonde with the Committee at Derby House and with their Commissioners. The King's Answer to the Propositions of the two Houses, sent to him at Newcastle. Paper for procuring a happy Peace in England. Agreement of the Commissioners to pay 18,000*l.* Petition of the Clergy against the proposed discontinuance of the Common Prayer. Instructions for M. de Bellievre, Ambassador in England. Draft of an Engagement to the King of France. Proclamation by the Parliament Commissioners. Petitions of the Distressed Clergy in Dublin. Considerations for preserving Ireland during the distractions in England, presented to the Committee by Mr. Slingsby. Declaration of the House of Commons upon the King's being carried from Holdenby. Summary Relation of the Affairs of Ireland from the Peace till the time Dublin was given up to the Parliament. Proceedings of the newly-moulded Army from its formation in 1645, till the King's going into the Isle of Wight, by Colonel Wogan. Letter from the King to Sir Kenelm Digby, authorizing the Queen to stipulate for him. Memoir for Cardinal Mazarin, in Ormonde's hand ; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 552–574, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 126–159, and vol. ii. p. 349.

Vol. 22, formerly marked "W," folio.

The correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde, chiefly with persons already mentioned, from January to November 1648 ; some of the letters being in cipher. Decrees of the General Assembly and Supreme Council of Catholica. Private Instructions to Winter Grant by the Queen and the Prince of Wales. Orders of the Committee of Derby House and their Commissioners. Propositions presented to the Queen and Prince in behalf of the Confederate Catholics. Speech of Captain Oliver French, agent of the Supreme Council, to the States General of the United Provinces. Articles of Agreement between Lord Inchiquin and the Supreme Council. The Nuncio's Excommunication of the Adherents to the Cessation of Arms. His Letter to the Pope. Papers about Sir M. Eustace and other Prisoners in Dublin. Account of the Battle of Preston. Declaration of the General Assembly against the Nuncio. Resolutions of the States General as to the Irish Roman Catholics. The King of France's Pass for the Marquis of Ormonde. Propositions by King Charles I. to the two Houses for an Accommodation. The King's Answers to the Propositions about the Church, when he was at Newport. Extract from a Letter of the King to the Queen. Articles of a new Address from the Parliament to the King. Papers relative to the negotiations between Ormonde and the Commissioners of the Confederate Catholica. Messages from the Scotch Parliament to Lord Inchiquin and to the King. Declaration by Ormonde. Memorials about the Prince of Wales's coming into Ireland. News letters. Agreement of the Marquis of Ormonde and Sir R. Blake to continue the Cessation of Arms ; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 574–595, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 159–194, and vol. ii. pp. 351–358.

Vol. 23, formerly marked "X," folio.

The correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde with many of the persons whose names have been already mentioned, from December 1648 to February 1649. Papers relative to the negotiations of Ormonde with the Commissioners of the General Assembly for Peace. Orders of the Assembly. Acts for prolonging the Cessation.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Ordinance of Parliament for bringing the King to Trial. Lord Inchiquin's Queries to the Protestant Clergy. Their Answer. King Charles I.'s Speech before the High Court of Justice. News letters. Prince Rupert's Proposals to Ormonde, with the latter's Answers. Proclamation declaring Ormonde Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Papers concerning Owen O'Neil. Declaration of King Charles II. confirming the Peace ; &c.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 596–608, and in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 197–213.

Vol. 24, formerly marked "Y," folio.

The letters contained in this volume are chiefly originals and original drafts. They form the correspondence of Ormonde with persons already mentioned and others, between February and May 1649. Some are in cipher. News letters from home and abroad. Letter from the Marquis of Ormonde to the Committee of Derby House. Letter from Ormonde to the Scotch Commissioners. Paper delivered by the Lords of the King's Council to the Deputies of the States General, 29 March 1649. Ormonde's Commission to Lord Ardes to be Commander-in-Chief of all the British Forces in Ulster. The King's Instructions to Colonel W. Legg sent into Ireland. Depositions. The King's Instructions to Sir Robert Stewart ; &c.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 217–289, and in vol. ii. pp. 353–379.

Vol. 25, formerly marked "Z," folio.

Letters (nearly all original) addressed chiefly to the Marquis of Ormonde, dated from June to October 1649, from King Charles II., Queen Henrietta Maria, Prince Rupert, the States General of Holland, Secretary Long, Sir Edward Nicholas, Lords Byron, Clanricarde, Moore, Jermyn, Clanbrazil, Ardes, and Ardglass, John Wandesford, De Brune (the Dutch Agent), R. Fanshaw, the Mayor of Wexford, Daniel O'Neil, Lieut.-Col. Acheson, M. Trevor, Sir A. Aston, the Bishop of Cloyne, and others previously mentioned. They relate to public affairs, chiefly to those of Ireland ; some are in cipher. Drafts and copies of Ormonde's own letters to some of the same persons. Intelligence about Cromwell's design on Munster or Dublin. Letter from the Parliament of Scotland to the King. Ormonde's Proclamation that the Protestant Clergy do not intrude into the Churches of the Roman Catholics. Instructions for the Bishop of Raphoe and Colonel Mervyn in their negotiation with Owen O'Neil. The King's Instructions for Father Talbot sent to Ireland. Oliver Cromwell's Summons to Drogheda and Ross. Earl of Castlehaven's Orders to Sir Edmund Butler, Governor of Wexford, and to W. Bagnal, to raise their forces. Papers concerning Owen O'Neil. Letter from Cromwell to the Commander in Wexford. Major Birne's Relation of Cromwell's Army ; &c.

Some of the above are printed in vol. i. of "Carte's Ormonde Papers," pp. 290–326, and in vol. ii. pp. 383–407.

Vol. 26, formerly marked "AA," folio.

The correspondence of Ormonde with many of the persons already mentioned, from October 1649 to February 1650. The letters are chiefly original and original drafts. Some are in cipher. Papers relative to the siege of Waterford. Letter from the King to his Ambassador in Spain about a Supply for Ireland. Narrative of Events after the Defeat at Rathmines. Treatise, entitled "No Papist nor Presbyterian ; but Modest Desires and Proposals of some Well Affected and Free Born People, offered to the General Council of the Army," &c. Declaration of the King of France against the most horrid Proceedings of a Rebellious Party of Parliament Men and Soldiers in England against the King and Country. Letter from Cromwell to Major-General Hugh O'Neil, Governor of Clonmell. Depositions. Letters from Colonel Tickle to Cromwell. Cromwell's Declaration. Answer of the Gentry of Ulster to Lord Clanricarde's Proposals. Letter of Salmasius about the Murder of King Charles I. Letter from Cromwell to the Parliament Commander at Dungarvan. Cromwell's Summons of Cahir ; &c.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 381–358, and in vol. ii. pp. 413–424.

Vol. 27, formerly marked "BB," folio.

Letters (nearly all original), dated from March to June 1650, and mostly addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, from the Princess Royal, the Duke of Lorraine, the

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Commissioners of Trust, the Abps. of Cashel and Tuam, the Bps. of Clogher and Derry, Dean Boyle, Lords Muskery, Inchiquin, Dillon, Castleconnel, and Roche, the Mayor of Limerick, Sir G. Monro, Sir G. Grenville, Sir H. de Vic, Sir J. Preston, Sir Lewis Dyve, Sir R. Everard, Dr. Fennell, Colonel Synnot, J. Walsh, Hugh Rochfort, and others already mentioned. They relate chiefly to Irish affairs.

Drafts of Letters from Ormonde, one to Oliver Cromwell. Colonel Hewson's Considerations offered to Cromwell. The King's Instructions to Ormonde. Letter from H. Ireton to Major F. Bolton. Propositions of Lord Clanricarde to the Bishops at Limerick. The Queen's Instructions to Lord Byron. Remedies to remove the Discontents and Mistrusts of the People, proposed by the Clergy and the Commissioners of Trust. Letter from the Citizens of Cork to Ireton. Letter from Lord Broghill to Cromwell. Letter from Cromwell to Ireton, President of Munster. Declaration of the Bishops at Limerick, presented to Ormonde. The King's Instructions to Sir H. de Vic and Mr. Rochfort. Letter from Robert Sterling to Dean Boyle, with Cromwell's Pass. Letters between the Bishop of Clogher and Sir G. Monro. Cromwell's Protection to Lady Mary Hamilton. Cromwell's Pass for Ormonde. Letter from Dean Boyle to Cromwell. Cromwell's Pass for Lady Inchiquin. A few Letters to George Lane, Ormonde's secretary. Instructions for Lord Taaffe; &c.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 359–378, and in vol. ii. pp. 365 and 426.

Vol. 28, formerly marked "CC," folio.

Correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde with persons before mentioned, and others, from June to November 1650. The letters are mostly originals and original drafts. Instrument of the city of Limerick to give free passage to the King's forces. Instructions to Lord Taaffe and others to treat with Colonel Synnot. Ormonde's Commission to them. Instructions to Hugh O'Neil and J. Walsh to treat with Limerick. Relation of the Unlawful Proceedings of the Young Men of Galway. Letter from Lord Clanricarde to the Bishop of Cashel and Prelates at Limerick. Papers concerning affairs in Galway. Letter from the Duke of York to the Duke of Lorraine. Letter from Bankers at Rouen to a Banker at Middleburg. Declaration of the Prelates at Jamestown against Ormonde. Remonstrance of the Officers of the Army to the Estates of Scotland. Lord Antrim's Declaration. Cadwallader's Relation of the Battle between the Scots and Cromwell. Declaration of Lords and Gentry with respect to the Clergy's Excommunication. Proposition to the Spanish Ambassador by Daniel O'Neil. Dean King's Relation to Ormonde of the King's condition in Scotland. Narrative of the King's Conferences with Dr. King. Address of the Jersey Soldiers to the King; &c.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 380–399, and in vol. ii. pp. 427–445.

Vol. 29, formerly marked "DD," folio.

Correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde with persons before mentioned, and others, from December 1650 to January 1652. The letters are chiefly originals and original drafts. Letters to the Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Isabella Thynne, at Paris. Letters to and from George Lane. Draft of Ormonde's Commission to Lord Clanricarde. Lord Clanricarde's Propositions to the General Assembly before taking the Government. Letters from Clanricarde to Sir R. Blake, Chairman of the General Assembly. Powers given by the Duke of Lorraine to the Abbé S. Catherine. Articles that His Majesty is desired to grant the Roman Catholics. Instructions for the Archbishop of Tuam and Sir L. Dillon, sent to Limerick. Intelligence of Ireton's Designs. Letter from the King to Don Juan, for confining Sir Robert Walsh. Papers about the Treaty with the Duke of Lorraine. Letters from Perth. List of the Committee of Estates chosen at the Parliament at Perth. Letter from the Duke of Lorraine to the Pope. The King's Instructions to Dean King. "Articuli Trans-
" actionis inter Lotaringie Ducem et Theobaldum V. Taaffe, &c., Deputatos Regni
" et Populi Hiberniae; &c."

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 397–472, and in vol. ii. pp. 1–45, and 446–464.

Vol. 30, formerly marked "EE," folio.

The contents of this volume are nearly all originals.

A few deeds of early date; one being a conveyance from Roger, son of Miles Porver, to Sir Edmund Butler, dated 12 Edw. II. An account of Thomas, son of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with a letter to him, 1585. Papers relating to several Earls

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—continued.
 of Ormonde, temp. Hen. VI., Hen. VIII., and Eliz. Letters from Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and the Councils of England and Ireland, principally addressed to the Earl of Ormonde. A number of letters and papers relating to Irish matters during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Letters from Lord Falkland, Sir W. Parsons, and others, to the Duke of Buckingham, 1623–1625. Papers respecting the Ormonde estates. Letters from Prince Rupert, Prince Charles, the Duke of York, the Duke of Newburg, Sir H. de Vie, Lord Chancellor Hyde, Lord Mordaunt, Lord Jermyn, Father Talbot, Abraham Cowley, Mary Knatchball, Abbess of Glastonbury, Diana de Moll, and many others, to James Marquis of Ormonde, with a few to the King, during the time of the Civil War and the Commonwealth.

Some of the letters are printed in “Carte’s Ormonde Papers,” 8vo, vol. ii. pp. 52–347.

Vol. 31, formerly marked “FF,” folio.

Original and holograph letters, dated from July 1660 to September 1662, generally addressed to the Duke of Ormonde, or to his Secretary Sir George Lane, from the King, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Chancellor Eustace, Lord Montrath, Ardes, Clancricarde, Augier, and Kildare, Sir Paul Davys, Sir Andley Mervyn, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir G. Hamilton, and others. They relate principally to public affairs, and interspersed among them are papers relative to various subjects. A few letters from Ormonde, one of which, addressed to Sir J. Temple, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, is printed in the Appendix to the second volume of the “Life of Ormonde,” page 20.

Vol. 32, formerly marked “GG,” folio.

Original and holograph letters from September 1662 to August 1663, addressed principally to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane, from the King, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Lords Justices of Ireland, the Bishops of Corke and Kildare, Lords Berkeley and Conway, Sir Francis Dodington, Sir G. Hamilton, Sir James Shaen, Sir Arthur Forbes, Daniel O’Neil, Don Pat. Mulady, Colonel Gorges, and many others. They relate to public affairs—the Act of Uniformity, conspiracy against the King’s life, plots in Ireland, and Colonel Blood (with a letter from Blood to Mr. G. Chamberlain), &c. &c. Mixed with the above are many papers relating to the events of the time.

Vol. 33, formerly marked “HH,” folio.

The contents of this volume are chiefly original and holograph letters, addressed to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane, from December 1661 to December 1664. They are from many of the persons mentioned in the description of vol. 32, and also from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor Eustace, Archbishop Boyle, Lord Dungannon, Lord Massarene, Sir Thomas Clarges, Sir Rob. Fort, Sir Paul Davys, Sir Henry Tichborne, Sir Allan Broderick, J. Thompson, Sir W. Temple, and J. Walsh. They relate mostly to Irish affairs. Among the miscellaneous papers are Orders from the Council in England.

Vol. 34, formerly marked “II,” folio.

This volume consists chiefly of original and holograph letters relating to Irish affairs, from January 1665 to June 1666, addressed to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane, from many of the persons already mentioned, and from the Duke of York, the Duke of Buckingham, Prince de Ligne, the Earls of St. Albans and Carlingford, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Theophilus Jones, Sir Robert Byron, Sir Oliver St. George, Sir G. Carteret, &c. Interspersed among them are Petitions to Ormonde, Depositions, Orders of the Council in England, and other papers, one containing “Reasons why the Patent of the Canara Company of England should not extend to Ireland.”

Vol. 35, formerly marked “KK,” folio.

Original and holograph letters, dated between July 1666 and November 1667, and relating principally to Irish affairs, with occasional notices of events in England, the Great Fire, &c. They are mostly from persons already mentioned, and are addressed to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane. Amongst them is a letter from the States General of Holland to Ormonde, in French. There are a few copies of letters. Petitions to the Duke of Ormonde. A few letters from the Duke to several persons, generally drafts or copies. Copy of a letter from the King of France to King Charles II. Depositions. The King’s Speech to the English Parliament, January 1667. Letter from the King of France to M. d’Estrades. Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. Declaration of the French King as to the rights of the Queen of France,

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published in the Low Countries (French). Proclamation for dispersing the unlawful assemblies near Chichester House, August 1667 (copy). Heads of the charge against Lord Clarendon. Narrative of the proceedings in Portugal for discharging the Conde de Castelmether (Aug.—Nov. 1667).

Vol. 36, formerly marked "LL," folio.

Original and holograph letters, from persons already mentioned, and others, to the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Lane, from December 1667 to December 1668, relating for the most part to Irish affairs and to Ormonde's impeachment. Copy of a Memorial presented by Sir Robert Southwell to the King of Portugal, 12 Dec. 1667. Lord Bristol's Articles of High Treason against Lord Clarendon, with other papers concerning the latter's impeachment. Letters and Orders from the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, 1662–1668. Petition of the Farmers of Hearth Money. In addition to the above there are many papers relative to various matters, dated from 1661 to 1668. Some relate to the Irish revenue.

Vol. 37, formerly marked "MM," folio.

A number of original and holograph letters, from 1661 to 1674, addressed chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde and the Earl of Ossory, from the Duke of Florence, the Lords Justices of Ireland, Lords Strafford and Ranelagh, the Earls of Winchelsea and Donegal, Sir W. Domville, Sir J. Temple, G. Mathews, and others already mentioned.

Papers relating to the dispute between the Earls of Meath and Arran, and to Meath's accusations against the Duke of Ormonde. Papers relative to the dispute about the quartering of soldiers. Copies of orders and letters of the Councils of England and Ireland. Drafts and copies of Ormonde's letters and papers, with many other papers, dated from 1660–1676, some referring to the negotiations with the Dutch (1672).

Vol. 38, formerly marked "NN," folio.

The contents of this volume are chiefly original and holograph letters, from 1673–1679, addressed chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde and relating to the public affairs of the period, from the Queen of Bohemia, Chancellor Boyle, the Earls of Essex and Carlingford, Sir T. Wharton, Sir G. Lane, Sir W. Temple, Sir J. Temple, Sir J. Cuffe, Sir R. Southwell, J. Walsh, and others. Letters from the King to the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Orders of Council. Letter from the King to the University of Cambridge, for the election of the Duke of Monmouth to be its Chancellor. Duke of Monmouth's Petition to the King, September 1675. Depositions. Papers relative to the proceedings and accounts of the Farmers. Terms of Peace offered by the King of France (1678).

Vol. 39, formerly marked "OO," folio.

The contents of this volume are letters and papers, nearly all original, dated from 1679 to 1682. Ormonde's Correspondence with Sir R. Southwell. Letters with the King's sign manual. Letters to the Earl of Arran, Lieutenant-General of Ireland; many from the Commissioners of the Treasury. Correspondence between the Bishop of Meath and Colonel Maunsell. Letters addressed to the Duke of Ormonde, one from Mr. T. Sheridan. Depositions. Notes and Memoranda by the Duke of Ormonde. Papers relative to the Farmers. Petitions to Ormonde; one from the French Protestants for a settlement. Orders of Council. Answer of Ormonde to the Bishop of Ferns, written when he was in France (draft). Ormonde's Petition to the King against the Earl of Anglesea, with other papers respecting their dispute.

Vol. 40, formerly marked "PP," folio.

Letters and papers, some original and some copies, from 1662 to 1688. Letters to the Earl of Arran, many from the Commissioners of the Treasury. Petitions, Projects, Depositions, &c., &c. Letters to H. Gascoigne. Orders of the Lord Deputy and Council. Letters to Ormonde, one from W. Penn, dated at Philadelphia, 11 Jan. 1682, very characteristic and giving an account of the country (11 pages); another from the Prince of Orange, dated at Abingdon, 12 Dec. 1682. The Duke of Ormonde's report concerning the Earl of St. Albans, 11 Nov. 1682. Paper prepared by the King, signed by the Duke of Monmouth, and read in Council, 12 Dec. 1683. Letters from the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland to the Commissioners of the Treasury. Two Letters to the Earl of Ossory from the King of Spain and the Prince of Portugal, 1678 and 1679. Papers respecting a dispute between the Treasury and the Duke of Ormonde about an annuity to the latter of 5,000*l.*, &c.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 41, formerly marked "QQ 1," folio.

A collection of King Charles II.'s letters under his sign manual, appointing persons to bishoprics and offices in the government and army of Ireland, granting lands, &c. They are dated from June 1660 to March 1661.

Vol. 42, formerly marked "QQ 2," folio.

A collection of the King's letters between March 1661 and September 1662, nearly all originals under the sign manual, relative to Irish matters, granting offices, privileges, pensions, restitution of estates, &c., &c. They are mostly addressed to the Duke of Ormonde and the Chancellor of Ireland, and are enrolled on the Patent Rolls of Ireland in the years to which they severally belong.

Vol. 43, formerly marked "QQ 3."

A collection of King Charles II.'s letters under sign manual, dated from 1660 to 1669, and nearly all addressed to the Duke of Ormonde. They grant offices, pensions, lands, restitution of estates, &c., and are generally enrolled in the Chancery of Ireland.

Vol. 44, formerly marked "RR," folio.

Papers and letters, some originals, others drafts, relative to the settlement of Ireland, dated between 1660 and 1673. Petitions, Orders of Council, &c. &c. Amongst the few letters are two from the Queen Mother, Henrietta Maria, to the Duke of Ormonde. There are also a few papers of earlier date, and three letters from Lord Strafford to Sir Harry Vane in June 1639. Two of the papers in this volume, containing speeches by Ormonde to the Irish House of Commons, are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. App. pp. 31 and 32.

Vol. 45, formerly marked "SS," folio.

Correspondence of the Duke of Ormonde with several Irish Bishops and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other letters and papers respecting the Church and Secretaries in Ireland. The letters are very curious and valuable, nearly all being holographs or drafts. The period embraced is from 1660 to 1687.

Vol. 46, formerly marked "TT," folio.

A collection of very curious and valuable letters from Lord Arlington and Sir H. Bennet to the Duke of Ormonde, from 1660 to 1671, relating to the public affairs of that period, conspiracies in Ireland and England, declaration of war by France, the war with Holland, the fire of London, the treaty of Breda, the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. There are also a few letters from King Charles II., and one from the King of France.

Vol. 47, formerly marked "UU," folio.

A large number of original and holograph letters, dated from 1652 to 1683, and addressed for the most part to the Duke of Ormonde, chiefly from the Duke of York, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, Lords Cornbury, Anglesea, and Ossory, Sir W. Temple, Sir E. Nicholas, Sir W. Coventry, and Mr. H. Coventry; with a few letters from the Duke of Ormonde. The letters of Lord Clarendon are all holographs, and some of them are in cipher, which has been deciphered. There are also some depositions and other papers.

Vol. 48, formerly marked "WW 3," folio.

The contents are chiefly copies of letters from the Duke of Ormonde to Lords Ossory, Clarendon, and Orrery, from 1660 to 1669, with a few to other persons. There are also a few miscellaneous papers among them.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. Appendix.

Vol. 49, formerly marked "WW," folio.

Copies of the Duke of Ormonde's letters, from June 1660 to December 1668, to the following persons:—Louis de Haro, M. de Witt (Pensionnaire of Holland), the Earl of Montrath (President of Connaught), the King of Denmark, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Prince de Ligne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Orrery, the Lord Justices of Ireland, the Princess Royal of Orleans, the Prince de Condé, the Duke of Hamilton, the Bishop of Clogher, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of London, Lord Conway, the Portuguese Ambassador, Lord Ossory, Lord Chancellor Hyde, the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary Morrice, Sir W. Coventry, Lord St. Alban's, Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Carlingford, Sir A. Broderick,

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Colonel Cooke, Colonel Legg, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Kingston, Captain G. Mathews, Sir G. Carteret, and others. There are also some letters from the King, George Lane, the Countess of Devon, and others.

Some of the above are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. Appendix, pp. 34–61.

Vol. 50, formerly marked "WW 2," folio.

Copies and original drafts of the Duke of Ormonde's letters, from 1669 to 1687, to the following persons:—Captain G. Mathews, Lord Clanricarde, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Constable of Castile (Governor of the Low Countries), Sir J. Temple (Solicitor General), Lord Ossory, Lord Kingston, Lord Arran, Lord Aungier, Lord Derby, Lord Strafford, the Prince of Orange, Sir G. Lane, Sir W. Temple, the King, Lord Arlington, Lord and Lady Burlington, Colonel Fitzpatrick, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir W. Coventry, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord Sunderland, Lord Coventry, the Earl of Rochester, the Earl of Longford, and others. There are also some miscellaneous papers, among which are the following:—Instrument of the University of Oxford, making Lord Clarendon High Steward. The Duke of Ormonde's Speech in the Cause between Hyde and Emerton. Letter to the King after Major Warren was sent over in 1642, with a memorandum about transporting the Forces to England (Feb. 1643). A prayer of Ormonde's. Patent of Precedence of Lord Ossory's children. Settlement proposed on the Marriage of James Earl of Ossory and Lady Hyde. Account of Ormonde's Debts, &c. At the end of the volume is a collection of ciphers of the following persons:—Sir H. de Vic, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Arlington, Sir E. Nicholas, the Earl of Orrery, Sir W. Coventry, Lords Anglesea, Ossory, Carlingford, Kingston, Conway, Longford, and Arran, Sir T. Clarges, Sir G. Carteret, Captain Barrington, Colonel W. Legg, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir G. Lane, J. Walsh, Dr. Gorges, Sir Robert Booth, and P. Alden. They are dated from 1662 to 1682.

Vol. 51, formerly marked "WW 4," folio.

Copies of letters from the Duke of Ormonde to Lords Anglesea, Arlington, and Coventry, from 1665 to 1667, with other papers, the whole embracing the period between 1662 and 1675.

Vol. 52, formerly marked "XX 1."

Letters and papers relative to the Revenue of Ireland from 1641 to 1693. The letters are chiefly from the King, the Council in England, the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, and the Commissioners of the Treasury, addressed for the most part to the Duke of Ormonde; and there are a few from Ormonde to Mr. Secretary Williamson. Among the papers are orders of the Councils of England and Ireland, and petitions to the King, the Duke of Ormonde, and the Irish Council.

Vol. 53, formerly marked "XX 2."

The letters and papers contained in this volume almost entirely relate to the fiscal matters of Ireland, and are dated from 1678 to 1683. The most important are the following:—

The Duke of Ormonde's correspondence with the King, the Council of Ireland, the Commissioners of the Treasury, the Commissioners of Accounts, Archbishop Boyle, and others. Orders by the Duke of Ormonde. Orders of Council. Petitions to the King and Ormonde. Papers showing the state of the Farmer's Accounts from 1678 to 1682. Mr. Sheridan's paper about the Revenue; with a letter from the Duke of Ormonde to him.

Vol. 54, formerly marked "XX 3."

Papers relating to the Revenue and Army of Ireland from 1660 to 1687. Letters from the Commissioners of the Revenue to the Lords of the Treasury, the Earl of Arran, and the Duke of Ormonde. A few letters to Ormonde. Correspondence of Lord Arran with the Commissioners of the Treasury and of the Revenue; &c. At the end there is a "Discours sur la Fortification de M. le Comte de Pagan, par M. de Visaucour."

Vol. 55, formerly marked "Y 1, Ireland, temp. Eliz."

The correspondence and papers of Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, between the years 1567 and 1595, relating to the affairs of Ireland. The letters are original—a large number of them holographs—and are from Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Burleigh, Thomas Earl of Ormonde, the Council in England, Sir Francis Walsingham, the Earl of Sussex, Lord Delvyn, Sir John Perrot, Lord Howthe, and others; they form a very valuable collection.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—continued.

Vol. 56, formerly marked "Y 2, Ireland, temp. Eliz."

Original letters and papers connected with Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's government in Ireland, between 1564 and 1576. Among them are many holographs of Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Burleigh, Lady Burleigh, the Earl of Leicester, Sir H. Sidney, Sir F. Knollys, Thomas Earl of Ormonde, the Earl of Sussex, Sir F. Walsingham, and others, and about forty-five with the sign manual of Queen Elizabeth.

Vol. 57, formerly marked "Y 3, Ireland, temp. Eliz."

Original letters and papers connected with Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's government of Ireland, from 1569 to 1574. Many holographs are among them; also some letters with the sign manual of Queen Elizabeth.

Vol. 58, formerly marked "Y 4, Ireland, temp. Eliz."

Original letters and papers respecting Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's government of Ireland, from 1560 to 1575. Among them are several papers with the sign manual of Queen Elizabeth, and holograph letters from Secretary Cecil and others.

Vol. 59, formerly marked "D O, Ireland, 1," folio.

Papers between the years 1641 and 1684, nearly all copies of documents relating to the public and private affairs of the Duke of Ormonde. Among them are a few original deeds on parchment, and some copies of deeds of an early date; a few original writings, such as the Duke of Ormonde's will, dated 1 Sept. 1642; a number of warrants dated from 1576 to 1662; printed proclamations and a printed poem on the death of Lord Ossory in 1681 (pp. 1 to 16).

Vol. 60, formerly marked "Ireland, 2," folio.

Warrants from the King and from the Duke of Ormonde, some few original, but the greater number copies. Original petitions to the Duke of Ormonde with his *stat.* Memorials to Ormonde. Cases for adjudication. Opinions of cases. Original letters, and copies of letters from the King and other persons, nearly all relating to public matters, but a few to the private transactions of the Duke of Ormonde. Miscellaneous papers.

The above are of various dates between 1628 and 1690; very many are undated.

Vol. 61, formerly marked "Ireland, V."

Original papers and copies of papers relative to the public affairs of Ireland from 1585 to 1615, consisting for the most part of warrants issued by the Lord Deputy Chichester. These warrants are for the incorporation of towns, and for grants to corporations of fairs, markets, and other privileges, and to private persons of pardons, offices, licences to alienate lands, &c.

Vol. 62, formerly marked "Ireland, VI."

Original warrants and copies of warrants from Lord Deputy Chichester, incorporating towns, and granting fairs, markets, and other privileges to corporations, and offices, lands, pardons, &c. to private persons. Among others there is one to the Provost, Fellows, &c. of the College near Dublin and their successors, to elect and send two Burgesses to Parliament for ever (12 May 1618). Also licences given by the Lord Deputy; petitions to him; King James I.'s grant to Sir William Uvedale of all fines levied on persons who plough their ground with horses drawing by their tails; original letters from Lord Chancellor Ellesmere and Sir Francis Bacon to Sir John Davis, Attorney General of Ireland, &c. &c.

The period comprised in this volume is from the year 1604 to the year 1618.

Vol. 63, formerly marked "Ireland, VIII."

Most of the letters in this volume are copies, but nevertheless very curious and important for the history of the period to which they relate (1618-1671). They are from Charles I., Lord Deputy Wandsworth, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Cardinal Mazarine, Lords Digby, Jermyn, Inchiquin, and Taafe, the Earl of Glamorgan, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir William Saintleger, Sir Robert King, Secretary Long, and others, principally addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde. One of them, a letter from Lord Digby, is printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. p. 548. There are also some letters from Ormonde to many of the above persons, and some deciphered ciphers, which are valuable. Among the miscellaneous papers is a Speech made by Ormonde to the General Assembly of the Confederated Catholics, which is printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. App. p. 15.

No. 1.—*Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—continued.*

Vol. 64, formerly marked “Ireland I.”

Copies of papers between the years 1613 and 1666, relating to Irish affairs. There are copies of printed tracts—extracts from the journals of the Houses of Peers and Commons in Ireland—copies of proceedings in the Irish House of Convocation—copy of the register book of letters of the Supreme Council of the Confederate Roman Catholics at Kilkenny, &c.

Vol. 65, formerly marked “Ireland II.”

Most of the papers in this volume are original, and many of the letters are in cipher. They refer to public affairs between the years 1636 and 1652—the Irish Rebellion—the negotiation for a Cessation of Arms—the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland—the Civil War in England, &c. The letters are generally addressed to the Marquis of Ormonde, and are chiefly from the following persons:—The King and Queen, Prince Charles, Cardinal Mazarine, the Lords Justices of Ireland, Lords Digby and Clanricarde, Sir Edward Nicholas (the King's Secretary), Sir H. Vane, Speaker Lenthal, and Secretary Long. There is also a considerable number of Ormonde's own letters to the above-mentioned persons and the Assembly of the Confederate Roman Catholics. There are also a few letters from O'Hartegan to the Supreme Council of the Confederates, a Relation of the Battle of Edgehill, a printed copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, with other printed papers, &c. &c.

Vol. 66, formerly marked “Ireland IV.”

Original papers and letters, with some copies, relative to the affairs of Ireland between the years 1634 and 1684. Some of the papers are printed. There are eleven letters from Lord Strafford to the King, dated from 1635 to 1638, which are, with one exception, printed in the “Life of Ormonde,” vol. iii. pp. 14–26; and there are two letters of Vice-Treasurer Loftus, one printed in the “Life of Ormonde,” vol. iii. p. 27.

Vol. 67, formerly marked “Ireland X.”

Copies of letters and papers from 1613 to 1679, of which the greater portion is taken from Dr. Williams's Collection of Papers relating to Ireland.

Vol. 68, formerly marked “Ireland VII.”

Original letters to and from Lord Ormonde, the Earl of Ossory, the Earl of Essex, Lord Ranelagh, Primate Boyle, the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Northumberland, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and others. Also a considerable number of letters from the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland to various persons, and many important papers (some printed) respecting the disputes between the Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland. The period comprised is from 1641 to 1683.

A letter from Lord Digby to the Marquis of Ormonde, contained in this volume, is printed in the “Life of Ormonde,” vol. iii. p. 475.

Vol. 69, formerly marked “Ireland III.”

The period embraced by the papers in this volume extends from 1646 to 1697. Some of the letters contained in it are original, others copies. There are also extracts from printed books; memoranda concerning the life of the Duke of Ormonde (curious); copies of pedigrees and family papers of the Duke; an original letter from the celebrated Colonel Blood to the Duke of Ormonde, without date; &c.

Vol. 70, formerly marked “Ireland IX.”

Nearly all the letters and other papers in this volume are copies, but are important for the history of the period to which they relate (1604–1688). Many of the papers refer to the pedigrees and private affairs of the Ormonde family. There are some original letters from John Antis, the Herald, to Thomas Carte.

Vol. 71, formerly marked “Ireland XI.”

Copies of commissions, grants, and Acts of Parliament of no great value. A very large collection of proclamations, orders, and ordinances, all in print, seemingly very rare, and perhaps unique; many during the Commonwealth.

Vol. 72, formerly marked “ZZ,” folio.

This volume consists of news letters, both from home and abroad, proceedings and speeches in Parliament, originals and copies of papers relating to Ireland, France, and Germany. The period embraced is from 1642 to 1685.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 73, formerly marked "AAA," folio.

Original letters and copies of letters to and from General Montague (afterwards Earl of Sandwich), commander at sea, from the Montague Collection. The letters to Montague are from Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., Secretary Thurloe, Samuel Pepys, Sir Gilbert Pickering, General Monck, William Penn, Sir William Wheeler, General Blake, Admiral Stoakes, and others. Among the papers are some relative to the Cadiz fleet, the Dutch fleet, the siege of Mardyche, &c. The period embraced is that between 1656 and 1661.

This volume is indispensable for the history of the Navy during the Commonwealth. Many of the papers are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. ii. pp. 96–208.

Vol. 74, formerly marked "BBB," folio.

The contents of this volume comprise the period between the years 1604 and 1683. Letters and papers from the collection of Edward Montague, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, chiefly connected with the Navy and Army. Among them is a paper headed "Memoria de las Pinturas que se vendieron al S^t Embax" de España en el Palacio "de Somerset, y que eran del Rey y de la Reyna;" private letters from his family; papers relating to the public revenue, and other matters; petitions, &c.; keys to ciphers before and during the Rebellion.

Some of the above are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. i. pp. 46–48, and vol. ii. pp. 87–92.

Vol. 75, formerly marked "CCC," folio.

The contents of this volume relate to the period between 1662 and 1671. Papers and letters about Tangiers, from the Earl of Peterborough, Lord Teviot, Lord Belasis, Colonel Fitzgerald, Colonel Norwood, Sir J. Lawson, Sir Charles Harbord, and Consuls of Spanish ports. Articles of peace made with Cidcader Gulun, the Moorish Chief. Letters, orders, and instructions from the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, to the Earl of Sandwich, Vice-Admiral of England, chiefly about the Dutch fleet; letters from Sir W. Coventry to the Earl of Sandwich, relative to the same. Account of the destruction of Chatham Dockyard by the Dutch. Letters of the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Culpeper, Sir Thomas Clifford, and Sir William Penn. Letters from Charles II. to the Duke of York. Papers and letters during the Earl of Sandwich's embassy to Spain to conclude a treaty with that Crown; his speeches to the Queen of Spain; letters of instructions about the treaty from Lord Arlington, Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Earl of Manchester, and others. Papers and letters relative to the Treaty of Breda (August 1667). Letters to the Earl of Sandwich after his departure from Madrid; one from the Duke of Medina. Letters and papers relative to Queen Christina of Sweden. Public and private papers, especially relative to naval affairs.

Vol. 76, formerly marked "DDD," folio.

Papers between the years 1643 and 1715, principally news letters (all original), to the Earl of Huntingdon, from August 1690 to 1695, and some from 1695 to 1715, relative to occurrences both at home and abroad, particularly to the settlement of Scotland and Ireland after the Revolution—the wars in Flanders, Italy, and Germany, and with the Turks—naval affairs, sea fights and captures during those wars—the death of Queen Mary, consort of William III. There is a letter from the siege of Buda in 1686—an account of the action at Brentford (1643)—letters from F. Salisbury to the Earl of Huntingdon, 1668–1670—notes made at the council table at Hampton Court when Keeling was examined about the Rye House Plot, 23 June 1683.—The above papers are seemingly from the Huntingdon collection.

Vol. 77, formerly marked "EEE," folio.

"Modus coronandi Regis," translated from an old vellum roll, temp. Ric. II. by the Earl of Huntingdon, according to King James II.'s order. Letter from Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Shrewsbury, about Mary Queen of Scots. Doughty's Narrative and Charge against Sir Francis Drake. Letter from the Earl of Essex to the Council, on his departure for Plymouth. Papers of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and of James I., particularly about the treasons imputed to Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Grey of Wilton. Papers relating to occurrences in Parliament, and the King's speeches there from 1603 to 1620. Papers relative to the charge against, and sentence upon, Lord Chancellor Bacon; a letter from the Lord Keeper to the Earl of Essex, with the latter's answer and speeches against him in the Star Chamber. Papers connected with parliamentary proceedings from 1620 to 1681. News letters (original) to the Earl of Huntingdon in 1634 and 1635, relating to affairs at home and abroad.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Papers concerning the Duke of Buckingham's relation of the battle of Lutzen. Letters relative to ecclesiastical affairs, chiefly about Dissenters, from 1663 to 1695. Miscellaneous papers from 1601 to 1732.

Vol. 78, formerly marked "FFF," folio.

Copies of papers relative to the families of the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Hastings, Lord Loughborough, Lord Hungerford, the Earl of Derby, and others. Cases of law and equity, with counsels' opinions. Extracts from the Pipe Rolls and Public Records, and copies of private deeds. They extend over a period from the reign of Edward III. to A.D. 1731, and seem to belong to the Huntingdon collection of papers. Among them are a few letters from Cardinal Pole to the Countess of Huntingdon, his niece, in 1555.

Vol. 79, formerly marked "GGG," folio.

This volume contains a paper respecting a design on King Charles I.'s life when he was in the Isle of Wight, and an apology for Lord Wharton's concealment of it. Prince Rupert's Narrative of the Engagements of the Fleets. Papers in connexion with Parliamentary affairs, from 1673 to 1700. News letters (original) to Mr. William Wharton, relative to foreign and domestic occurrences from 1677 to 1694. Letters to Mr. Thomas Wharton, Comptroller of the Household of William and Mary, from officers in the Irish Army, dated from 1688 to 1691. Letters to the same from Mr. James Vernon, relative to domestic and foreign occurrences, from 1691 to 1698; &c.—The volume was part of the collection of papers of Philip Lord Wharton.

Vol. 80, formerly marked "HHH," folio.

Papers relative to proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, from 1640 to 1679. A collection of papers of the proceedings of the Scotch and English Commissioners, from 1643 to 1648, relative to the Scotch invading England under pretence of preserving peace. Papers concerning Osborne's discovery of a design upon King Charles's life by poison while he was in the Isle of Wight, and Lord Wharton's concealment of it. Papers and letters from Lord Grey of Wilton to his mother, during his confinement in the Tower on Raleigh's and Cobham's plots. A very interesting letter from Winchester, 27 Nov. 1608, giving a full account of the trials of the priests, Lord Cobham, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Lord Grey, and of other occurrences. Another from Salisbury, giving a full account of what passed at Winchester on their being brought to the scaffold for execution, &c. Papers relative to affairs in the years 1610, 1611, 1613, 1631. Letters to Sir Rowland Wandesford relative to affairs in Ireland from 1638 to 1646. Among the miscellaneous contents of this volume are:—A grant of augmentation of arms to Thomas Lord Wharton and his heirs, for his services against the Scots at Solemness, Saint Katharine's eve, 34 Henry VIII., dated 28 April, 7 Edw. VI. Answer given by Queen Elizabeth to the Polish Ambassador's oration. An Association for the Preservation of Queen Elizabeth's person. A holograph letter of Edmund Waller (accused of being concerned in a plot) to Colonel Goodwin, 1642. Lord Grey of Wilton's letter to his mother, sending his translation of Cyprian de Patientia.—The volume was part of the collection of Philip Lord Wharton's papers.

Vol. 81, formerly marked "III," folio.

The contents of this volume are dated from 1640 to 1695. Papers on ecclesiastical affairs, such as the Act of Uniformity and the Conventicle Act. Papers relative to the Popish and Oates's plots, and to the trial of Lord Stafford; about the trials of Peers, and Bishops sitting in criminal causes; about the Fifth monarchy men's plot; Parliamentary matters (especially as to Lord Wharton's not having kissed the book on taking the oath); the impeachment of Lord Danby; and about the Colonies (particularly New England, Connecticut, and Virginia). Papers especially relating to Lord Wharton. Papers relative to naval affairs, &c. &c.—The volume formerly belonged to Lord Wharton's collection of papers.

Vol. 82, formerly marked "KKK," folio.

It contains the correspondence of Marquis d'Effiat, ambassador of Lewis XIII. to England for the marriage of Henrietta Maria to Charles I. Extracts from the "Histoire de Marguerite d'Anjou, Reine d'Angleterre," and from "La Vie, etc., de Cardinal Wolsey." A paper respecting M. de Chastillon's embassy in England, December 1537 to March 1539. Extracts concerning the negotiations of M. de Christophe de Harley, 1603; with many other papers in French. Extracts from and catalogues of the works of ancient chroniclers; among them is "Elenchus contentorum in MS. S. Victoriae Parisiensis, 419," mentioning, *inter alia*, the following:—

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—continued.

“ *Chronica Francie et Anglie ab anno 1139 ad 1238, auctore Ricardo Heguldenensi* ” (f. 133).

“ *Chronica brevis et compendiosa Ducum Normannie* ” (f. 42).

“ *Historiae Normannorum libri 8, per Guil. Gemeticensem* ” (f. 68).

“ *Tractatus de pace inter S. Ludovicum et Henricum Anglia Reges* ” (f. 179).

“ *Consuetudines Regni Angliae et persecutio Thomae Cantuarensis* ” (f. 193).

Vol. 83, formerly marked “ LLL,” folio.

Catalogue of public instruments in France relative to England, and Notices of Treaties between England and France, and other papers concerning England in France, from 1300 to 1625. “ *Traité d'alliance* ” between Charles VI. and Owen Prince of Wales ; Paris, 14 July 1404. “ *Traités entre les Rois d'Angleterre et les Rois de Castille.* ” M. de Puy's justification of De Thou against Cardinal de Richelieu. Extracts concerning the negotiations of the Comte de Marest and of M. de Montreuil in England. “ *Négociations de M. de Montreuil en Angleterre depuis le 10 Août 1645 au 4 Sept. 1648.* ”

Vol. 84, formerly marked “ MMM,” folio.

“ *Livre des Négociations de M. Sabran, envoyé résident en Angleterre pour le service du Roy Très-Chrétien depuis le 17 jour de Mai 1644 au 8 Septembre 1648.* ”

Vols. 85 and 86, formerly marked “ NNN,” folio.

Vol. 85 contains letters from M. de la Boderie, ambassador in England, dated from May 1606 to Dec. 1607.

Vol. 86 contains letters from the same, from January 1608 to January 1611.

Vols. 87 and 88, formerly marked “ OOO,” folio.

Volume 87.—Letters of M. Antoine de Noailles, Ambassador in England, dated from December 1552 to May 1558 ; with a letter from Wollray to T. Carte.

Volume 88.—Letters of M. Gilles de Noailles, dated from June 1556 to January 1559, with Mons. l'Abbé de Lisle's (Gilles de Noailles) instructions and negotiations in Scotland, from January 1560 to June 1561.

Vol. 89, formerly marked “ PPP,” folio.

This volume contains copies of treaties and papers relative to negotiations between England and France, from 1193 to 1612.

Vol. 90, formerly marked “ QQQ,” folio.

This volume contains copies of treaties and papers relative to negotiations between England and France, from 1294 to 1617.

Vol. 91, formerly marked “ RRR,” folio, on vellum, in the original binding in wood of the 15th or 16th century.

The contents of this volume are very miscellaneous ; many of the papers relate to the foundations of French monasteries. Amongst the papers is one entitled :—“ *Sensuit la maniere et ensaignment darpenter, cordeler et mesurer terres ; et la maniere de nombres et prisaiges icelles terres, jardins, vergieres, bois, virgnes, prez, landes, estangs garannes, coulobiers et autres choses heritancx : selon la situation et assiette des lieux, des pais et des ressorts diceulx.* ” The period comprised by these papers is from 1204 to 1508, and they all relate to France.

Vol. 92, formerly marked “ SSS,” folio.

This volume consists of notes on French manuscripts, all in Carte's handwriting.

Vol. 93, formerly marked “ TTT,” folio.

Extracts from Journals of the House of Lords in 1572, 1575, 1605, and 1606. Copies of Acts of Parliament, temp. Hen. VII. et Hen. VIII. Extract from Year Book 1 Hen. VII. of the case of John Flouredewe, concerning Writs of Error in Parliament, that the Lords only by counsel of the Judges shall correct errors, and not the Commons, &c.

Vol. 94, formerly marked “ UUU,” folio.

Copies of Patents of creation of Peers, from the Empress Maud to King Richard III., taken from the Patent, Charter, and Parliament Rolls.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 95, formerly marked "VVV," folio.

Journal of the House of Commons on January 16th, 18 James I., with an account of the King's speech, and with the speeches of members and debates till 28 November 1621.

Vol. 96, formerly marked "WWW," folio.

Treatises and other papers concerning the relations of England and Spain in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; among them a discourse addressed to Sir E. Montague by Sir Robert Cotton, showing that the House of Commons has equal judicial power with the House of Peers (1621).

Vol. 97, formerly marked "XXX," folio.

Extracts out of Lord Lovel's MS. History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641, compiled out of the Nuncio Rinuccini's papers by an Irish priest, entitled "De Hæresis Anglii—canas intrusione et progressu, et de Bello Catholico ad annum 1641 copto, exindeque per aliquot annos gesto Commentarius."

Vol. 98, formerly marked "YYY," folio.

An answer to the Earl of Anglesea's objections to the Duke of Ormonde; or, "Some of the Earl of Anglesea's errors detected in reference to the Affaires of Ireland."

Advertisement.—"The reader of this discourse will soon be informed from the 3 following letters between the Duke of Ormonde and the Earl of Anglesey that the Earl is charged with mistakes in his book writ against the Earl of Castlehaven's memoirs touching the wars of Ireland, and that his late Majesty and his servant the Duke of Ormonde are therein much misrepresented to the world in reference to the Cessation made with the Irish rebels in 1648, and the two peaces of 1646 and 1648 which afterwards ensued."

Vol. 99, formerly marked "ZZZ," folio.

Copies of the letters of the Marquis of Clanricarde, from October 1641, when the Irish rebellion broke out, to August 1643, when he was going to treat for the Cessation.

Many of these letters are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. iii. pp. 39–171.

Vol. 100, formerly marked "AAAA," folio.

"Avis, censures et lettres sur l'histoire de M. le President de Thou." Miscellaneous papers on literary subjects, extracts from various authors, &c. A catalogue of old chronicles in the Cotton Library. Several letters to and from Thomas Carte. Lists of manuscripts in the Dean and Chapter's Library at Durham.

The period embraced in this volume is from 1640 to 1727.

Vol. 101, formerly marked "BBBB," folio.

Letters of M. de Thou, notes upon the "Thuani Historia," and papers relative to De Thou's works. "Projet pour perfectionner le gouvernement des Etats," given to T. Carte by the Abbé de S. Pierre. Letters of Thomas and Samuel Carte about records and English ordinations, especially in reference to the "Nags-head story." List of MSS. in the Library of St. Victor, at Paris. Catalogue of the Petyt MSS. in the Inner Temple Library. Papers on literary subjects.

The period comprised is from 1615 to 1726.

Note.—After the above volume the manuscripts are not numbered on the outside, and No. "102" seems to have been omitted, the next number being 103, in pencil.

Vol. 103, formerly marked "CCCC," folio, rebound, but not numbered outside.

The period embraced in this volume is between the years 1642 and 1737. Original letters and papers during the Rebellion in England, from Lord Loudon, Sir Philip Stapleton, Colonel Arthur Goodwin, the Earl of Essex, Lionel Copley, Arthur Jephson, J. Hampden, the Council of War, Lord Dacre, Oliver Cromwell, and others, with a full relation of the campaign in Flanders under General Morgan. These seem to be from the Wharton Collection of Papers. Dean King's Account of Affairs in Ireland to the King and Council at Paris; and other papers relative to public affairs. Papers relative to the Duke of Buckingham's expedition to Rochelle (1637). Letters on private subjects to T. and J. Carte; a great number from Dr. Raynes. Letters from

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Mr. Anstis, Mr. Woolhouse, Dr. Rawlinson, and others. Letters from and to Sir Robert Southwell; one from Sir W. Dugdale. Extracts from various books. Letters to General Morgan; one from Oliver Cromwell, signed by him.

Vol. 104, formerly marked "FFFF," folio, rebound, but not numbered outside.
Inside the cover it is numbered "104."

Miscellaneous papers between 1680 and 1741, consisting of copies of letters relative to the negotiations of Lord Middleton during his embassy at Vienna in 1680. Letters between Lord Middleton and Sir Leoline Jenkins, from the Elector of Brandenburg to the King of Spain, and from Lord Bodmyn, Sir Robert Southwell, and Lord Conway. Letters and papers on private and literary matters and other subjects unconnected with Irish affairs. Papers relative to the late King James II., in 1692.

Vol. 105, formerly marked "HHHH," folio, rebound, and numbered "105" in pencil.

Letters and papers of the reign of Elizabeth relating to the succession to the Crown, the Bishop of Ross's book on Queen Mary of Scotland's right to the English Crown, &c.; with an Advertisement from a loyal subject to his Sovereign James I. Little or nothing having reference to Ireland.

Vol. 106, formerly marked "IIII," folio, rebound, and numbered "106" in pencil.

Principally notes from Dugdale's Baronage, Monasticon, and History of Warwickshire, &c., with indices to his Baronage and Monasticon. Excerpts from MSS. in the Bodleian and Cottonian Libraries. Catalogue of Alien Priories, &c. All unconnected with Ireland.

Vol. 107, formerly marked "KKKK," folio, rebound, and numbered "107" in pencil.

A miscellaneous collection of papers, chiefly relating to the offices of Earl Marshal and High Constable of England; notes from Sergeant Trimpet's Diary, temp. Edw. IV. and Hen. VII.; papers relating to the trial of the Earl Castlehaven, 1631, the arraignment of Robert Earl of Essex, 1600, &c.

Vol. 108, formerly marked "LLLL," folio, rebound, and numbered "108" in pencil.

Chiefly collections relating to Wales. Catalogue of Vaughan Library (165 MSS. described), and of Sir John Sebright's Library. Extracts from and copies of Chronicles—among others of the "Annales Britanniae :" *Incip. Introductio* : "Temporum summam lineamque descendentem ab exordio Mundi." *Expl. Introductio* : "Vitia detestando Deum timere et amare nos admonet." *Incip. Lib. I. c. i.* "Formatus itaque Adam homo primus de limo terre." *Expl. Lib. VIII. c. xv.* "Et Humfridus Dux Gloucesterie Protector Angliae, et vicesimo quarto anno Regni sui accepit in uxorem Margaretam filiam Duci Andegavie, [ex qua genuit unicum filium suum Edwardum;] et tunc Dominus Ricardus Dux Eboracensis Regens erat Regni Francie."

Vol. 109, formerly marked "MMMM," folio, rebound, and numbered "109" in pencil.

Miscellaneous papers referring to matters between 1587 and 1743, such as extracts from printed books, &c.; the Duke of Ormonde's preface to his Answer to Lord Anglesea, and other papers respecting the Duke; papers and letters of the Carte family; news letters; original letters and copies of letters, many to Archbishop Sancroft; notes by Philip Lord Wharton, and other papers respecting the Wharton Family; account of Irish MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

Vol. 110, formerly marked "NNNN," folio, rebound, and numbered "110" in pencil.

This volume chiefly consists of extracts from printed books and manuscripts, chiefly upon topographical and ecclesiastical matters, curious in their way, but of little account with reference to Ireland.

Vol. 111, formerly marked "OOOO," folio, rebound, and numbered "111" in pencil.

This volume consists for the most part of extracts from books and notes on various subjects. A list of them has been made, but as the papers have no reference to Ireland they are not introduced here.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 112, formerly marked "PPPP," folio, rebound and numbered "112" in pencil.

This volume contains copies of papers concerning the relations between England and France, from 1190 to 1625, evidently prepared for Carte's General History of England, but having no relation to Ireland.

Vol. 113, formerly marked "QQQQ," folio, rebound, and numbered "113" in pencil.

Copies of Papers on French and English affairs, from 1190 to 1625. 56 Irish Petitions, 1696-1701.

Vol. 114, formerly marked "RRRR," folio, rebound, and numbered "114" in pencil.

A number of papers concerning the relations between England and France, from 1399 to 1667. A considerable collection of printed papers on literary subjects. Sir W. Dugdale's Additional Sheet in his Baronage for the Huntingdon Family (Hastings), pp. 579-582. Almanacks from 1660 to 1692.

Vol. 115, formerly marked "SSSS," folio, rebound, and numbered "115" in pencil.

Manuscript clean copy of Dr. Brady's Treatise on the Parliament of England.

Vol. 116, formerly marked "TTTT," folio, rebound, and numbered "116" in pencil.

Transcript of Dr. Brady's Treatise on the Parliament of England.

Vol. 117, formerly marked "UUUU," folio, rebound, and numbered "117" in pencil.

Extracts from MSS. and printed books. Pedigrees. Order of Council. Warrant by Lord Deputy Wandeford. A sign manual of Charles II., granting a pass for five of Lord Wharton's children to France, 1662, and other papers concerning Lord Wharton. Papers of the Carte family. Letters of Speaker Lenthal and others. The Duke of Monmouth's Speech and Confession in Council, 12th Dec. 1683. The Concordate of Nonjurors. Other papers relating to public and private affairs; very little relating to Ireland. The period embraced is between the years 1396 and 1739.

Vol. 118, formerly marked "VVVV," folio, rebound, and numbered "118" in pencil.

Papers of J. Carte and T. Carte. Among them is one headed "Papers remaining of Lord Egmont, which Mr. Carte is desired to return," from 1627 to 1685. Letters to and from Sir Robert Southwell. Letters and papers relating to Ireland. Correspondence between the Duke of Ormonde and Lord Orrery. Correspondence of Ormonde with Secretary Coventry, Lord Danby, Sir Edward Nicholas, King Charles II., the Duke of York, Lord Arran, the Earl of Rochester, and others. The letters from Ormonde are chiefly copies or drafts in his own hand. Some of these papers are printed in the "Life of Ormonde," vol. ii. App. pp. 111-117. Correspondence of Primate Boyle and the Earl of Orrery.

Vol. 119, formerly marked "GGGG," (same as "WWWW,") folio, rebound, and numbered "119" in pencil.

Tracts in print and manuscript. Speeches by the King, the Lord Keeper, and the Speaker of the Parliament, in April 1640. Speech of Sir Robert Cotton at the Council Table, about alteration of the coin, 1626. Papers relating to the history of Parliament and the Star Chamber.

Vol. 120, formerly MS. marked "XXXX,"¹ folio.

A common-place book of J. Carte's.

¹ The volume marked "YYYY," folio, described in an old inventory at the Bodleian as "Book of Aydes, Grand Serjeanties, and Baronies, temp. Edw. I., kept in Sir T. Fanshaw's office in the Exchequer," is not now among the Carte Collection; nor is the volume marked "ZZZZ," folio, described as "a common-place book of J. Carte's."

52 APPENDIX I. TO THE THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 121, formerly marked “A a,” folio.

A collection of miscellaneous papers of the time of James I. and Charles I., viz., papers relating to King James's general pardon—two reports signed by Sir Francis Bacon—papers relative to licences and compositions for alienations, privileges of Baronets, and the revenue—petitions—list of noblemen's sons, of Ireland, to be sent into England, &c. &c.

Vol. 122, formerly marked “A b,” folio.

A short Compendium of all the Offices and Officers, their duties, and proceedings, in the Exchequer.

Vol. 123, formerly marked “A c,” folio.

Letters of James I. and Charles I., mostly addressed to the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer. Orders of Council, chiefly concerning the Army; with a few orders of the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Most of the papers are original, some bearing the sign manuals of James I. and Charles I., and they embrace the period between 1614 and 1638.

Vol. 124, formerly marked “A d,” folio.

A miscellaneous collection of legal papers, containing, *inter alia*, a manuscript treatise on the antiquity of the Common Law and of Tenures before the Conquest, by Sir Walter Raleigh (imperfect, containing 349 pages)—extracts from Parliament Rolls, Escheat Rolls, temp. Hen. III., Edw. I., and Edw. II., &c.—inquisition p. m. on John Duke of Norfolk at Bakle in Suffolk, 16 Jan., 11 Hen. VI.—notes of records relating to Shropshire, &c. Nothing relating to Ireland.

Vol. 125, formerly marked “A e,” folio.

A collection of miscellaneous papers:—letters from the Privy Council to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere—a letter from King James I. to Lord Chancellor Verulam—Thomas Earl of Strafford's defence against the articles of his impeachment, 1715—extracts from Lord Grey's letters to his mother—extracts from printed books and manuscripts—papers relating to the Wharton family—Archbishop Usher's discourse about the reception of the Civil Law in Ireland—extracts concerning Bishop More's embassy to Spain, 1528, from MS. 284 of his collection—excerpta from ancient chronicles, &c. The whole comprises the period between 1523 and 1742.

Vol. 126, formerly marked “A f,” folio.

It contains a copy of those parts of Domesday Book which refer to the counties of Cornwall, Norfolk, Huntingdon, and Devon, and other matters connected with the Domesday Survey.

Vol. 127, formerly marked “A g,” folio.

This volume contains extracts from the collections of Mr. John Anstis, Garter-King-at-Arms, principally relative to heraldic, legal, and ecclesiastical matters. Little or nothing relating to Ireland.

Vol. 128, formerly marked “A h,” folio.

This volume consists of miscellaneous papers, the most important of which are the following:—A Catalogue of Treaties, Letters of Ambassadors, Instruments, &c., in the Paper Office—Catalogues of Papal Bulls, the Kings Charters, &c., relating to Durham—extracts from Records, the Fine Rolls, Pell Rolls, printed books and manuscripts—Sir Robert Howard's Report, 11th June 1684, concerning the Lords affirming the judgment against Mr. Oates, &c.—Letters from Mr. Hume and Mr. Lewis Morris to Thomas Carte—Letters of the Duke of Ormonde to his relations on the death of the Earl of Ossory, Lady Hamilton, &c. (printed in the “Life of Ormonde,” vol. ii. App. pp. 121–126). Very little relating to Ireland.

N.B. Some of the papers, mentioned in the catalogue as being contained in this volume, have not been found.

Vol. 129, formerly marked “A k,” folio.

This volume contains miscellaneous extracts and papers on literary subjects. Many refer to Durham. There are also some London Gazettes for August 1745; copies of records, &c. Nothing relating to Ireland.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 180, formerly marked "A. 1."

A curious collection of papers and letters, many of the latter holographs. The most important of them are the following:—Extracts from printed books and manuscripts; one concerning the embassy of De Noailles; another about Queen Mary of Scotland—a considerable number of letters, amongst them is one from Salmasius to King Charles II.; one from the Queen Mother to the same—letters to and from Secretary Long—one from Charles II. to Prince Condé—one from Charles II. to the Emperor of Morocco—several from the Privy Council to Lord Herbert—a few from the Duke of Ormonde—very many from Robert Price—a few from King James II.—letters to and from Colonel Ellis, &c. Miscellaneous papers concerning public affairs, embassies, King Charles II.'s residence in Holland, &c. &c.

They are dated between 1631 and 1749.¹

Vol. 181, lettered "Ireland."²

Original letters and papers, most connected with Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam's government in Ireland, from 1561 to 1575, many holographs amongst them; several from the Earl of Ormonde, Cecil, the Countess of Desmond, O'Neil, O'Carroll, Lord Barrymore, the Earl of Bedford, the Earl of Desmond, &c. Another series of papers from 1655 to 1690, containing original letters of the Marquis of Ormonde, from Sir Edward Hyde, Peter Talbot, Sir H. de Vic, and others, with papers relating to various subjects, among them a declaration of Oliver Cromwell for a Council of State, dated 30th April 1653. Some of this series are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," vol. ii. pp. 63-89.

Vol. 182, lettered "Pipe Rolls."

Collectanea ex Magnis Rotulis Pipe in Scaccario Domini Regis remanentibus. Per Rogerum Dodsworth, Eboracensem, 1648.

"Incipit annus quintus Regis Stephani Rotulo Pipe." The volume contains 200 rolls, from 5 Stephen to 34 Hen. II.

This volume, as well as the five which follow (182-187), is the work of the well-known antiquarian and collector, Roger Dodsworth.

Vol. 183, lettered "Pipe Rolls," II.

The volume contains 119 rolls, beginning with the 1 Rich. I. and extending to the 9 Rich. II.

Vol. 184, lettered "Pipe Rolls."

The rolls in this volume, 245 in number, extend from the 1st to the 17th year of King John.

Vol. 185, lettered "Pipe Rolls."

Containing 434 rolls of Henry III. The rolls of the 1st year of Henry III.'s reign are wanting, the series beginning with the 2nd and ending with the 56th Henry III.

Vol. 186, lettered "Pipe Rolls."

The volume contains 188 pages, and comprises the rolls from 1 Edward I. to 30 Edward I.

Vol. 187, lettered "Pipe Rolls, VI."

The rolls contained in this volume fill 206 pages, and range between 13 Edward II. and 14 Edward III.

Vol. 188, lettered "Gascon and French Rolls."

The original of the collection published by Carte at Paris in 1743, under the title, "Catalogue des Rollés Gascons, Normans, et Francais conservés dans les archives de la Tour le Londres, tiré d'après celui du Garde des dites Archives." The volume contains 700 pages, and embraces the period from 13 Edw. I. to 51 Edw. III.

¹ At this point in Messrs. Hardy and Brewer's catalogue of the Carte MSS. occurs an entry:—

"MS. marked 'DDDD,' folio, consisting of two volumes.

"Catalogue des Poinçons et des Carrés de Médailles et de Jettons dans le Bureau de Médailles du Roy de France."

This entry was made on the faith of the old and, so far as it extends, very valuable catalogue of the Carte MSS. (one vol., folio) preserved in the Bodleian Library. But the volumes no longer exist in the Bodleian, nor is there any record of their having at any time been in that library. We have therefore omitted this notice.

² This volume is described by Messrs. Hardy and Brewer as a quarto, and is found in their report as the first of the quarto series.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—continued.

Vol. 139, lettered "Historical Notes, vol. I."

This singularly laborious volume, and the two which immediately succeed it, formed part of Carte's preparatory studies for his History of England. They are arranged in the order of years, and were intended as a permanent receptacle for the historical notes and memoranda to be collected in the course of the author's reading, distributed in their proper chronological order, and thus ready to his hand for use in their several places in the history. The memoranda, as might be expected, occur irregularly, some years being almost blank, and others crowded with notes.

The first volume (139) comprises the years 1065–1335.

Vol. 140, lettered "Historical Notes, II."

This volume contains the years 1304–1624.

Vol. 141, lettered "Historical Notes, III."

Historical notes upon the years 1625–1653.]

Vol. 142.

Ormonde's letters of the years 1649–1650.

Vol. 143.

Letters of 1662–1664.

Vol. 144.

Letters of 1662–1669.

Vol. 145.

Letters of 1664–1668.

Vol. 146.

Letters of 1677–1680.

Vol. 147.

Letters of 1667–1684.

Vol. 148, lettered "Carte's Life of Ormonde, vol. 2."

The Autograph MS. (fair copy) of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde, vol. i.

Vol. 149.

MS. of "Carte's Life of Ormonde," vol. ii.

Vol. 150.

MS. of "Carte's Life of Ormonde," vol. iii.

Vol. 151.

MS. of "Carte's Life of Ormonde," vol. iv.

Vol. 152.

MS. Journal of the Houses of Lords and Commons, from 8th July to 19th September 1645.

Vol. 153.

Benedictionarius Roberti Gemmeticensis (Jumiege). The service-book entitled Benedictional, or Benedictionary, of Robert of Jumiege [Gemmeticum]. It is a modern transcript. The name Gemmeticensis, although lettered upon the back of the volume, is not found in the title. But the "Robert" who was the author of this Benedictional was a monk of the Abbey of Jumiege, and was Archbishop of Canterbury in 1050.]

Vol. 154, folio; rebound (no old title); entitled "Army Orders in Ireland, 1660, and Irish Petitions, 1665–1669."

The Army Orders commence 16th July 1660, and end 7th December 1660.

The Petitions begin 23rd November 1665, and end 29th July 1669.

Each Petition has its answer at the end of it. There is an alphabetical list of the Petitions.

No. I.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—continued.

Vol. 155, small folio ; rebound (no old title) ; entitled " Irish Petitions, 1648-9." Commences 9th March 1648, ends 28th May 1649 ; with an alphabetical index. Each Petition has its answer annexed.

Vol. 156, small folio ; rebound (no old title) ; entitled " Irish Petitions, 1649-50." Commences 8th August 1649, ends 8th March 1649-50 ; with an alphabetical index. Each Petition has its answer annexed.

Vol. 157, folio ; rebound (no old title) ; entitled " Irish Petitions, 1650." Commences 12th March 1649-50, ends 25th October 1650. Each Petition has its answer annexed. An alphabetical index of Petitions at the beginning and another at the end.

Vol. 158, folio ; rebound (no old title) ; entitled " Irish Warrants and Petitions, 1660-1662."

Commences 4th January 1660, to 10th March 1662. The Warrants are by the Lords Justices ; with an alphabetical index of persons.

Vol. 159, folio ; rebound (no old title) ; entitled " Irish Petitions, 1662-1664."

The Warrants commence 31st March 1662, and end 31st July 1662 ; they are by the Lords Justices.

The Petitions commence 28th August 1663, and end 27th April 1664. Each Petition has its answer annexed.

There is an alphabetical index of persons to the volume.

Vol. 160, folio ; rebound (no old mark) ; " Irish Warrants and Petitions, 1668-1687."

Commencing 26th May 1668, and ending 22nd December 1685 ; followed by Warrants from the Lord of the Regality of Tipperary, 10th May 1687.

Vol. 161, folio ; rebound (no old title) ; entitled " Irish Petitions, 1682-1685 ; and Portsmouth Prize Office, 1672-1673."

Petitions to the King (relative to Ireland), 21st June 1682 to 12th July 1684, and one to the Duke of Ormonde, 6th February 1685.

At the end of the volume are some accounts belonging to the Portsmouth Prize Office, which are followed by Petitions to James Duke of Ormonde relative to the County Palatine of Tipperary, from 11th August 1683 to 27th June 1684 ; followed by a list of Final Orders signed in England in 1684.

Vol. 162, small folio ; rebound ; old mark " B, Aug. 1, 1649, Nov. 1650 ; " entitled " Warrants by the Duke of Ormonde, Aug. 1649—Nov. 1650."

Commence 6th August 1649, end 20th October 1650 ; with an alphabetical index at the end.

Vol. 163, small folio ; rebound (no old mark) ; " Warrants by Ormonde and Ossory, 1660-1669."

Commence 26th June 1660, end 15th September 1669 ; with an alphabetical index at the end.

Vol. 164, rebound, not numbered ; old title " C, 1645-6-7."

Warrants by the Duke of Ormonde, October 1645 to 13th May 1647.

Vol. 165, large folio ; rebound (no old title) ; " Irish Warrants, 1662-1666."

Commence 8th March 1661, and end 14th May 1666 ; they are by the Lord Lieutenant-General of Ireland.

Index of persons at the end.

Vol. 166, small folio ; rebound (no old mark) ; " Irish Grants, 1685."

Fians for grants, commencing 6th April 1685, and ending 20th November 1685.

Vol. 167, folio ; rebound (no old title) ; entitled " Irish Grants, 1685."

Fians or Fiants for Grants in 1685.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 168, folio ; rebound (no old title) ; “ Letters of Lord Arran, 1682–3.”

Commence 2nd May 1682, end 18th August 1683 ; nearly all addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant ; some few to the Lords of the Treasury on public business.

Vol. 169, folio ; rebound (no old title) ; “ Letters of Lord Arran, 1683–4.”

They commence 21st August 1683, and end 16th July 1684. They are nearly all addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant on public business.

Vol. 170, folio ; rebound ; old mark “ 110,” entitled “ Letters of the Lords Justices of Ireland, 1693 to 1695.”

Commence 12th August 1693, and end 29th January 1694. The Lords Justices were “ Capell, Cyril Wich, W. Duncombe.”

Vol. 171, small folio ; rebound (no old mark) ; “ Irish Wool Licences, 1677–9.”

Licences for transporting wool into England from 29th August 1677 to 14th October 1679 ; and an account of the money received by the Lord-Lieutenant for such Licences.

Vol. 172, folio ; rebound (no old title) ; entitled “ De præsulibus Hiberniæ, Lynch.”

715 pages ; imperfect at the end.

Vol. 173, folio ; rebound, not numbered ; entitled “ Irish Ecclesiastical Preferments, 1662–1669.”

Significations, Licences, Presentations to Churches, and Nominations to Bishoprics. Commences 12th August 1662, and ends 10th August 1669, during the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ormonde and Ossory.

Vol. 174, small folio ; rebound (no old mark) ; “ Lambarde’s Archeion, 1591.”

A manuscript of the 16th century.

Vol. 175, folio ; rebound (no old mark).

Relative to Carte’s proposal for publishing a History of England, with the original list of subscribers, &c.

Vol. 176, marked “ A ;” rebound, and lettered “ Documents relating to Ireland.” It is not numbered.

This volume contains Depositions, Petitions, Letters, Orders of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland ; Articles with the Irish Rebels for continuing the Cessation of Arms from time to time ; Commissions from the Marquis of Ormonde ; and other papers relating to Irish matters, dated from 1428 to 1650. They are nearly all original, and on parchment.

Vol. 177, large folio ; rebound (no old mark) ; “ Tabula Cartarum Dunelmensis.”

A manuscript on vellum, 13th century, or perhaps 14th century, beginning (rubric) : “ Hec est Tabula Bullarum Papalium.” It contains 78 pages, and two leaves marked “ 60 ” and “ 69.”

Vol. 178, folio.

A manuscript volume containing a few pages of a Treatise on Elementary Geometry, together with a portion of a Treatise on Fortification.]

Vol. 179, large folio, in old vellum binding ; “ Ireland Establishment, 1682, Tanger included.”

It contains the sign-manual of Charles II., and also the signatures of L. Jenkins, Rochester, J. Ernle, Ed. Dering, J. Godolphin, and Ste. Fox on each page. It is a list of all payments to be made for civil affairs ; to begin from the Christmas of 1682 ; payments for military affairs from 25th December 1682, with the signatures of the King and others above mentioned on every page. Also, an establishment for Tanger, signed as above. Also, an establishment for ships to attend the service of Ireland and Tanger, signed as above. Also, an establishment or list, containing pensions paid out of the revenue of Ireland, signed as above.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 180, folio, lettered "Nairne's Papers," vol. i.

This volume and volume 181, together with the quarto volumes to be described later, contain the well-known collection of Stuart Papers left by David Nairne, who held the post of Under Secretary to three successive ministers of the exiled Stuart Kings, down to the year 1713. They came into Carte's possession a short time before his death, and were intended by him to be used in the Revolution period of his History of England.

A very brief notice of these volumes was printed in the Appendix of MacPherson's Original Papers containing the secret history of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover. We shall enumerate the principal papers contained in the several volumes.

The papers in volume 180 range from 1690 to 1739. They comprise papers relating to the life and virtues of James II. Memorial on the conspiracy of Simon Frazer. Correspondence of Sir Toby Bourke with Lord Caryll during his embassy at Madrid in 1705–6. Letters of the Earl of Middleton, M. de Torcy, Marechal Villars. Manifestos of James III. Petitions. Copies of speeches in the Parliament of England. Memoranda of public events. Letters of Lord Lovat, and papers regarding him. Account of Sir William Godolphin's legacies to the Colleges of St. Omer and Liège. Papers relating to Scotch colleges abroad, and to the penal laws affecting Catholics. Petitions and claims of Jacobite exiles. Summons of privy councillors to be present at the accouchement of the Queen at St. Germain. Account of a conspiracy against William III., and of various indictments and trials for treason. Acts of Parliament, proclamations, addresses, and other similar papers, printed and MS.

Vol. 181, folio, lettered "Nairne's Papers, vol. ii."

The contents of this volume relate almost exclusively to the years from the Revolution down to the death of James II., but have been already turned to account by the historians of the period.

They comprise Army lists and Military orders; journals and relations concerning James II.'s proceedings in Ireland; the siege of Londonderry, and other incidents of the Irish war; similar narrations of affairs in Scotland. Letters of Lord Melfort, his credentials as envoy to the Court of Rome, his instructions and proceedings, together with his letter of recall. James II.'s manifesto to the people of England and Scotland, and letters to the Parliament. Projects of a descent on the coast of England. Correspondence and negotiations with Louis XIV. Memoirs and reports on public affairs in England, and on the affairs and prospects of James II. Correspondence regarding the peace of Ryswick; protestation of James II., and other papers relating to that treaty. Correspondence about the dowry of the Queen of James II. Papers relating to the death of James II. Draft of the will of James III., and his son's release to the Queen's mother, as executrix of will of James II. There are also a few printed papers.

Vol. 182, folio.

An English translation, with remarks, of Cicero's Letters, Books IX.–XV.

Vol. 183, folio.

The first three books of a work entitled "Mémoires Historiques de l'Irlande." It comes down to the fifth century.

Vols. 184–189, folio.

Six volumes of the MS. of Carte's "History of England."

Vol. 190, folio.

Duplicate of a portion of the MS. of Carte's "Life of Ormonde" and "History of England."

Vols. 191, 192, folio.

Transcript of the Marquis de Feuquière's (Antoine du Pas) Treatise on the Art of war. "Mémoires sur la Guerre (par M. le Marquis de Feuquière, Lieutenant-General des Armées du Roi), contenant des Maximes et des Reflexions appuyées d'Exemples sur toutes les Opérations de l'Art Militaire, dans lesquelles on trouvera ce que s'est passé de plus remarquable dans les Guerres que se sont faites depuis 1666 jusqu'en 1710." 2 vols.

Vol. 193, folio.

This volume contains "An Introduction to the History of the County Palatine and Bishopric of Durham," in 102 pages, and a transcript of Aymon's (Jean) Actes des

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Synodes Nationaux des Eglises Reformées du Royaume de France." 2 vols., 4to.
Published at the Hague in 1710.

Vol. 194, folio.

A collection of the various ciphers employed in the correspondence of the Duke of Ormonde.

Vol. 195, folio.

Historical and chronological notes, and extracts from books and MSS., made by Thos. Carte in preparation for his History of England, up to 1650 or thereabouts.

Vol. 196, folio.

Carte's autograph MS. of a letter in reply to the "Inquiry into the Share which Charles I. had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan." Together with a fair transcript of about one half of the letter.

Vol. 197, folio.

A collection of miscellaneous fragments, containing a portion of the Translation of Cicero's Letters, copies of State Papers, letters, &c. &c.

Vol. 198, folio.

Miscellaneous papers, notes, and extracts, chiefly designed for the History of England. Many of the transcripts and notes are in the autograph of Thomas Carte.

Vol. 199, folio.

Fair copies of the Ormonde Correspondence, as prepared for publication in the Appendix of Carte's "Life of Ormonde" (the third volume), and also in his "Collection of Original Papers concerning the Affairs of England from 1641 to 1660." 2 vols. 8vo. 1739.

Vol. 200, folio.

Proceedings of the Conference of the Houses of Lords and Commons regarding the Petition of Right, in the Parliament of 1628.

Vol. 201, folio.

A Treatise on the Military Art (imperfect).

Vol. 202, folio.

A Grammar of the French Language (imperfect).

Vol. 203, folio.

A thin folio containing "Claims on the Estate of the Duke of Ormonde from his creditors after his attainder in 1715." These papers, although part of the Ormonde collection, relate not to the Great Duke of Ormonde, but to the second Duke, his grandson. There are thirty petitions (one of which is printed), and drafts of petitions, from the Duke's creditors on occasion of his attainder, after his flight to France on the accession of George I. Their chief interest is of a local character.

Vol. 204, folio.

A miscellaneous collection, but chiefly consisting of Ormonde documents, with some papers relating to Sir Leoline Jenkins, Secretary of State under James I., and founder of Jesus College, Oxford.

The principal contents are a Decree in Chancery in the matter of Sir Leoline Jenkins's bequests to Jesus College, Oxford, and to Cowbridge School, Glamorganshire; Sir Leoline Jenkins's will and codicils; order of the Supreme Council of Confederate Catholics for payment of certain sums; examination of Henry White, a priest, June 18, 1642, about the rebellion; do. regarding Richard Hope, of Westmeath, 1646; answer to complaints of grievances touching execution of the laws against Popish Recusants, Deprived Ministers, &c.; orders of the Supreme Council in the affair of John Hope and others; examination of John Smyth, of St. Johnston, Longford; elections and return of Knights of the Shire for Westmeath, and of Burgesses for the town of Fowre, Aug. 21, 1648; Depositions relating thereto; copy of the Duke of Ormonde's Act, and a series of inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 205, folio.

Inquisitions taken after the attainder of Lord Grey, Earl of Wilton, January 18, 1604, together with other papers relating to the family of Lord Grey of Wilton.

This volume doubtless formed part of the Huntingdon Collection, and was probably connected with the volume numbered 77, and already described.

Vol. 206, folio.

Miscellaneous papers and fragments, including Carte's Catalogue of the Percival Papers (1627-1640); Bishop South's sermon on Comprehension; and letters on various subjects of controversy.

Vol. 207, folio.

The contents of this volume are printed papers, chiefly Parliamentary Papers, relating to authors' copyright. They were probably collected by Carte, while he was occupied in devising means to frustrate a projected piratical edition of his "Life of 'Ormonde," which was projected by certain Dublin publishers immediately after the completion of the work, but which was successfully resisted by Carte.

Quarto Series.

Vol. 208, 4to ; lettered "Nairne's Papers."

[1692-1718.]

A considerable part of the contents of this volume consists of printed papers in English, French, Italian, and Latin. The manuscripts comprise the correspondence of the Earl of Middleton from 18 April 1698 to 26 July 1702; the letters of Sir John Lydert, envoy at Rome in 1692, to the Earl of Melfort; negotiations with Rome, partly on ecclesiastical affairs, as for example, the right of the Irish Franciscans to possession of the Abbey of Saint Isidore, the distribution of England into vicariates apostolic, the appointment of vicars apostolic for England, the recommendation of bishops to Irish sees; partly on the political prospects and pretensions of the Stuart family.

The correspondence regarding the persons proposed for Irish sees is curious, and it includes a list of the recently appointed occupants of several sees in 1694, with the dates of their nomination. There are also some papers relating to other colleges and convents abroad, at Antwerp, at Ghent, Brussels, and elsewhere. Several of the papers refer to the private and domestic affairs of the Chevalier, as a declaration as to the right of the King to certain "rents passed at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, in 1708;" an authority from the Chevalier to the Hon. James Murray to open letters addressed to him, and to act as his proxy in the solemnization of the marriage with the Princess Clementina Sobieski, dated 2 Feb. 1719. A medical report by Dr. Wood regarding the illness of the Princess, with the criticism of his treatment of her by certain French physicians, and Dr. Wood's replies thereto. Some relate to passing events in England and Ireland. The latter part of the volume consists entirely of printed papers.

Vol. 209, 4to ; lettered "Nairne's Papers."

[1689-1706.]

The second of the quarto volumes of the Nairne's series. Its principal contents are papers relating to the naturalization of the Duke of Berwick in France; credentials and instructions of James Porter as envoy to the Pope; letters and reports on occurrences during the stay of James II. in Ireland; plans and projects for a descent on Scotland and on England; an interesting correspondence of Cardinal Howard from Rome, 23 Dec. 1692-1 Sept. 1693; letters and instructions on the subject of non-jurors and other secret instructions, 1692-3. Letters of Bishop Ellis from Rome, 1694, to the King, to Lord Melfort, and to Secretary Carey; the documents relating to the claims of the Prince of Orange and to the Hanoverian succession. Letters of Lord Melfort and the Earl of Perth, addressed to Nairne in 1692 and 1695. Papers on the subject of the Queen's dowry, and on an amnesty. List of the Queen's charities. Constable's narrative of Charras' alleged offer to assassinate the Prince of Orange. News letters. Instructions to secret agents in England. The volume ends with Sir Toby Bourke's letters during his extraordinary mission to the King of Spain, 15 May 1705-19 Oct. 1706.

Vol. 210, 4to ; lettered "Nairne's Papers."

[1707-1716.]

The third volume of the quarto series is chiefly occupied with correspondence of the Earl of Middleton, and comprises an autograph letter to him from King James III.,

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

from the Earl of Perth, the Duc de Beavilliers, Cardinal de Noailles, Sir William Ellis, and from various adherents of the Stuart family, Maxwell Bloomfield, Richard Barry, &c. There is a series of letters from Charles Booth, groom of the bedchamber, 16 May—8 Sept. 1710, detailing the King's campaign in Flanders under Marechal Villers.

The volume concludes with a number of printed papers, reports, narratives, Acts of Parliament, and other documents of but little historical interest.

Vol. 211, 4to ; lettered "Nairne's Papers."

[1712-1719.]

The fourth of the quarto volumes contains letters and other documents relating to the years 1712-16. The first part of the volume is occupied with letters detailing the progress of events addressed to Lord Middleton, Nairne, and others, by various correspondents, especially John Leninger, Mr. Plunkett (who writes under a variety of names, as Rogers, Thomson, &c.), Sheridan, Sir William Ellis, Clinch, Dicconson, Mrs. White, "Ned" Wingate, and others. There are also some letters from Irish officers in foreign service, Colonel O'Callaghan, Colonel Bourke, Major S. Simon O'Haugherne, complaining of ill usage from his Lieutenant-Colonel. Some of the correspondence is on the occasion of the Chevalier's withdrawal from France at the Peace. Among the writers are Marshal Villars, MM. de Puysieux, Sillery, de Thibiergeau, Cartigny, the Bishop of Toul, &c., and finally there is a considerable number of letters, some of them autograph, of the Chevalier himself, addressed to Lewis XIV., to the Duke of Lorraine, to Lord Drummond, the Earl of Breadalbane, to the Bishop of Edinburgh, and to Madame Royale on occasion of the death of Lewis XIV. Several of these letters, although wholly or in part autograph, were not sent to their destination.

Vol. 212, 4to ; lettered "Nairne's Papers."

[1709-1718.]

The letters contained in the fifth volume of the quarto series of Nairne's Papers are exclusively copies. They are from Lord Middleton and Nairne to two agents in England named Abram and Berry, and range between 1709 and 1713. They relate almost altogether to political designs and intrigues on behalf of the Stuart family; and the style in which they are written may be said to be a sort of cipher, from the mysterious and allegorical language which they employ, and the covert allusions in which they abound. None of these letters relate in any way to Irish affairs.]

Vol. 213, marked "A," 4to ; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters between the years 1650 and 1660, being the correspondence of the Marquis of Ormonde with Lady Ormonde, the Queen Mother, Sir Edward Hyde (Lord Chancellor), the Countess of Bristol, the Countess of Roscommon, Charlotte de Chata, Lady Diana de Moll, the Abbess of Gand, Cardinal de Retz, the Earl of Norwich, Lords Ossory, Byron, Digby, Jermyn, Crofts, Castlehaven, Mordant, and Inchiquin, M. de Schomberg, Dr. Barwick, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir George Radcliffe, Sir G. Hamilton, Daniel O'Neil, Father Peter Talbot, Sir H. de Vic, and others. Some are in a cipher, which has been deciphered.

These letters relate to the affairs of Charles II. and his adherents till the time of his Restoration.

The volume also contains the following:

The Complaint of Sir G. Downing to the States General of Holland, that Charles Stuart and the Earl of Ormonde have been in their dominions, that Sir E. Hyde is at Breda, and Lord Taaffe, O'Neil, and other rebels at the Hague. Dated 10 Sept. 1658.

A paper containing the opinion of Cardinal de Retz as to the King's voyage to Spain.

Letters from the King to the Princess of Orange, the Queen to the King, Cardinal Mazarin to the King, and from the King to Turenne.

Memoranda sent to Mazarin.

Many of the above letters and papers are printed in "Carte's Ormonde Papers," 8vo, vol. i p. 365, and vol. ii pp. 69-317.

Vol. 214, marked "B," 4to ; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters, chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde and his Secretary Sir George Lane, from Queen Catherine, the Dukes of York and Albemarle, the Prince of Orange, Lord Clarendon, the Earls of Devonshire, Pembroke, Litchfield, and Dover, Lords Strafford, Arran, Ardes, Aungier, Clancartie, Ranelagh, and Dillon, M. de Caracena, Sir T. Wharton, Colonel Vere Cromwell, Mr. R. Bellings; and others mentioned in the account of the preceding volume. There are also a few from the

No. 1.—*Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—continued.*

Duke of Ormonde to several of the same persons. They relate to the important events of the period between March 1660 and December 1663—the King's Restoration and marriage, the Bill of Settlement for Ireland, the delivery of Dunkirk, &c. Some are in cipher. Interspersed among them are many papers relating to various subjects. The most important are the following:—Reasons of the Marquis of Ormonde for the King's stay at Breda. Clause for the Act of Oblivion. Paper of Lord Broghill and Sir G. Clotworthy, containing a proposition for the Settlement of Ireland. Grounds for suspecting the Irish of intending a fresh Rebellion. A Design for planting lands in Ireland. Prisoners in Dublin Castle for a Plot. The Discovery by Mr. Wyers of Blood's lurking. Account of suspected persons in King's County.

A few of the documents in this volume are printed in “*Carte's Ormonde Papers*,” vol. ii. (8vo), pp. 319–348.

Vol. 215, marked “C,” 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters between January 1664 and December 1668, chiefly addressed to Ormonde and Sir George Lane. They are from Archbishop Boyle, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Earls of St. Alban's, Burlington, and Falmouth, Lords Ossory, Fitzharding, Carlingford, Dungannon, and Kingston, Lady Clanricarde, Lady Thurlow; Lady Clancartie, Sir A. Broderick, Colonel Cooke, and many of the persons already mentioned in the descriptions of the preceding volumes. They relate principally to Irish affairs. A few letters of intelligence from Brussels and Rome.

Vol. 216, marked “D,” 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters, addressed for the most part to the Duke of Ormonde, and dated from March 1679 to May 1684. They are chiefly from the Earls of Arran and Rochester, Lady Mary Cavendish, Lords Longford, Hyde, Mountjoy, and Sunderland, Secretary Jenkins, Sir Robert Walsh, Sir William Stewart, Sir Cyril Wyche, Sir Robert Reading, Colonel Fitzpatrick, and W. Bridgman. They relate to public affairs: the marriage between Prince George of Denmark with Anne, daughter of the Duke of York; the Rye House Plot; the proceedings of the Duke of Monmouth; a French plot in Ireland; &c. &c. The following papers are interspersed:—A Proposition for the Settlement of French Protestants in Ireland. The Common Serjeant's Account of the Poll for a Lord Mayor. The Conditions on which the French King will accommodate his difference with the King of Spain. Abstract of the Revenue of Ireland. Petition of the Bishop of Downe to the Duke of Ormonde for a new licence of absence.

Vol. 217, marked “E,” 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original letters and holographs, addressed chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde, from the same persons as in the last volume; with a few of the Duke's own letters to various persons. They are dated from May 1684 to January 1690, and relate to the affairs of England and Ireland: the Duke of Ormonde's removal from the office of Lieutenant-General; the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion; Argyle's Rising in Scotland; the remodelling of the Irish Army by Tyrconnel; the presence of King James II. in Ireland, &c. &c. Letter from King James to the Lord Primate against duels. List of Officers dead or discharged, and of new ones put in. Certificate by Ormonde of the loyalty of Valentine Smith's father. Dr. Littleton's funeral sermon on the death of the Duke. An Essay written on the same event. A large number of letters from Lord Anglesea to Ormonde, dated from August 1662 to September 1668, and relating to the public affairs of that period—the Great Fire in London; the entrance of the Dutch Fleet into the Thames; the Peace with Holland; the Impeachment of Lord Clarendon, &c. &c. A few letters from Lords Clarendon and Ranelagh to the Duke and Duchess of Ormonde.

Vol. 218, marked “F,” 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original letters and papers relating for the most part to the fiscal matters of Ireland between the years 1662 and 1687. The letters generally are addressed to the Duke of Ormonde, from the Earls of Southampton and Longford, Lords Aungier and Ranelagh, Sir Charles Meredith, Sir J. Temple, Lord Chief Justice Keating, T. Sheridan, Sir R. Southwell, and others; with Ormonde's letters to many of the same persons.

Vol. 219, marked “G 1,” 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original letters and copies of letters from Ormonde, dated from 1660 to 1683, to the following persons:—Mons. de Witt, Lady Clanricarde, M. de Bouteville, the Duchess de Chastillon, Lord Montrath, Count de Fuensaldanna, the Earl of St. Albans, Prince de Ligne, the Lords Justices of Ireland, Lord Clanricarde, Lord Clancarty,

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Mr. O'Neil, King Charles II., Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Marquis de Traisny, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Primate, the Countess Dowager of Devon, Lord Keeper Bridgman, the Marquis of Worcester, the Bishop of Meath, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir T. Wharton, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Strafford, Lord Arlington, Sir G. Lane, the Earl of Ossory, the Earl of Arran (a great number), Lord Devonshire, Lord Derby, Trinity College, Dublin, the Duke of Grafton, and others. They relate mostly to public affairs. There are also a few letters from Sir George Lane and others.

Vol. 220, marked "G 2," 4to ; in the original binding.¹

Original letters and copies of letters from the Duke of Ormonde to the Earl of Arran and others, relating to Arran's public and private affairs, dated from 1st January 1684 to 2nd April 1687. Holograph letters from the Earl of Ossory to Ormonde, dated from 16th June 1664 to 18th March 1675.

Vol. 221, marked "G 3," 4to ; in its original binding.

Original and holograph letters and copies of letters, addressed chiefly to the Duke of Ormonde, the Earl of Ossory, and Sir George Lane, between the years 1660 and 1684, from the Archbishop of Armagh (Bramhall), the Earl of Mount Alexander, Lord Arlington, Cardinal Barberini, the Internuncio Vecchi, the Nuncio Rospighari, Sir H. Bennet, P. Walsh, Sir G. Rawden, Anthony Gernon, and others ; they relate mostly to the Church and Sectaries in Ireland. There are also interspersed among the above a number of papers relating to various subjects. At the end are a number of Ormonde's own letters to various persons.

Vol. 222, marked "H," 4to ; in original binding, half calf, marble.

A valuable collection of news letters, dated from 1662 to 1684, and relating to occurrences both at home and abroad. A list of these papers has been made, but it is too long to be inserted here.

Vol. 223, marked "I," 4to ; in the old half-binding.

Domestic letters to the first Earl of Sandwich (1662–1667) from W. Montague, Abbot of St. Martin's, chiefly about the education and travels of Edward Lord Hinchinbrok, son of Lord Sandwich ; from Mons. de Jacquieres and Mons. de Prata, Lord Sandwich's son's preceptors ; and from Lord Hinchinbrok while on his travels. Also letters from Lord Sandwich, when at Madrid, to his son, from Lady Sandwich to her husband and son, from Edward Montague to his uncle (1643), from the Countess of Rutland to Colonel Montague (1651), from Lady Jemima Montague to her father (1661), from Lord Crewe (1662), Lady Burlington, and Lady Jemima Carteret. Letters and orders from Colonel Montague relative to naval affairs ; letters from James Duke of York, from the Duke of Holstein (Christian Albert) to General Montague (1659), from the Duke of Manchester to Admiral Montague, from the Earl of Lauderdale, from Sir J. Lawson, Lord Arlington, &c.

Vol. 224, marked "K," 4to ; in the original binding.

Miscellaneous papers referring to matters between the years 1561 and 1717, and consisting principally of extracts from printed books on ecclesiastical matters and history, biography and general history ; with copies of letters and papers relative to Mary Queen of Scots.

Vol. 225, marked "L," 4to ; in the original binding.

Extracts from letters to M. de Thou ; extracts relative to Froissart, the Concilia, Grotius, &c. ; and copies of letters and papers on various subjects of little or no value. There are some original letters on literary matters.

The contents refer to the period between 1581 and 1728.

Vol. 226, marked "M," 4to ; in the original half-binding.

Private letters to Mr. T. Carte between 1728 and 1737, from M. de Targny, librarian to the King of France, M. de Camuzat, Abbé de Crozat, Père le Quien, M. d'Hozier, Abbé de Thou, M. Tabarie, M. Clairambault, Abbé des Fontaines, Père Montfaucon, M. Gibert, Abbé Granet, Mark Perrot, Mr. Woolhouse, Charles Count Richler (relative to a MS. of Froissart in la Bibliothèque de R. Elizabeth à Breslau), T. Salkeld, Marquis d'Aubais, Abbé Macdonagh, De Veze, the Duke of Ormonde (in 1713), and others.

¹ This description of the condition of the 220th and following volumes is no longer accurate. They have all, with the exception of a few small volumes, been uniformly rebound.—C.W.B., J.P.P.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 227, marked "N," 4to ; in the original half-binding.

Private letters to Mr. T. Carte, from 1728 to 1736, very characteristic of their writers, such as those from T. Sheridan and T. Hearne. Notes of manuscripts borrowed by Carte.

Vol. 228, marked "O," 4to ; in the original half-binding.

In bad condition, nearly all the papers loose.

It embraces the period from 1625 to 1701, and contains the following papers :— News letters to Lord Wharton, 1666–1701. Petitions and Reports concerning Lord and Lady Claneboy, in Cromwell's time. Papers relating to Lord Whartou's committal to the Tower, &c. A Bill of Mortality, 1625, from 21 April to 15 Dec. : of all diseases, 49,881 ; of the plague, 35,288. Dangerfield's Discovery of a Plot for assassinating the King, 1679. Taft's Narrative of the Lancashire Plot in 1695. Papers relating to the Huntingdon Family.

Vol. 229, marked "P," 4to ; in the original half-binding.

It contains the following pamphlets in manuscript :—

1. The Improvement of Ireland ; pp. 1–61.
2. The Title of Protestants to Lands in Ireland ; pp. 1–45.
3. A letter on the Act of Repeal ; pp. 1–30.
4. State of the Nation in 1712.

5. The Horrid Injustices done by Protestants since the Beginning of the Pretended Reformation in England unto the Catholics of Ireland : taken chiefly out of that Author called a Lover of his King and Country, and printed in the year 1695 ; pp. 1–50.

6. The State of Ireland in brief, from the 14 last years of Queen Elizabeth's reign unto the year 1703 ; pp. 1–20.

7. A Speech, before Justice sitting in her Tribunal, against the Breach of Public Faith which is resolved upon by the present Parliament, or Assembly of the Protestant States of Ireland in this year 1704, to the destruction of the Catholics of that kingdom ; pp. 1–43.

8. For the Reinthrone King, a Method of governing England, Ireland, and Scotland ; pp. 1–4.

9. A Light to the Blind, whereby they may see the Dethronement of James the Second, King of England, with a brief Narrative of his War in Ireland, and of the War between the Emperor and the King of France for the Crown of Spain ; pp. 1–740.

Vol. 230, marked "Q," 4to ; in the original half-binding.

A portion of "An Enquiry into the Ancient and Present State of the County Palatine of Durham," pp. 1–24 ; a very scarce tract. Also a miscellaneous collection of letters to Carte on literary matters, and extracts made by him for his History of England, with notices of manuscripts in the Duchy of Lancaster Office.

Vol. 231, marked "R," 4to ; in the original binding ; in a very dilapidated state.

Extracts from various authors by J. Carte ; letters and anecdotes by him.

Vol. 232, marked "S," 4to ; in the original half-binding.

Original letters and papers, and copies of letters and papers, between the years 1597 and 1741, chiefly relating to Ireland. The letters are mostly from and to the Duke of Ormonde.

N.B. A number of letters to T. Carte seem to have been removed from this volume.

Vol. 233, marked "T," 4to ; in the original rough binding.

"A la main" news letters to Lord Wharton, from July 1696 to August 1698. Letters from the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Somers, the Archbishop of York, Lord Halifax, Lord Cowper, and others, to Lord Wharton. Papers between 1698 and 1720. There are also two letters to Archbishop Sancroft. The above form a portion of the Wharton Papers.

Vol. 234, marked "U," 4to ; in the original rough binding.

This volume is in a very dilapidated state. Several letters have been removed from it, as they related to the private affairs of T. Carte and his family. It is a sort of common-place book, containing extracts and papers relating to matters between

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1806 and 1738. Amongst other papers there is a petition from the Common Council of London to Parliament against the South Sea Directors.

Vol. 235, marked "V," 4to; in the original rough binding.

It contains only extracts by T. Carte from printed books, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical and controversial matters.

Vol. 236, marked "W," 4to; in parchment covers, unbound.

Abbé de St. Pierre's "Abregé du Projet de Paix perpétuelle inventé par Henri IV.," "approuvé par la Reine Elizabeth et Jaques I., par les Républiques et divers Potentats de l'Europe, approprié à l'Etat présent des Affaires générales de l'Europe."

Vol. 237, marked "X," 4to; no covers.

A copybook of letters, chiefly from Lord Middleton, from April 1693 to March 1695.

Vol. 238, marked "Y," 4to; in the original binding in paper.

Copies of letters from 1703 to 1712, principally from Lord Middleton, in French; with explanations of several ciphers. They are of no great public interest.

Vol. 239, marked "Z," 4to; in the old binding.

News letters sent through Mr. James Vernon to Lord Wharton, extracts from printed books, lists of manuscripts in libraries at Rome and in France, and other miscellaneous papers relating to matters between the years 1445 and 1730. Among the lists of manuscripts there are references to Relations of Embassies to England from Italy in 1551 and 1557; also to the "Historia Reductionis Normannie per Car. VIII., par R. Blondel" (MS. Reg. 935, and MS. Baluz, 428). "Relacion del am- bassade de Loys de Bourbon, etc. en Ang^e vers le Roy H. 6," July 1445 (MS. Baluz, 22, p. 171).

Vol. 240, marked "AA," 4to; in the original binding.

Chiefly copies of printed books and some original letters to T. Carte on literary subjects, some from the Earl of Orrery, the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Ross, &c. The period embraced is between 1660 and 1742.

Vol. 241, marked "BB," 4to; old binding.

History of the Dukes of Normandy and the Conquest of England in French verse, by Robert Wace, entitled "Le Roman de Rou et des Ducs de Normandie." The MSS. of M. du Chesne, MS. Bibl. Reg. (at Paris) 4 C. 9, and MS. Bibl. du Roy Cotté, 7567, collated.

Vol. 242, marked "CC," 4to; in the old binding.

Miscellaneous papers, consisting of extracts from printed books, notes of books and manuscripts, &c., by J., S., and T. Carte, referring to matters between 17 Edw. II. and their own times. There is also the correspondence of S. Carte with Edmund, Bishop of Lincoln, 1720-1725; with other private papers of S. Carte.

Vol. 243, marked "CC," 4to; rebound, but not numbered.

Original and holograph letters, from January 1669 to January 1681, chiefly addressed to the Duke of Ormonde, from the King, the Privy Council, the Earls of Essex, Derby, Strafford, Clanricarde, and Mount Alexander, Sir George Lane, Sir James Cuffe, Sir Maurice Eustace, R. Bellings, and others; they relate principally to Irish affairs. Articles against the Duke of Ormonde, obtained from Mr. Offley, secretary to Sir T. Littleton's cabal. A caveat to the Clerk of the Signet to let no letter pass to Sir George Lane's prejudice, with respect to his salaries as Secretary of State and War. Information about the Popish Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. Will of Peter Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin. Speeches of Lawrence Hill and Green at Tyburn. Copy of the King's letter to the Duke of York, sending him abroad. Letters from the Earl of Longford to the Earl of Arran.

Vol. 244, marked "DD," 4to; in the original binding.

Private letters and papers of S., J., and T. Carte, relative to matters from the reign of Henry III. to 1744. Letters from Mr. Mount Wood (1709-1719). Bishop Chandler to S. Carte, and from the Earl of Shrewsbury to Earl Wharton.

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Vol. 245, marked "EE," 4to.

A transcript of Bacon's "Maxims of Law."

It consists of 82 leaves, and is probably a contemporary transcript.

Vol. 246, marked "FF," 4to.

A thin volume containing a transcript of a treatise in Italian, entitled "Arcani svelati di tutti li Principi d'Italia con la Relazione del loro Stato e Governo Politico dall' Anno 1665."

Vol. 247, marked "GG," 4to.

A similar volume containing a transcript of a treatise in Italian, entitled "Relatione della corte di Germania del Cav. Battista Nani, Ambasciatore per la Serenissima Republica Veneta appresso la Maestà di Leopoldo Primo."

Vol. 248, marked "HH," 4to.

Transcript of Heylin's "Helps to English History."

Vol. 249, 4to.

Manuscript of Mr. Samuel Carte's "Treatise on the Steps and Process of a Cause in the Spiritual Courts." Rev. Samuel Carte was the father of Thomas Carte, and many of his MSS. passed into the latter's hands.]

Vol. 250, marked "KK," 4to ; without covers.

A common-place book of Samuel Carte, father of Thomas Carte, containing extracts from various authors.

Vol. 251, marked "NN," 4to.

Manuscript of a treatise, entitled "Chronological Account of extraordinary Events in all Parts of the World, from the earliest Times to the beginning of 1700."

This MS. also is by Rev. Samuel Carte. It is a thick volume, not paged and not following the order of time. It is of the same miscellaneous character as the volumes already noticed.

Vol. 252, 4to.

A manuscript "Index to British Topography and History, with an Alphabetical Index of Saints."

The volume is lettered on the back as by Samuel Carte ; but it is in the handwriting of Thomas Carte, and was manifestly prepared as an alphabetical common-place book of materials for Carte's History of England. It contains 238 pages, but is evidently incomplete.

Vol. 253, marked "OO," 4to.

A manuscript of an Exposition of the Catechism by Thomas Carte. The volume also contains copies of sermons, and of theological and philosophical essays, by the same author. It contains 300 pages.]

Vol. 254, marked "RR," 4to ; unbound.

A common-place book of Carte's.

Vol. 255, marked "SS," 4to ; in old vellum covers.

A manuscript of Sir W. Dugdale, containing extracts from printed books, the Patent and Close Rolls, &c. ; with lists of the Officers of State in England (some of their arms pricked).

Vol. 256, marked "XX," 4to.

A letter-book containing copies of the Letters of the Earl of Middleton.

This volume belongs to the Nairne series, and might more conveniently have followed volume 212 in the numeration. The letters are all dated from St. Germain, and range from 18th April 1693 to 28th March 1695. They relate exclusively to the affairs of James II.

Vols. 257 and 258, quarto ; lettered "Lettere del Cardinal Gualterio."

These volumes also formed a portion of the Nairne Papers, and contain the correspondence of Cardinal Philip Anthony Gualterio, Bishop of Imola and agent of the Chevalier de St. Georges at Rome. The papers consist of letters, memorials, reports, negociations, and narratives, in Italian or French (chiefly the former) ; the letters being addressed to the Pope, to the Chevalier, to the ex-Queen, and a still larger proportion to Nairne. Those addressed to the Pope are principally on the condition of

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Catholics in England, the oaths of allegiance, and other Catholic affairs. The other letters for the most part relate to projects for the restoration of the King, and negotiations for that end with Spain, Rome, and private individuals.

In some of the letters a sort of cipher is affected, by the use of private names and designations; but in most cases the explanation is supplied or is easily discoverable.

The first of the two volumes embraces the years 1716–17; the second those of 1718–19.

Vol. 259, 4to.

Transcript of an Italian MS. entitled “Guerre de Ludovico XIV., Re di Francia, “descritte da C. de Caignou.” The history is divided into four books.

Vol. 260, 4to.

MS. of “The Full Answer to the Bystander,” compared with the history of the “Life of James Duke of Ormonde,” written by the same author; together with some instances of the fidelity of his quotations in the Full Answer from the Journals of the House of Commons, particularly with regard to the charges of the Dutch in the expedition for England in 1688, in the account of which he has given the world a bill of millions sterling for florins; and a comparison of his representation of some remarkable facts with those in other writers unsuspected of any prejudice to the memory of King Charles II.

This is a criticism of Carte’s reply, published in 1742, to the strictures on his “Life of Ormonde” contained in a work entitled “A Letter to a Bystander,” by Corbyn Morris, Esq. The volume also contains letters from the Rev. J. Boswell, vicar of Taunton, regarding subscriptions to the “Life of Ormonde.”

Vol. 261, 4to.

Miscellaneous extracts, mainly historical, from books and MSS.

Some papers also refer to Carte’s “History of England,” and to the transactions connected with the subscriptions of public bodies and private personages in furtherance of that undertaking.

Vol. 262, 4to.

Documents and extracts, chiefly relating to French history and topography and to ecclesiastical history. Collected with a view to the History of England.

Vol. 263, 4to.

A most laborious collection of extracts, summaries, notes, and abstracts, chiefly in Carte’s own hand, on miscellaneous historical subjects.

The latter portion of the volume is occupied with a copy, in Carte’s hand, of the “Declaration of Hannah Lovel, of Bristol, about Christopher Lovel’s being cured of “the king’s-evil, A.D. 1716.” This was doubtless intended as a vindication of the unlucky note in the first volume of the History of England, the appearance of which cost Carte the support of the main body of the original subscribers to the publication.

Vol. 264, 4to.

This curious volume contains a copy of the catalogue of M. Roettier’s medals: as also a MS. entitled “Description of a most curious artificial Pocket-watch, whose “hand moves by sympathy, showing the exact time of the day; mounted and made “by John Carte, watch-maker. With a History of the Art of Clock-making.”

Vol. 265, 4to.

A thin volume containing a collection of fragments, chiefly devotional and ascetical, notes for sermons, pious and polemical common-places, &c.

None of these papers are in the handwriting of Thomas Carte.

Vol. 266, 8vo.

Notes and extracts, in Thomas Carte’s handwriting, made by him in preparation for his “Life of James Duke of Ormonde,” and for other intended works.

Vol. 267, 4to.

An alphabetical Glossary and Vocabulary, compiled by Thomas Carte, and designed to serve as an aid in his studies for his History of England.

Vol. 268, 12mo.

Abstracts of the Revenue in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; with an Abstract of the Expenditure in the reign of James II.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Vol. 269, 12mo.

A volume of Transcripts and Notes in the handwriting of Edward Lloyd, formerly keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, viz., extracts from Kirkwood's "High-land Rites and Customs;" a "Book of French Dialogues;" and miscellaneous translations from Gaelic and Welsh.

Vol. 270, 12mo.

MS. entitled "Remembrances for Order and Decency to be kept in the Upper House of Parliament by the Lords, when His Majesty shall not be there."

Vol. 271, 12mo.

MS. Journal of a Voyage to the East Indies, Persia, &c., from the year 1626 to 1629.

Vol. 272, 16mo.

A Manuscript or Collection of Godly Prayers to be used before and after receiving the Sacrament. By a Person of Honour. Written by Benjamin Carpenter. 1621.]

It will be easily observed from this outline of the contents of the several volumes that, as the whole series now stands, with its modern numeration, the volumes of the various collections are by no means uniformly grouped together, much less that they follow each other in consecutive order. On the contrary, both in the original distribution of the volumes by Carte and in the recent re-binding of the collection, volumes of the same series are found widely separated from one another, and even papers which originally belonged to different collections are occasionally found in the same volume. In some cases it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine with certainty the source from which the volumes came into the hands of the collector. The following classification, however, will, we think, be found sufficiently exact for all the purposes of historical inquiry. It is in part founded on the information furnished by Carte himself in the preface of his "Life of Ormonde," or his correspondence; partly on statements and allusions scattered through the documents themselves; partly, in fine, upon a comparison of the contents of the several volumes with the various literary undertakings in which Carte is known to have been engaged.

The whole may be roughly divided into two classes, original papers and transcripts or extracts.

Under the first head may be arranged seven principal collections—the Ormonde, the Fitzwilliam, the Chichester, the Sandwich, the Wharton, the Huntingdon, and the Nairne.

Under the second head we have distributed the volumes—being guided chiefly by their subjects—into nine series; viz., collections and extracts for the "Life of Ormonde," including transcripts of Dr. Williams's (of Cambridge) Papers on the affairs of Ireland; collections for the History of England; News Letters; collections for the edition of De Thou's "History of his Times;" printed papers and transcripts of books and manuscripts; manuscripts of Thomas Carte's own works, published or designed for publication; miscellaneous notes and extracts by Thomas Carte; common-place books of Thomas Carte, mainly historical; collections of Rev. Samuel Carte, father of Thomas Carte. With these may be joined Carte's Domestic Papers, including his Literary Correspondence.

The following table will serve to show the distribution under these heads of the several volumes of the Carte MSS. according to their present arrangement or distribution.

L

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

(1.) Ormonde Papers.—Vols. 1–54; 59, 60; 63–66; 68–71; 118; 128; 130, 131; 142–147; 154–171; 173; 176; 179; 194; 203, 204; 213–221; 232; 243.—109 vols.

(2.) Fitzwilliam Papers.—Vols. 55–58.—4 vols.

(3.) Chichester Papers.—Vols. 61, 62.—2 vols.

(4.) Sandwich Papers.—Vols. 73–75; 228.—4 vols.

(5.) Wharton Papers.—Vols. 79–81; 103; 109; 117 (probably 113); 125, 233; 239.—9 vols. (probably 10 vols.).

(6.) Huntingdon Papers.—Vols. 76–78; 205; 228.—5 vols.

(7.) Nairne Papers.—Vols. 180, 181; 208–212; 237, 238; 256–258.—12 vols.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

II.

TRANSCRIPTS, EXTRACTS, AND NOTES.

- (1.) Transcripts, Extracts, and Notes made by Carte for his "Life of Ormonde," including copies of Dr. Williams's (of Cambridge) Papers on the Affairs of Ireland.—Vols. 67; 97; 99; 268.—4 vols.
- (2.) Carte's Collection for his History of England.—Vols. 82-91; 93-96; 104-108; 110-112; 114; 119-121; 123, 124; 129; 152; 175; 198; 200; 224; 229, 230; 261, 262; 267; 270.—39 vols.
- (3.) News Letters.—Vols. 72; 229.—2 vols.
- (4.) Carte's Collection for the edition of De Thou's History of his Time.—Vols. 100, 101; 225, 226.—4 vols.
- (5.) Printed Papers, and Transcripts of Books and MSS.—Vols. 115, 116; 122; 126, 127; 132-137; 153; 172; 174; 177, 178; 182, 183; 191-193; 197; 201, 202; 209; 236; 240, 241; 245-248; 255, 256; 259, 260; 264, 265; 269; 271, 272.—41 vols.
- (6.) Manuscripts of Carte's Works.—Vols. 98; 138; 148-151; 184-190; 196; 199.—15 vols.
- (7.) Notes and Extracts by Carte.—Vols. 92; 231; 234, 235; 242; 253; 266.—7 vols.
- (8.) Common-place Books of Carte, mainly historical.—Vols. 120; 139-141; 195; 252; 254; 268.—8 vols.
- (9.) Papers of Rev. Samuel Carte.—Vols. 249-251.—3 vols.
- (10.) Domestic Papers, and Literary and Antiquarian Correspondence.—Vols. 227; 244.—2 vols.

It is only necessary to glance at this summary view of the Carte collection in order to see that our duties in respect of selecting official papers for transcription have lain entirely among the volumes enumerated in the first class, namely, the collections of original Papers. Even among these original collections it may be said that not a single paper has been ordered for transcription from the Sandwich, Huntingdon, or Nairne collections. The great sources have been the Fitzwilliam, the Chichester, the Wharton, the Sandwich, and, above all, the Ormonde collection.

We have thought it convenient to draw up a table exhibiting as well the number of papers selected for transcription from each volume as the special collection to which each of these volumes may be referred.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PAPERS selected for TRANSCRIPTION from the SEVERAL VOLUMES, with the COLLECTION to which each VOLUME is referred.

Volume.	Collection.	Number of Papers selected for Transcription.	Volume.	Collection.	Number of Papers selected for Transcription.
1	Ormonde collection	47	29	Ormonde collection	94
2	Do. do. -	56	30	Do. do. -	64
3	Do. do. -	55	31	Do. do. -	104
4	Do. do. -	65	32	Do. do. -	131
5	Do. do. -	79	33	Do. do. -	144
6	Do. do. -	69	34	Do. do. -	148
7	Do. do. -	62	35	Do. do. -	101
8	Do. do. -	44	36	Do. do. -	102
9	Do. do. -	103	37	Do. do. -	46
10	Do. do. -	89	38	Do. do. -	43
11	Do. do. -	44	39	Do. do. -	67
12	Do. do. -	54	40	Do. do. -	76
13	Do. do. -	102	41	Do. do. -	191
14	Do. do. -	59	42	Do. do. -	198
15	Do. do. -	133	43	Do. do. -	132
16	Do. do. -	126	44	Do. do. -	46
17	Do. do. -	146	45	Do. do. -	92
18	Do. do. -	151	46	Do. do. -	100
19	Do. do. -	102	47	Do. do. -	67
20	Do. do. -	161	48	Do. do. -	60
21	Do. do. -	96	49	Do. do. -	127
22	Do. do. -	204	50	Do. do. -	53
23	Do. do. -	237	51	Do. do. -	180
24	Do. do. -	230	52	Do. do. -	25
25	Do. do. -	384	53	Do. do. -	4
26	Do. do. -	243	54	Fitzwilliam collec-	112
27	Do. do. -	255	55	tion.	
28	Do. do. -	200	56	Do. do. -	208

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Volume.	Collection.	Number of Papers selected for Transcription.	Volume.	Collection.	Number of Papers selected for Transcription.
57	Fitzwilliam collec- tion.	111	146	Ormonde collection	26
58	Do. do. -	51	154	Do. do. -	32
59	Ormonde collection	7	155	Do. do. -	50
60	Do. do. -	88	156	Do. do. -	74
61	Chichester collec- tion.	169	157	Do. do. -	44
62	Do. do. -	235	159	Do. do. -	98
63	Ormonde collection	2	160	Do. do. -	8
65	Do. do. -	5	161	Do. do. -	50
68	Do. do. -	1	162	Do. do. -	26
70	Do. do. -	3	163	Do. do. -	10
74	Sandwich collection	3	164	Do. do. -	28
80	Wharton collection	2	165	Do. do. -	25
103	Do. do. -	1	168	Do. do. -	18
113	Do. do. -	113	169	Do. do. -	5
130	Ormonde collection	2	214	Do. do. -	8
131	Do. do. -	63	215	Do. do. -	7
142	Do. do. -	65	219	Do. do. -	12
144	Do. do. -	104	221	Do. do. -	10
145	Do. do. -	37		Total	7,897

Thus the total number of papers selected by us for transcription from the entire series is 7,897. It will be seen, however, that they are very unequally distributed among the collections. The Fitzwilliam supplies 477; the Chichester, 404; the Wharton (supposing that volume 113 is to be referred to that collection), 116; the Sandwich, 3; while the Ormonde Collection alone contributes no fewer than 6,897, or about six-sevenths of the entire number.

NOTICES of some of the more important VOLUMES of the ORMONDE COLLECTION, strictly so called.

From the above comparison it will be seen that the great mass of official papers relating to Ireland which have been selected by us, acting under your Lordship's instructions, for transcription, are drawn from the collection formed by Carte as the foundation of his Life of James, Duke of Ormonde. It has often been said that the history of the Life of the Duke of Ormonde is in effect the history of Ireland from the Rebellion to the Revolution.

(1).—*Ormonde Volumes chronologically arranged.*

The Ormonde collection begins with documents, almost all copies, illustrative of the early history of the Butler family in Ireland, from the reign of Henry III. downwards. The original papers relating to Irish affairs may be said to commence with the government of Strafford. The most important of these early documents have been printed in the "Life of Ormonde," and need not be referred to by us.

The full interest of the collection begins with the second volume, which, with most startling and dramatic effect, opens with a proclamation from the Lord Justices, dated 23 October 1641 (the date of the discovery of the plot to surprise Dublin and seize the Castle), ordering, under penalty of death, that all strangers shall leave the city within an hour from the posting of the Proclamation. This startling paper is followed by a letter from the Lords Justices to Ormonde, then at his house in Carrick-on-Suir, summoning him to Dublin. From the date of this letter, 24 October 1641, Ormonde becomes in some sense the centre around which the various interests range themselves, whether in sympathy or in conflict. For although it was not till the 21st of January 1643-4 that he was sworn in as Lord Lieutenant, yet from the date of his appointment as Lieutenant-General of the Army in Ireland (11 Nov. 1641), his influence in public affairs, and especially in all that regarded the relations of political parties, was far greater than that of the Lords Justices, the nominal Governors of the kingdom. In all the early operations of the war—the advance of the insurgents upon Drogheda; Sir Charles Coote's expedition into Wicklow; Lord Mountgarrett's campaign in Munster; Lord Clanricarde's defensive position in Galway;—the original letters addressed to Ormonde by Sir Faithful Fortescue, Sir Henry Tichbourne, Sir Patrick Wemyes, Lord Moore, Sir Philip Percival, Lord Mountgarrett, Lord Muskerry, Lord Broghill, Lord Clanricarde, and many others, contain the minutest particulars, fresh from the very occurrences which they relate, and many of the original drafts of Ormonde's own letters or replies still remain to be confronted with these communications.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The communications addressed to Ormonde during the period antecedent to his appointment as Lord Lieutenant derive special importance from the political position which he occupied. At that time he represented in Ireland, as will be seen in the third Part of this Report, a policy not alone independent of that of the Lords Justices, but directly antagonistic thereto.

From his appointment as Lord Lieutenant in January 1643–4, his correspondence becomes, almost down to the very end of his life, a record of the progress of public affairs in Ireland. From this date until his surrender of Dublin to the Parliament and withdrawal from Ireland, 28 July 1647, the sole direction of the Government was in his hands, and the papers still preserved contain the official record of his acts. During the year of his temporary exile in England and France, the letters addressed to him from his home correspondents, although not official, are of much interest ; and those of the period between his return to Ireland, 29 September 1648, and his second flight on 11 December 1650, furnish a most curious picture of the mixed government which then existed in the country, and in which Ormonde held his authority in some sense in common with the body which, under the title of Commissioners of Trust, represented the Confederate Catholics. During the period of Ormonde's final struggle in Ireland and the triumph of the Parliamentary arms, every incident will be found detailed in this correspondence, day after day, with a vigour and a freshness beside which the most picturesque historical narrative might almost appear inanimate. We can follow every step of Cromwell's campaign in Munster, and of that of Coote and Venables in Leinster and Ulster ; the defection from Ormonde to the Parliament of the Munster garrisons entrusted to Inchiquin's troops ; the fall of Kilkenny ; the retirement of Ormonde and the members of his Government into Connaught ; the negotiations with Cromwell for the retiring of the English regiments in Ormonde's service to their homes, as no longer trusted by the Irish after the betrayal by their comrades of so many garrisons to the Parliament ; Ormonde's negotiations with the Assembly of Notables met at Loughrea in November 1650, and his withdrawal upon their failure to France ; then the almost hopeless warfare carried on by the Irish at the King's desire with the Parliament forces under Ireton in the year 1651, as a diversion to prevent Ireton's army from joining that campaign in England which ended in the final overthrow of the Royalists on 3rd September 1651, at Worcester.

Moreover, although Carte in his "Life of Ormonde" has given the outlines of this series of events, he has made it always subservient to the portrait of Ormonde, which was, of course, his main design. Consequently many very important papers are omitted in his narrative. Among the papers omitted by Carte which we have selected for transcription will be found the correspondence of Ormonde with the Marquis of Clanricarde, with Inchiquin, Castlehaven, Sir George Monroe, General Preston, Owen Roe O'Neil, Sir Phelim O'Neil, with Nicholas French, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, Emer McMahon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, and various other leaders, besides his correspondence with the Commissioners of Trust, who were by the Peace of 1648 associated with him in the Government.

The series of Clanricarde's letters to Ormonde from 1641 to 1651 seems complete, and they are of the highest value. Those of Inchiquin display equal boldness and ability, and express his views with remarkable energy and clearness. In the period of the Republic and the Protectorate, the Ormonde papers contain nothing official, and whatever of historical value Ormonde's correspondence during his exile at this period possesses has been already turned to account by Carte in his collection of original papers, in two volumes 8vo. So far, therefore, as regards purely political interest, the papers of this period are of little importance, as Ormonde retired to France in December 1650, after resigning his powers to Clanricarde, who himself quitted Ireland in the spring of 1652. The number of official papers therefore in the collection during the Commonwealth era is comparatively very limited. They are confined to copies of the orders of the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland regulating the Marchioness of Ormonde's enjoyment of Dunmore House and portion of the Ormonde estates in the county of Kilkenny, during which period she was forbidden to correspond with her husband, as appears from her letter dated from Dunmore, 11th May 1660.

"My dear Lord (she writes), I believe it will seem strange to you to receive an avowed address from me, whose misfortune has bene such, as besides by 8 years absence from you, it was made penable for me to write or reseve letters from you. Thus by the great and goode providence of God, the bondage under which the three Kingdoms as well as myself has suffered should be now by his mercy removedd, and our long wisht-for blessinge of the King's Restoration at the length be established to us, is such a motive of admiration and joy to all, and particularlie to mee, as is in

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

expressible and hardly to be contaged within moderate bounds, sor as I suspect myself not to write sense.”¹

At the Restoration all the political interest of the Ormonde papers is renewed. Although Ormonde remained for the first two years at the Court of Whitehall as Lord Steward, the Duke of Albemarle and Lord Robartes being Lords Lieutenant, Mountroth and Orrery being Lords Justices, he was still the chief referee in all matters relating to Ireland; and in 1662 he himself came over as Lord Lieutenant thither, to superintend the passing and execution of the Act of Settlement.

The papers which passed between him and Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Clarendon, Anglesea, Arlington, Orrery, the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement, and others, explain the struggles of the conflicting interests in the settlement of Ireland. Ormonde, in fact, was the centre to which the King, the adventurers and soldiers, the Protestant and Roman Catholic cavaliers who served the King in Ireland, the ancient native Irish proprietors, and the Commissioners of the Court of Claims themselves, had incessant recourse.

For by the last clause in the Act of Settlement, Ormonde and his Council were authorized to suspend the execution of the decrees of the Court of Claims, and retrench and disallow such of them as he might deem inconvenient for the general settlement intended by the Act. Hence may be formed some conception of the amount of public matter that came into discussion and correspondence.

To this are to be added papers relating to the many conspiracies and plots of “phanatiques, Papists, and sectaries” (to use the language of the time) that continued to occupy the Government during nearly all the period from the Restoration to the Revolution of 1688–9.

Ormonde was in truth himself almost the Government, so that it has been said that “the history of Ireland, from the recall of the Earl of Strafford (in 1640) to within four months of the landing of William III. in England, is little less than the life of ‘this distinguished man.’”

During these years the actual insignia of office passed through various hands. Ormonde himself held the place of Lord Lieutenant from 1662 till 1669, being relieved at two intervals, in 1664 and 1668, by his son the Earl of Ossory as his Lord Deputy. In 1669 and 1670, the Earl of Berkeley and Lord Robartes held office successively for short periods. In 1671 the Lord Chancellor Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Arthur Forbes served as Lords Justices; and from 1672 to 1676 the Earl of Essex was Lord Lieutenant, with an interval in 1675, during which the Sword of State was held by the same Lords Justices. Ormonde returned in 1676 as Lord Lieutenant, and from that date, either by himself or by his second son, the Earl of Arran, as Lord Deputy, he continued to exercise vice-regal authority till the second year of James II. Even during the Lieutenancy of Lord Clarendon under the new King, Ormonde’s connexion with Irish affairs continued with little alteration; nor was it until the total change of Irish policy which was inaugurated by Richard Talbot, the Duke of Tyrconnell, as Lord Lieutenant in 1686, that the veteran administrator, then drawing near the end of life as well as of public affairs, can be said to have ceased altogether to influence the course of political events in Ireland.

Of all these troubled and important years the volumes of the Ormonde papers, as far as volume 40 inclusively, may be regarded as the personal record, authentic in every particular, in great part strictly official, and arranged in exact chronological order.

(2.)—*Ormonde Volumes not in chronological Sequence.*

The volumes of the Ormonde series which follow the 40th, although they belong to the same period, are not arranged in the same chronological sequence. Some of them are put together without any clearly intelligible principle of connexion; but a considerable proportion are distributed into special collections consisting of particular classes of papers, or papers bearing on particular subjects.

Volumes 41–43 consist exclusively of royal letters written during the years 1660–1669. They bear mainly upon grants of offices, pensions, pardons, restitution of estates, and similar acts of royal prerogative. For the personal and family history of the period, and above all for the history of the practical working of the Restoration Settlement, these letters are of the very highest value; and we have felt that we could not better supply to your Lordship a means of testing the historical importance of the collection as a whole, than by laying before you as an appendix to this Report a catalogue and index of this entire series of King’s letters.²

¹ Vol. xxx. p. 453.² See Appendix.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Volume 44 is occupied with papers relating to the Settlement of Ireland ; and vol. 45 with documents of great interest on the religious affairs of Ireland, as well of the Established Church as of the Roman Catholics, and the Presbyterians and Independents, of which a more particular account will be found in the Third Part of this Report.

Volume 46 contains a most important collection of letters addressed to Ormonde by Sir Henry Bennet, afterwards Lord Arlington, and 47 is occupied with a similar collection of letters, generally autographs and often wholly or partly in cipher, of Clarendon, Anglesea, Sir W. Temple, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir W. Coventry, and others.

The four volumes 48–51 contain drafts or copies, very many autograph, of Ormonde's own letters, and in volume 50 is a collection of the various ciphers (with their respective keys) employed by Ormonde and his several correspondents.

Volumes 52, 53, and 54 are entirely occupied with letters and papers, including accounts and extracts from accounts, relating to the revenue of Ireland at different periods from 1641 to 1683.

Of the distribution of the Ormonde papers in the volumes which follow at intervals after the 54th, it is difficult to offer any intelligible explanation. It is not improbable that they were arranged by Carte in the order in which they came into his hands. Some of the volumes form series in themselves ;—as the letters of Lords Ossory and Arran, which were addressed to Ormonde by his sons, during the periods of their tenure of the office of Lord Deputy in Ireland. Others are made up of his miscellaneous correspondence, originals or copies, in which the most important letters, and those from personages of the highest rank and gravest political complexion, are found side by side with the Court gossip of Jack Barry or the town and country news of Colonel Legg or Daniel O'Neil. Without entering into details, it will be enough to say that by far the most valuable and important portion of the later volumes are those now numbered 154–171, and again in the quarto series, 213–221.

In selecting papers for transcription from these, and indeed from all other parts of the collection, we have been careful to exclude from our lists, not only all those papers which have been published by Carte, but also all documents of whatever class which our knowledge of contemporary histories or collections enable us to recognise as already printed in a form accessible to the public.

We have also thought it in accordance with the spirit, if not the letter, of our instructions to exclude from our list of papers for transcription all documents which are marked “enrolled on the Patent Rolls of Ireland,” and which thus are already accessible in the Rolls Office at Dublin.

We were more embarrassed by a doubt as to a numerous class of papers which are marked “entered at the signet office,” and of which we believed that authentic copies must have been preserved. On making inquiry, however, we found that no such copies are deposited at the Public Record Office ; and although it is not unlikely that copies of some of them, or at least a record of their purport, may be preserved at the Home Office, nevertheless, seeing that in any event it would be necessary to have one set of copies made for the Public Record Office of Dublin, we have thought it inexpedient to depart from your Lordship's general instructions. Accordingly we have directed two copies to be made even of the letters marked “entered at the ‘signet office.’”

(3.)—*Ormonde's familiar Correspondence.*

Among the mass of papers and correspondence which, as not being “official,” do not fall within the terms of our commission, are the letters and correspondence of Ormonde with many friends whose care it seems to have been to keep him informed of occurrences at the Court or of the state of parties in Parliament.

They convey a lively image of the manners and events of the time. Colonel Daniel O'Neill, Colonel Edward Vernon, Colonel Legg, Colonel Cooke, and others detail some of the scandals of the day. Sir Robert Southwell, Sir William Temple, Sir George Lane, and others apprise him of the political occurrences at Whitehall, or describe practices and designs of the parties and the intrigues at Court or in Parliament from Oxford or Westminster. Many of these letters would be of more interest probably to general readers than many of the papers to be transcribed.

In a letter of Sir George Lane's to Ormonde, dated 29th December 1674, there is found an account of the death of the Earl of Clarendon at his placé of exile in France, and as his latest biographer would seem to have been unable to obtain particulars of the last hours of this most distinguished statesman and historian, we venture to give it here, especially as the letter is not amongst those to be transcribed.

After referring to the Earl's death, Sir George Lane adds, “I find by Mr. Knight, “the chirurgeon, that upon the dissection of the deceased Earl, his body was found to “be the firmest he ever saw, noe corruption appearing in his interior partes or in his head,

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ see that his death was by all the dissectors attributed totally to his appoplexy ; the last fit whereof was soe violent that his tongue being caught between his teeth they pierced it thorough, insomuch as when he came to himself, as he did for a while before he died, he could hardly make use of it for sorenesse, whereof he complained very much, but his phisitians kept him in ignorance how it happened, least the knowledge of it should administer discouragēt unto him. One passage I have heard is very extraordinary and remarkable, which is that about a month before his death, writing in his closet, his pen fell suddenly out of his hand, and being in no discomposure at all, endeavonring to resume it, he found himself for a good while unable ; which they say he reflected upon as an omen of the shortnesse of his life, and therefore from that moment neglected all the concearns of this life, and betook himself to the serious thoughts of that which is eternal.”¹

(4.)—*Ormonde's Entry Books.*

The volumes placed by Carte at the end of the folio series are Ormonde's Entry Books. There are six of the period before the Restoration, and fifteen subsequent to 1660.

Of his first Lieutenantancy, which commenced in 1644 and ended by his surrender of Dublin to the Parliament in July 1647, there is only one volume, cxliv., endorsed “ Warrants by the Duke of Ormonde, October 1645 to 13th May 1647.” The absence of these public records of his administration may be accounted for by a memorandum of Sir Robert Southwell's in a paper entitled “ Some loose hints about Ormonde.”

These “ hints ” are apparently notes of conversations with the Duke, when Sir Robert Southwell was collecting materials for his life. The note is as follows :—

“ Books, Acton.

“ That when he came in 1646,² and fled thence, many of his Books of Entries were then hid, and quick spoiled.”³

Acton in Gloucestershire was the residence of Ormonde's uncle, Sir John Poyntz, his mother Lady Thurles being Poyntz's sister, and thither Ormonde retired after surrendering Dublin ; but after some short stay there, having reason to fear a design of the Parliament for his arrest, he fled to France.

This volume, cxliv., contains for the most part entries of protections and passes given by Ormonde ; of orders for quarters in the city of Dublin for persons of distinguished quality ; of commissions granted on the concluding of the peace of 1646, to the commanding officers of regiments of foot and troops of horse levied by the Confederate Catholics in 1642, but now employed by the King ; a few miscellaneous orders, and some Custodiams of Rebels' lands. During the earlier part of this period, there was a Cessation of Arms or Truce, which ended in a Peace proclaimed on 29th July 1646. But this Peace was almost instantly rejected by the Irish Clergy and the body of the people, as not securing the national liberties and religion, and the war was renewed by Owen O'Neil and General Preston marching on Dublin in October and November following.

The protections given during the cessation are curious as showing the kind of intercourse that prevailed between the Confederates and the King's representative in their respective quarters. The protections given after the breaking of the peace are, as in the case of Sir Henry Talbot of Templeage, to save the lives, dwellings, and goods of loyal Catholicks from the natural fury of the King's army. The following extracts will serve as specimens of the entries :—

“ Sr Geo. Hamilton, Geo. Mathews.

“ A warr^t to the Cl'ke of the store to del^r them 2 backs & 2 breasts of arms of prooфе, taking their hands. Dated the 24th of August 1646.” (clxiv. p. 248.)

“ Lady Onora Bryan.

“ A warr^t to the Shirrifes to presse for her five horses wth carres stradles and lead^s for carrying her goods to Turvey, shee paying them reasonable hyre. Dated the 20th October 1646.” (clxiv. p. 299.)

“ Daniell Kavanagh, James Enos.

“ A pass for them to kill fowle for my Lords use in any parte of the country & to returne. Dated 8^o 10^{ber} 1645.” (clxiv. p. 43.)

“ Cormucke & Gallaghan a pass for him to repaire into severall p^{ts} of the North & to returne. Dated 16^o 8^{ber} 1645.

“ Patricke Warde employed by Jacob Lambarte march^t to Galway, a pass for him to pass & repass. Dated 16^o 7^{ber} 1645.

¹ xxxviii. 149.

² Correctly 1647.

³ lxix. 13.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ A warr^t to the Lieutenant of the ordnance to cause to bee del^d [to] Joⁿ Bartlett^t for the use of his Maj^{ies} shipp the Swan, two demy culverin ship carriagdes & as much timber or plankes as shall make three ship carriagdes for demy culverin & saker. Dated 14^o 8^{ber} 1645.

“ Wm. Fleming, a passe for him to carry l'res into some p^{ts} of Munster not in the Lo^d of Inchiquin's q^{tters} wthout molestac^{on}. Dated the 16th of October 1645.

“ Sr. Faythfull Fortescue, Kt.

“ A war^t to Capt. Paine, Quartermaster General, to quarter him in the howse or the Merch^{ts} Key wherein Henry Parry dwelt & now in the possession of John Loftus. Dated 18^o 9^{ber} 1645.” (clxiv. p. 27.)

“ S^r Faithfull Fortescue. Lycence of abeence.

“ Whereas upon humble suite made unto us by S^r Faithfull Fortescue, Knight, wee have been pleased to lycence him to rep're into France, there to remaine during the space of three yeares next ensuinge the date hereof. These are therefore to will & require all & every his Ma^{ties} officers, ministers, & loveing subjects whom y^e same may any way concerne, not onely to take due notice hereof, but alsoe to afford him the full benefitt of this our lycence wthout any prejudice to bee incurred by him eyther in his estate or employmont from his Ma^{ties} by reason of his absence during the said tyme; and we likewise require all his Ma^{ties} said officers, ministers, & loveing subjects to permitt him the said S^r Faithfull Fortescue, with his servants, necessaries, & travelling armes, quietly to pass & travell by them into France aforesaid without any let or molestac^{on}, he & they behavinge themselves as becometh. Given, &c. 29th of March 1647.” (clxiv. p. 420.)

“ The Lady Brabazon with her daughter Miss Jane, two women servants and five men servants for to go into England and to London with her trunks and goods. 24th Oct. 1645.

“ Ulick Wall, a pass for him to carry to Portumna, for the use of the Lord Marquis of Clanricarde, a trunk containing wearing apparel and a box of grocery. 12th Nov. 1645.

“ Walter Bagnal, Esq., a pass and protection for him (by reason he pays contribution), to come to this city and other parts of the English quarters during the space of six months. 11th June 1646.

“ Whereas Catherine Darcy, mother of Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt., doth live in the English quarters and payeth contribution, these are to require all officers and others of H.M.'s army, not to molest her in her person, estate, or servants, but to suffer her to live peaceably at her now farm of Duddingstown, or any other farm within the English quarters. 24th September 1646.

“ The Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam, a pass for him, with his two sons, Richard & William Fitzwilliam, and their wives, servants, retinue, and goods, to go to Leixlip, Luttrellstown, Howth, and Turvy, without molestation. 2nd November 1646.

“ The guardes leading to Oastmanstowne to permitt Mr. James Butler to goe wth his 4 trunks wthout molestac^{on}. Dated 18^o 8^{ber} 1645.

“ Henry Batman, a pass for him to goe to Elphinn & to returne wth his wife, chil-dren, goods, & cattle. Dated 18^o 8^{ber} 1645.

“ Col. Oliver fiz Wms. A war^t to the L^c of the ordnance to cause to bee del^d him out of the stoorre for the guard of the Lo. V. fiz W^ms howse at Meryon tenn muskettis, receiving his hand, &c. Dated 18^o 9^{ber} 1645.” (clxiv. p. 24.)

“ S^r Hen. Titchborne's quarter of Dunsoghly, &c., to be freed from other billett.

“ Whereas wee have appointed y^e castle & mannor of Donshogly, Newtowne, & Braghane in y^e county of Dublin to be a quarter for S^r Henry Titchborne, Knight, &c. & such of his troope as he shall from tyme to tyme bring along wth him when his occasions call him to this city. These are therefore to will & require you to forbeare quartering or billetting eyther officers or sould^r on the above named places without further direc^{tions} in that behalfe. Given, &c. 12 March 1646.

“ To y^e Quarter Master Generall of horse & foote & all other whom it may con-“ ceare.” (ibid. p. 391.)

“ Warrant for coining of gold trinkets, &c. into money.

“ Whereas the extreame necessity of the sould^r in the city of Dublin & other garrissons neere adjacent is extraordinary great, & wee, willing to sustaine their present indigencyes, haveing taken into o^r tender comiserac^{on} their greevous distresses, and haveing in o^r custody some bullion of gould being of diverse uncertaine values, have thought good that it should be moulten downe together to make thereof certaine peeces or pledges for the releefe of the s^d distresses of the sould^r; and there-

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

fore have required & comaunded & by these presents doe require & comaund Peter Vaneyndhoven & Gilbert Tongues of the city of Dublin, gouldsmiths, to take the said gould into their custody & the same to melt downe (& noe other of any other mens), & the same soe melted downe & bring unto a standard of 19 carrots & because they want meterials heere for the exact tryall thereof, wee doe allowe unto them the remedy of two graines under or over in the finenesse, & the same being brought unto that finenesse, to cutt one into peeces or pledges, the one sort weighing eight penny weight & fourteene graines & the other sorte weighing four penny weight seven graines, or in each peece wthin two graines under or over for the remedy in cutting, & they shall stampo on every peece the said weight thereof in figures: and the said Peter & Gilbert shall receave for their labour twelve pence & out of every twenty shill' worth of bullion of gould by them wrought. And moreover y^e said Peter & Gilbert shall by these presents have power to call any other workmen gouldsmiths for the speedy expediting of the s^d work, giving them allowance for their worke. All w^t faile not to doe upon yo^r perill, and for soe doeing this shalbee yo^r sufficient warrant. Dated und. o^r hand & seale at his Maj^{ies} Castle of Dublin, this 29 of July, anno Dom' 1646." (clxiv. p. 221.)

"Warrant for coining gold trinkets, &c. into money.

" Whereas the extreame necessity of the inhabitants of this city of Dublin & the guarrisons neare adjacent have been & are such as they have been forced to coin their plate, & now as their last refuge are enforced to make away the gold rings, chains, & broken gold they have left, the w^t if they be enforced to sell to merchants they will be carried away into other countryes, to the great loss of their respective owners & the exhausting the treasure of the kingdom; wee being humbly moved in pre-venc'on hereof & for the publck good that they who have any such rings & may have some small pledges, rings, &c., may have some small pledges made thereof, such as wee were induced lately to cause to be made for the releafe of his Maj^{ies} armye, doe hereby authorize Peter Vaneynhoven & Gilbert Tongues of Dublin, gouldsmiths, to receive from the parties that shall voluntarilly bring them any gold of that kind in specie & melt it down & cutt & stampo it into the like pledges as for weight as they lately made for the use aforesaid, & for alloy betwixt 20 & 22 carrots, the parties respectively paying them for their labour as we formerly allowed unto them. Given, &c., 1 Feb. 1646." (clxiv. p. 360.)

After the breaking of the peace in October 1646, the protections ran thus:—Sir Henry Talbot, Knt., a protection for himself and his tenants at Templeoge, near Dublin, not to have their corn, houses, or goods, or cattle burnt, pillaged, or taken away, or he or their families killed or slayed, &c., any former directions to the contrary notwithstanding. 3 Nov. 1646.

William Fitzwilliam, a pass for him to go to his father in the country, and return without molestation in his person, servants, or horses. 12 Nov. 1646.

Another warrant for him to preserve his family, houses, goods, and cattle at Dondrom from burning, or slaying, or killing, they behaving themselves as becometh. 17 Dec. 1646.

There are a number of entries of military commissions in this volume. Those granting chief commands to Confederate Catholics follow. Between the 31st August and 7th September 1646 Lord Ormonde signed commissions to officers to command regiments to be thenceforth in his Majesty's pay, who had up to that time been commissioned by the Confederate Catholics. To Colonel Edmund Butler, to be colonel of the regiment of foot then under his command, consisting of 10 companies, each company of 100 men besides officers;¹ to Sir James Dillon a similar commission;² to Sir Theobald Burke the like;³ to Colonel Richard Butler (Ormonde's brother), the like;⁴ to Colonel William Warren the like;⁵ to Sir Piers Crosby the like.⁶

There are five volumes of entries of the period between September 1648 and December 1650, numbered respectively cxlii., civ., clvi., civii., clxii.

Three of them (clv., clvi., clvii.) are endorsed, and properly, "Irish Petitions." The other two volumes are entitled,—the one, No. cxlii., "Ormonde's Letters, 1649, 1650;" the other, No. clxii., "Warrants by the Duke of Ormonde, August 1649 to November 1650," though both are in fact of a similar character, and concern the administration of military affairs, with entries, however, of some civil appointments. The three volumes entitled "Irish Petitions," have regard to the civil administration of the kingdom, and will be first treated of. They disclose a most curious condition of public affairs during the joint administration of Ormonde and the "Interval Commissioners," regarding which very little is generally known.

¹ clxiv. 220.² Ibid. 240.³ Ibid. 267.⁴ Ibid. 262.⁵ Ibid. 258.⁶ Ibid. 267.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

It was on the 17th January 1648–9 that the peace known as the peace of '48 was concluded, and that Ormonde commenced his new administration; acting until the 30th January 1648–9, when Charles I. was beheaded, under his commission as lieutenant from that king, dated January 1645, thenceforth as lieutenant of King Charles II., his new commission being dated 17th February 1648–9; but now assisted according to the terms of the peace by a council of twelve formed of members of the late assembly of Confederate Catholics, intrusted with a certain amount of joint power with Ormonde, during the interval between the dissolving of the Confederate government and the conclusion of a final settlement of the kingdom with a free parliament. These commissioners were familiarly called sometimes "Interval commissioners," other times "Commissioners of trust."

The Earl of Roscommon held the King's great seal, and was also his Majesty's treasurer and treasurer at war. But upon his death, by falling down a stone staircase in Limerick at Bishop Bramhall's lodgings, on the evening of the 5th November 1649, it does not appear to whose keeping it was committed. (Sir Richard Fanshaw to Ormonde, Limerick, 6th November 1649, vol. xxvii. p. 79.) It is plain that it was only used for the sealing of patents, for the courts of judicature were not established, but the whole civil and legal business of the country was carried on by petitions presented to Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant. His practice in involved cases of law or fact seems to have been to refer to two or three persons;—of whom some were lawyers, as Sir Nicholas Plunket, Mr. Patrick Bryan, Mr. Geoffrey Browne, and others, men of quality,—for their report and opinion; which he either confirmed or ordered to be executed, or in simple cases made an order "Nisi," requiring the defendant either to comply with the complainant's demand, or to appear and show cause to the contrary before himself. If the matters were of higher moment, he referred the case to the council already mentioned, called the "Commissioners of trust." The consequence of this is that these three volumes of petitions present a very accurate picture of the social state of the country at this supreme hour of the conflict between the advancing cause of the Parliament in Ireland, and the declining cause of the King, attempted to be sustained by Ormonde, now acting with the Irish. These petitions were presented, and orders made, not only at Kilkenny Castle, and (when he was driven over the Shannon) at Loughrea, Athlone, Portumna, Ennis, and other places where he made residence, but also at his camp at Finglas, Rathmines, Castle Jordan, and elsewhere. These volumes moreover nearly cover the whole period of his administration after the conclusion of the peace of 1648, as they begin in March 1649, and end in November 1650, and in the following month the Marquis sailed from the bay of Galway to France.

A few instances of the principal heads of public business that came before Lord Ormonde at this period, may perhaps give a more striking view than a larger dissertation, and the instances are accordingly arranged here under the following classes:—
 (a.) Civil appointments. (b.) Military appointments. (c.) Letting of enemies', absentees', and delinquents' lands. (d.) Ordinary administration of justice between party and party. (e.) Petitions for relief by banished landed proprietors. (f.) Petitions of Protestant clergy. (g.) Petitions of Roman Catholic secular clergy. (h.) Petitions of regulars. (i.) Petitions of nuns. (j.) Petitions of banished Creaghts. (k.) Petitions concerning the ravages of the Ulster army. (l.) Petitions concerning waste and deserted lands.

Most of these orders will be found to explain themselves, but a few words may be necessary concerning the Ulster Creaghts, as those groups of families wandering Tartar-like after their herds of cows were called. In a discourse concerning the settlement of the natives of Ulster, written about 1630, to be found in the Carte papers, it is declared that "whosoever doth know Ulster, and will deal truly with his Majesty "must make this report of it, that, in the general appearance of it, it is as yet no other "but a very wilderness. The habitation of the new planters in all the province "is scarce visible. For the Irish, of whom many townships might be made, do not "now dwell together in any ordinary form, but wander with their cattle all the summer "in the mountains, and all the winter in the woods" (vol. xxx. 42). But when the war of 1641 broke out, the Creaghts were at once expelled from the counties of Antrim and Down, as the old Scottish planters of those counties, and the invading army of new Scots, were unwilling to have any of their enemies' race amongst them. The royal army of six regiments quartered about Derry, called "the Lagan forces," did the same. And in consequence numbers of these Creaghts accompanied the Ulster army with their herds, which acted as a kind of commissariat to these forces. (Ormonde to the Council, dated Siginstown, 11 October 1646, vol. xix. 81.) The other provinces beheld with astonishment and dismay the Tartar-like hordes of Owen O'Neil's army; and the farmers and yeomen of Kilkenny, driven from their tillage and plundered of their goods, flocked into Kilkenny in 1646, ringing their plough-irons in the street in token

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

of despair, and to convey to the Confederate Assembly a sense of their distress. But peaceable Creaghts fixed themselves in all parts of the country, and were not unwelcome, as they helped to lighten the burden of the neighbourhood, by being contributory to the ever-increasing assessments.

(a.)—*Civil Appointments.*

On the death of the Earl of Roscommon, Sir George Hamilton was made his Majesty's treasurer, and to him or his deputy all orders for payments are directed.¹ On 16th November 1649, Sir Lucas Dillon is made his Majesty's vice treasurer at war, *vice* Earl of Roscommon, deceased;² 19th September 1649, Francis Lord Athenry, his Majesty's muster-master-general;³ 21st January 1649–50, George Blackney, his Majesty's auditor-general during the absence of Sir James Ware;⁴ 6th November 1649, James Cusack, his Majesty's attorney-general and chief judge of his Majesty's court of admiralty; 2nd April 1650, Captain George Lane, of Tulsk in the county of Roscommon, is made high sheriff of that county, and custos rotulorum of the county of Clare, while Thomas Clancy is made clerk of the Crown, and James Preston clerk of the peace of the same;⁵ 6th May 1650, Lord Athenry, Sir Lucas Dillon, Sir Ullick Burke, Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, Hubert Burke, Captain John Kells, Captain Richard Lane, and Feagh Flin, are appointed sequestrators for seizing enemies', absentees', and delinquents' lands in the province of Connaught, and letting them by open cant for the public use;⁶ 17th June 1650, Sir Edward Fitzharris and three others are appointed to a like office for the county of Limerick;⁷ and on same date, others are appointed for the counties of Tipperary, Clare, and Kerry.⁸

(b.)—*Military Appointments.*

Among the military commissions issued by Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant to members of the late confederate party, are the following:—

Lord Athenry is made (19th September 1649) muster-master-general of his Majesty's army.⁹

Captain John Bellew (11th August 1650) is appointed lieutenant of the ordnance.¹⁰
Colonel Hugh Byrne (23rd January 1649–50) is made governor of the county of Wicklow, and of all the forces and inhabitants there.¹¹ Having been already (9th September 1649), commissioned to distress the enemy on the Wicklow side, and to demolish all places of strength likely to fall into the enemy's hands.¹²

Major-General William Dungan (30th August 1649) has a commission to raise and command 200 dragoons.¹³

Captain Thomas Dungan (18th May 1649) was quartermaster-general.¹⁴

Sir Walter Dungan (13th August 1650) was commissioned to raise and command as many horse and foot for his Majesty's service as he could, and to nominate inferior officers, to whom commissions should be duly issued.¹⁵

Sir Thomas Esmond, knight and baronet, (2nd September 1650) to be a colonel of a regiment of foot in his Majesty's pay, to consist of 10 companies, each of 100 men.¹⁶

Colonel Myles McSweeny (21st December 1649) to be the colonel of a regiment of foot of like number, with commission (23rd December 1649) to hold and maintain Tory island and the rest of the islands about Killybeg; and the regiment of foot he commands as colonel in his Majesty's service, are to have their winter quarters in Donegal.¹⁷

Captain Roger Moore (12th August 1650) was commissioned to raise a troop of 60 horsemen besides officers, unconnected with any regiment, and 200 dragoons,¹⁸ and had a commission to execute martial law in the King's and Queen's Counties, both the latter dated 12th August 1650.¹⁹

Major-General Hugh O'Neill (28th August 1650), had commission to raise and command a regiment of 1,000 men besides officers;²⁰ and

Colonel Hugh Roe O'Neill (8th August 1650), the like.²¹

These volumes last described have not been cited by Carte, nor do they seem to have been used by any other writers upon Ireland.

As they contain a vast number of official entries of civil and military appointments, of warrants, orders, and petitions, with indexes (or alphabets of names), they will prove a source of knowledge to the historical and genealogical inquirer concerning families that soon afterwards disappeared, and will throw fresh light upon the general history of Ireland.

¹ clxx. 367.⁷ Ibid. 201.¹² Ibid. 58.¹⁹ Ibid. 325.² Ibid. 63.⁸ Ibid.¹⁴ clv. 161.²⁰ Ibid. 335.³ clvi. 410.⁹ clxi. 63.¹⁵ clxii. 326.²¹ Ibid. 330.⁴ Ibid. 277.¹⁰ Ibid. 324.¹⁶ Ibid. 108.²² Ibid. 109.⁵ clxi.¹¹ Ibid. 118.¹⁷ Ibid. 109.²³ Ibid. 325.⁶ Ibid. 169.¹² Ibid. 84.¹⁸ Ibid. 325.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*(c.)—*Letting of Absentees' and Delinquents' Lands.*

The nature and conditions of sequestration will be best understood from the official instructions of the Commissioners.

“Ormonde.

“Instructions to be observed by the Com^{rs} of sequestration for the county
of

“Degrees & qualifications of Delinquents lyable to sequestrac'on.

1. “All such persons as haveing any estates in this kingdome, and are absent from hence without license from his Ex^{ce} the L^d Lieutenant had & obtained since the 17th of January 1648, & of those especially,

2. “Such as have been actors in or consented to the execrable murther of the late Kinge, or have been of the Committee for his tryall, or having given their votes thereunto, or endeavor to justifie in practize, writing, or language those whoe have perpetrated that murther or their abettors.

3. “Such as have listed themselves in the Rebells independ^t army since the conclusion of the last Peace in the Isle of Wight with his late Ma^{re}, or doe continue in that service.

4. “Such as have been officers or members of this army, or any others resident here have acted for & concurred with the designes of the Rebells party in England or Ireland, or hold, or have had or shall have correspondence with them or who stand now sequestered for such offence.

5. “Such as being absent out of this kingdome & have not returned hither by or before the time or times in the Proclamation limited & set forth for that purpose, & in their persons & goodes estates really contribute & adhere to the condic'ons of the Peace lately made by his now Ma^{rcs} direction & confirmation between us & the Roman Catholique party, & be aydinge & assistinge thereunto & to the cause we have undertaken.

6. “Such as in this kingdome, shall adhere to & willingly relieve any party in opposic'on to his Ma^{rcs} authoritie entrusted with us or hold intelligence with them.

7. “Such as shall villifie & deprave the condic'ons of peace lately made with the Roman Catholiques in such sort as the comon people shall be alienated from their affections, discouraged & drawn into jealousy in relac'on to those who were the actors, or instrumentall therein to the prejudice of the comon cause, or to an hinderance of a necessaray contribuc'on therunto.

8. “Item, yo^r shall accept, take, comprehend, & repute all such persons whatsoever to be delinquents, as yo^r shall find, know, or prove to be within y^e compasse of any the degrees or qualifications of the offence above mentioned, & proceed to a sequestrac'on of their lands, tenements, hereditaments, goodes & chattles, both reall & personall respectively, & the same to let, sett, & seize & dispose of for the use of his Ma^{rcs} for the tearnme of 3 years or under, as you shall in your judgement find of most advantage for his Ma^{rcs} service, reserving such rent as you shall agree upon over and above all country charges.”

The course of procedure was by petition such as the following :—

“The petic'on of S^r Ullick Bourke, Kn^t. & Barr^t.

“Humbly shewing y^r yo^r pet^r dureing these warres have in his owne person wth what power hee was able to rayse most faithfully & cheerefully to y^r hazard of his life, & losse of worldly fortune contributed to his Ma^{rcs} service & interest in this kingdome, & by his fidelity therein y^e losse & devastac'on of his estate by y^e cruelty of his Majestie's enemies, & y^r Edward Ormsby & his son Robert Ormesby wth their adherents, bearing especial malicie to yo^r pet^r, have ben principall instruments in y^e destrucc'on of his estate by frequent depredations, the slaughter of his tennⁿ, burning his habitac'on, in soe much a little or noe p'te of the sd. estate yeilds any kind of profit unto yo^r pet^r. And the s^d Edward Ormsby & his son continuing still in rebellion ag^t his Ma^{rcs} & being heretofore possessed of y^e undernamed lands in y^e county of Ros-comon & now to be disposed of as enemyes estate,

“It may please yo^r Ex^{ce}, for yo^r pet^r incouradgement & in recompence of y^e destrucc'on commited by them upon his estate, to graunt him a custodiam or sequestrac'on of y^e s^d lands & &c.

“Tobbervaddye	-	-	-	1 q ^r .
“Grange	-	-	-	4 q ^r .
“Cashellsane	-	-	-	1 q ^r .
“In Ballyglass	-	-	-	2 q ^r .
“Shrinee	-	-	-	1 q ^r .
“Lissenisbe	-	-	-	1 q ^r .
“Kinitie	-	-	-	2 q ^r .

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“Kilkenny Castle 22^o 7^{bris} 1649.

“Wee recommend the pet^t unto y^e Com^r appointed for setting delinquents estates in y^e county of Roscommon to be preferred to y^e tenancy of y^e lands within menc^{ioned} at a yearly rent, provided y^e same be not already sett.

“ORMONDE.”

And thus we find Ormonde, on 20th April 1649, on the petition of Sir Nicholas Plunket, making an order directed to the Commissioners of sequestration, that Sir N. Plunket be preferred tenant to the manor of Tomduffe, the estate of Sir Walsingham Cooke, in the county of Wexford.¹ Again on 14th May 1649, Eneas Kensley, tenant from the public of all the enemies' estates in the Irish baronies of the county of Wexford, at the yearly rent of 1,073*l.* 11*s.*, alleges that he has fully paid the same on orders or assignments from the late Confederate Government, and petitions for a reference, and Ormonde refers it to the Earl of Roscommon for his report.² On 5th May 1649, Captain Balthazar Nugent, in his petition, alleges that his brother James Nugent, clerk, sometime minister of Mullingar, has an estate in the county of Westmeath, and that said James Nugent is a pernicious enemy and inveterately bent against his Majesty; and the petitioner being continually obedient to the government, and in actual service under his Excellency's orders, prays to farm it at a yearly rent according to the articles of peace, and Ormonde directs the Commissioners for letting delinquents' estates in that county to admit him to the tenancy of the estate.³ On 8th May 1649, Colonel John Trenchard alleges by his petition that he had at the beginning of these troubles a good estate of inheritance of his own, and was possessed of goods and stock in right of his wife, the widow of Sir Richard Southwell, knight, deceased, to the value of 10,000*l.*, yet he lost all by the insurrection, and had also forsaken a good estate in England, now sequestered by the Independent party, which he was willing to lose rather than decline his Majesty's service; he prays therefore (and is ordered by the Marquis of Ormonde) to have, from the Commissioners for letting of enemies', absentees', and delinquents' lands, the tenancy of Lord Herbert of Castle Island's estate; also the lands and impropriations that belong to the Lord Borohill (Broghill), in the county of Kerry.⁴ On the 18th May 1649, Captain Oliver Dungan obtains the tenancy of Castle Dermot, belonging to the Earl of Kildare, as enemies' estate, and Captain Thomas Dungan the Earl's lands of Grany, both lying in the county of Kildare.⁵

“The humble petition of Edmund Tute sheweth that the town and lands of Killowly in the King's County are to be sett for the publique use by the delinquency of Sir John Sherlock, Kn^t, now in arms against his Majesty, and prays to be admitted tenant at a reasonable rent.

“And by order made by Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle, 2d April 1649, addressed to the Commissioners for setting Delinquents' estates in the s^d King's County, is to be preferred tenant thereto.” (clv. p. 88.)

By a strange historical retribution, Captain Thomas Caryll is “preferred tenant by the Commissioners to Sir William Parsons's estate at Dunshaughlin in the county of Meath. Kilkenny, 1st August 1649.” (ibid. p. 90.)

Finally, Charles Itchingham, by his petition, sheweth that by order of the late General Assembly, dated 10th January last [1648-9], he was to receive 320*l.* out of 7 ploughlands and a half of Donbrody, in the county of Wexford, lately enjoyed by the Lady Dowager of Clanmaleer as her dower, but now in the hands of the public by her death, and having entered on one ploughland called Ballevelick, and made fallow and gardens, all since destroyed by daily incursions of armies from Duncannon fort, and lately of Glengary's troops, he prays to be preferred to the tenancy of Ballyvelick, and is ordered it as part of a delinquent's estate, by order made at Kilkenny Castle, 30th May 1649. (clv. p. 208.)

(d).—*Ordinary Administration of Justice between Party and Party.*

The suspension of the ordinary forms of procedure in this department was still more remarkable.

22nd March 1649-50, Oliver Deane of Galway, merchant, by his petition shows that the under-named persons are truly indebted to petitioner in the several sums to their names annexed, and prays an order to mayor and recorder of Galway to summon such of the parties as are resident within the town and liberties to answer upon oath, and to give satisfaction, and that Colonel Riccard Bourke, and Sir Richard Blake,

¹ clv. 13.

² Ibid. 187.

³ Ibid. 110.

⁴ Ibid. 126.

⁵ Ibid. 161.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

knight, and James Davocke, esquire, or any two of them, do judge between petitioner and such of them as reside in the county at large, and that for what shall appear due they be compelled by the cesse of horse and foot to make your suppliant satisfaction. The names of 13 debtors are annexed, with debts alleged, varying from 30*l.* to 300*l.* The order made is as follows :—

“ Loughreagh, 22nd March 1649.

“ The parties above complained on are hereby required to give the petitioner present satisfaction of his just demands, or otherwise to appear forthwith before us to show cause to the contrary.¹

“ ORMONDE.”

On 23rd March 1649–50, Richard Lynch Fitzwilliam and Mary his wife, and Margaret French and Ellice French, sisters and heir, administrators of Walter French Fitzhenry, late deceased, petitioners, and Meyler Burke, respondent. This is a regular petition of revivor by the administrators, who pray execution of a former order of his Excellency against the body, goods, and lands of respondent. The following is the order of his Excellency :—

“ Loughreagh, 23rd March 1649.

“ We pray Jeffrey Browne, esquire, to take this petition and the annexed proceedings [some already had before his Excellency in the lifetime of said Walter French] into consideration, and to certify us his opinion what he conceives fit to be done thereupon.”

Then comes Jeffrey Browne's report or certificate, and thereupon the following order :—

“ Loughreagh, 27th March 1650.

“ Upon consideration had of the above certificate, and for the reasons therein expressed, we require the defendant within three days after sight or notice hereof to show cause (if any he can) why the petitioners should not have the benefit of our former order of the 6th of this month, otherwise such further order shall be given herein as shall be fitt.²

“ ORMONDE.”

(e.)—*Petitions for Relief Extraordinary.*

Mixed up with these curious anomalies, come applications arising out of the special circumstances of the times.

Thus, Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam having retired, as he states, under date 19th September 1649, from his seat at Meryon, pursuant to his Excellency's proclamation of the 27th August 1649, for all liege subjects inhabiting within 15 miles of the city of Dublin to withdraw into the adjacent counties with all their goods and cattle, in order to deprive the rebels in the city of Dublin of the benefit of any traffic with them, now petitions his Excellency for lands proportionable to his quality and the estate he has deserted, as promised by the proclamation. Ormonde refers the petition to Lord Athenry, Sir Lucas Dillon, and the other Commissioners of trust, and by his order made at Kilkenny Castle on 2nd October 1649, upon their report, directs that, forasmuch as the petitioner, the Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam of Meryon, hath not wherewith to stock waste lands, and that such lands as his Lordship has pitched upon are previously assigned to others, his Lordship shall have for his present subsistence 100*l.* a year.³ On 1st March 1648–9, Roger Moore of Ballyna, in the county of Kildare, esquire, states that his whole estate is in the enemies' hands, having been preyed upon by the garrison of Ballynakill under the command of Lord Mountgarret, and petitions for subsistence. He is recommended by the Commissioners of Trust, to whom the petition was referred, to the tenancy of Ballynekill, in the Queen's County; but Lord Ormonde, by his final order made at Kilkenny Castle, 19th May 1649, declares that the tenancy of Ballynekill cannot be granted the petitioner, but if he shall pitch upon any other fitting place he will take it into consideration.⁴

On 22nd December 1649, Philip Martell, one of the banished inhabitants of the city of Cork, being just expelled, as he states, a second time by the revolt of the English garrison to Cromwell, sets forth in his petition that he and all those of his friends and natives were stripped and plundered of all that ever they had, insomuch as for the space of 24 hours the one did not know the miseries of the other, by which means the said poor inhabitants have a greater sense of the last than former plundering (when they were driven out by Inchiquin on his revolt to the Parliament in 1644); and he now petitions, for the relief of himself, his wife, and six young children, that,

¹ clvii. 23.

² Ibid. 27.

³ clxii. 51.

⁴ clv. 170.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

inasmuch as one Robert Little enjoys petitioner's house, garden, and shops in Cork, and has a house in Limerick in the possession of one Henry Price, though inferior in value and building, petitioner may be preferred to the tenancy of said house in Limerick, and by Ormonde's order nisi, made at Limerick, 16th February 1649–50, his petition is granted.¹

In like manner, “the humble petition of William Luttrell in most humble manner sheweth unto your Excellency, in relation of his loyalty to his late Sacred Majesty, your petitioner, with his wife and children and family, were by Colonel Jones banish't out of the city of Dublin, and forced to desert his house, goods, and all that he had ; by means whereof he hath not wherewithal to relieve himself, his wife, and children. So that your petitioner is like to perish if not relieved by your Excellency's conferring some employment upon him ; the premisses considered in humble request is that your Excellency will be pleased to grant unto your petitioner to be only Commissioner of the town of Athy,” &c. &c. Ormonde, by order dated Kilkenny Castle, 26th May 1649, “especially recommends the petitioner to the Commissioners authorised by us “in pursuance of the Articles of the Peace, to be preferred to the employment above “mentioned.”

Again, Captain John Whitney's petition sheweth, that by the incursion of the Ulster forces under Owen Ro. O'Neil he was forced to forsake the manor and lordship of Shian, in the Queen's County, and fly for refuge to his Excellency at Dublin ; and upon his expulsion the possession of the premises were conferred [by the Confederate Council] on Colonel Lewis Moore, who now enjoyeth them. And forasmuch as the petitioner hath submitted to the late peace, and hath come out of Dublin to serve his Majesty, he prays that he may be restored to his estate, and Colonel Lewis Moore be removed. And by order made at Kilkenny Castle, 25th May 1649, he is ordered, in pursuance of the said peace, the repossession of his estate.²

Another class is represented by “the humble petic'on of Edward Magher, most humbly shewing y^t y^r pet', being an estated man in y^e countie of Wickloe to y^c value of 150*l.* p. ann., was most unjustly turned out of his s^d inheritance by the late plantac'on made in y^e Earle of Strafford's tyme ; and y^t y^e warr coming soone after, & especially in y^t county, & yo^r pet' being none of y^e ancient natives of y^t p^{ts}, was suddenly pillaged of all his meanes & personall estate to y^e value of 1,200*l.* ster^l, & left charged with a wife & six small children, whose wife soone after dyed for meare want & greafe ; and y^t ever sithence yo^r pet' & y^e s^d six children were & are almost famished for want, & will doubtlesse starve unles suddenly relieved by yo^r Ex^v in yo^r most gratious & charitable favo^r towards y^e banished & y^e distressed. Yo^r pet' humbly prayeth yo^r Ex^v, for God's cause, to graunt unto him & his s^d children, by way of subsistence, some relief, as other banished men received since these troubles,” &c. &c. This petition was referred by Lord Ormonde to the Commissioners of Trust, and they, by their order dated at Kilkenny, 16th May 1649, ordered him 7*s.* 6*d.* per week by the Receiver of Weekly Excise in Kilkenny, which was confirmed by Lord Ormonde at Kilkenny Castle, 22nd May 1649.”³

Some of the petitions are from public bodies.

Thus “the humble petition of y^e Soffraigne and Commons of Thomastown in all humbleness sheweth unto your Excellencie, that the pure Corporation of Thomastowne, besides their proportion of the winter quarter, are charged with 84 souldiers & their officers, of Captain Archer's company, 25 souldiers of the Lord Iveagh's regiment, and 15 troopers of Sir Walter Butler's troope, with a lieutenant, quarter-master, & corporal, being also appointed to get lodging there as their head-quarters, their full means being taken up and duly paid out of the county. Yet, notwithstanding, they take meat and drink and lodging in the said poor Corporation, and pay nothing for the same ; and such as do absent themselves do exact for every soldier nine pence per week for their lodging ; and some, not therewith content, but by stealth & otherwise, do take from the inhabitants of the said poor Corporation all such goods as they can light on ; and some of Captain Bryan's company, on the 2^d of this instant, at night time, took away one barrel of hearn of the goods of Michael White of the said town, valued 24*s.*, and broke and carried with them the most of 3 other barrels, and wasted and consumed all the roots & herbage of the said town, to the utter ruin & undoing of the said inhabitants. Two troops of Captain Shee being there quartered, and disbanded on the 7th day of Feb^y last,

¹ clvi. 499.

² clv. 195.

³ Ibid. 182.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

having received full satisfaction during their continuance in pay, notwithstanding, on the 3^d of this instant, distrained upon lands of the said town, exacting & demanding means after this disbanding. The means of which soldiers & troops for lodging, fire, and candle light only, though not therewith content, amounts to 7l. 2s. 6d., besides their officers. So, as the said poor Corporation is disabled to maintain themselves or entertain others, and are like to be utterly undone unless relieved by your Excellencie, to require the said soldiers, troops, & officers to remove out of the said town into their quarters, and compel their officers to make satisfaction unto your petitioners of their past damages, and to require the said two troops to restore the said distress by them wrongfully taken, and not to exact more means within the said Corporation. And your petitioners, otherwise are like to be undone, shall ever pray."

Whereupon Ormonde, Carrick, 9th March 1648, makes order :—

" We require the several within-named officers to see that satisfaction be forthwith made unto the petitioners of what shall appear by proof to have been exacted from [them] by the said soldiers within mentioned beyond their dues ; and likewise to take order that the petitioners in future may have no just cause to complain, and thereof not to fail at their perils.

" ORMONDE."¹

Again, "the humble petition of the miserable inhabitants of the town of Gouran, humbly sheweth, that the said town of Gouran of all other towns within the county of Kilkenny is most poor and distressed, and that occasioned by the thoroughfare of armies, cesses, and billeting of soldiers. That now lately 74 cavaleers for the space of six weeks were (upon your Excellencie's orders) freely & cheerfully entertained by your petitioners in hope of satisfaction ; yet so it is that notwithstanding your petitioners proved upon account that the sum of 30l. was due to them for the entertainment aforesaid, yet your petitioners could obtain no more payment than 8l. 12s., as by a tickett signed by Colonel Wogan may appear. It may therefore please to order that your petitioners shall be put into a present speedy way of payment for the residue of the said sum, or otherwise to order that your petitioners by way of deduction may be allowed in the next & immediate applotment the sum of 20l. expressed in said tickett to be in arrear." And, &c.

On the 7th of June [1649], Ormonde gives judgment in the case as follow :—

" Upon consideration had of this petition, we are pleased to order that the sum of 20l. ster. mentioned in the annexed tickett be allowed unto the petitioners out of their next applotment. And do therefore hereby require the Receiver General to take due notice thereof and to give them allowance of the same accordingly.

" ORMONDE."

The following is the " tickett " referred to.

" These are to witness to all men that the gentlemen quartered in the Town of Gouran have satisfied the said town in 8l. 12s., so there remains due to the said town upon their own account 20l.

" EDWARD WOGAN."²

Again we find a specimen of a different class of grievance :—

" The humble pet^r of Mahon McCruttin.

" Most lamentably & grievously complayneth unto yo^r Lop' yo^r poore & distressed suppl', that whereas yo^r s^d suppl' was flying away with his cattle least he should be plundered by Colonell Finnies men, & by chance he met Colonell Woogane & his company & tooke from him the number of 7 milch cowes & 2 dry cowes, being all the releife he had to manteigne his wife & family, his croppre of corne being all eaten by the armys horses. The premisses considered, may it please your Exc^{ly} to comiserate the pet^r distressed condic^ron by comaunding the s^d Colonell Wogan to make present restitut^ron unto him of his said cattle, otherwise he & his wife & children shall begge from doore to doore." And, &c.

" Clare, 6th 7bris 1650.

" The pet^r prooving by sufficient witnesses the contents of this petic^ron to be true, we require Colonell Wogan to deliver unto him the cowes in the petic^ron menc^roned.

" ORMONDE."³

¹ clv. 2.

² Carte Papers, clvii. 380.

³ Ibid. 215.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.(f.)—*Petitions of Protestant Clergy.*

Before this mixed Government the clergy of both Churches appear for the first time upon an equal footing. We subjoin specimens of the petitions of the Protestant clergy.

4th April 1649, Richard Butler, clerk, states that before the commotions he was benefited in the diocese of Tuam and county of Galway, but was at the general insurrection pillaged and deprived of his benefice, and fled with his wife and two orphans, who are on his hands, first to Galway, and there lived for one year in great poverty, and thence to Loughreagh, where, ever since, under the protection of the Marquis of Clanricarde, he exercises his functions among the Protestants there and at Portumna, though in very necessitous condition. By his petition he prays relief, and is ordered a salary of 40*l.* per annum.¹

18th May 1649, Richard Underwood, clerk, coming from Dublin destitute, prays relief, and is recommended by Ormonde to the Bishop of Cloyne and Dean Boyle, who have the disposing of church revenues in Munster for relief of the Protestant clergy.² Mr. Underwood in the following year appears again. By his petition of 18th February 1649–50, he states that he marched as chaplain with his Excellency's regiment of foot to Drogheda, and remained there till the town was taken, was stripped, and with great difficulty escaped with his life ; he prays by his petition, and is ordered, immediate payment of his arrears.³

(g.)—*Petitions of Roman Catholic Secular Clergy.*

The grievances of the Catholic clergy were of a different kind.

On 12th May 1649, John Russell, priest and chanter of Cloyne, and Morris Ruane, priest and vicar of the same, by their petition show that they have been in the possession of the cathedral for five years last past, and they with the other dignitaries of that cathedral have frequently celebrated mass there, that they hold the keys, and on the very day of the concluding of the late peace were in clear and actual possession thereof, and celebrated mass there that day, and yet the Lord President of Munster (Inchiquin), contrary to the tenor of the late peace, issued his warrant for apprehending the petitioners' persons for saying mass there. They therefore pray inquiry as to how the possession of the said church has been enjoyed, being the sole point in question, pursuant to those articles which ought inviolably to be observed. The order thereon follows :—

“Kilkenny Castle, the 12th May 1649.

“We do appoint the 11th of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there to hear this difference, at which time both parties by themselves or their agents sufficiently authorized and entrusted, are required to appear and produce all such witnesses as they have for the manifestation of the truth of the difference. In the meantime the petitioners are to give the adverse party timely notice of these our directions, to the end they may come prepared as aforesaid.”

21st May 1649, the Protestant dean and chapter of Waterford, and the clergies of the baronies of Upperthird and Middlethird and Gaultier, in the county of Waterford, complain of a disturbance given them in their livings ; the Marquis of Ormonde refers it to Sir Richard Osborne, baronet, Captain Joshua Boyle, John Power of Kilmedan, and Thomas Porter, esquire, to call all parties before them, and to ascertain in whom the possession was at the time of the proclamation of the peace, being 17th January last, or at the time of the cessation with the Lord Baron Inchiquin, that he may thereupon give such order as is just.⁴

In pursuance of this peace, the Marquis of Ormonde, on 6th September 1649, issued a commission to Henry Warren and Gerald Fitzgerald, esquires, to ascertain what church livings were on 17th January last possessed by either Protestant or Roman Catholic clergy in the diocese of Kildare, and to settle them according to the articles of peace ; and for such livings as were not then possessed by either of them, it was ordered that the profits of them be converted towards the maintenance of his Majesty's army. Given at Castle Jordan, the 6th of September 1649.⁵

The petition of David (Roth), Lord Bishop of Ossory (21st April 1649), shews that his tenants of the see lands, taking advantage of the distempers of the times, and well knowing that petitioner is old and bedrid, and unable to proceed by distress, neglect to pay him their rents ; he therefore prays a renewal of the order of the late General Assembly and Supreme Council for Captain John Bryan to cess them with a competent number of foot soldiers until they shall pay ; for his lands are so waste, they yield not as much as may maintain the church in any becoming manner, and petitioner himself for want of maintenance must be forced to break up house, and live obscurely and meanly.⁶

¹ civ. 64. Part I.
² civ. 73.

³ Ibid. 180.
⁴ civ. 28a.

⁵ civ. 506.

⁶ civ. 172.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Father Thomas Talbot petitions (5th of May 1649), that being appointed chaplain major-general of the horse of this kingdom, his Excellency may issue his order (which is accordingly done) for all commanders, officers, chaplains, and others to permit him to execute his office.¹ And (29th March 1650), his Excellency gives order to Captain Terence Coughlin, commissary of the stores, to issue out unto him, from the magazine of his Majesty's provisions remaining in his hands, 10 barrels of wheat, taking his acquittance for the value thereof in money in part payment of his arrears.²

(h.)—*Petitions of Regular Clergy.*

Still more curious was the position of the Regulars during this interval.

28th January 1649–50, Walter Wale, of the convent of the Augustinians in Tulla, Carlow, shows that he and his predecessors, long before the establishing of the peace, and for a good while after, were in the possession of the gardens, park, and other the precincts of the said abbey of Tulla, till, on or about the 17th March last, James Butler of Tulla, esquire (by what pretence the petitioner knows not) hath dispossessed petitioner, being the only relief which the said poor convent had; and as by the peace the friars-mendicants were to enjoy the respective precincts anciently belonging to their abbeys, he prays by his petition that he may be re-established in the possession; which the Marquis of Ormonde accordingly orders, unless cause be shown before him to the contrary.

“The humble petition of William Malone & father William St. Leger of the Societe of Jhesus.

“Sheweth that by a grant from the Corporation of Kilkenny their order is interested in the Monastery of St. John's; and that they are appointed to oversee the collège which for education of youth and the encrease of learning is to be erected in this city in pursuance of several orders granted to that effect by the Assembly of Confederate Catholicks. Yet they are disturbed within the precincts of their monastery by some who oppose them in the enjoying the full benefit of this grant and the Articles of the Peace.” Ormonde thereupon refers the matter to the Mayor of Kilkenny and Sir Nicholas Plunkett, Doctor Gerald Fennell, and Mr. Walter Archer, or any three of them to compose the difference if they can by consent, otherwise to certify what they shall find. Dated Kilkenny Castle, 24th April 1649.³

(i.)—*Petitions of Nuns.*

Even the nuns were encouraged by the presence of friends in the Government to present their petitions.

The humble petitions of “the poor inclosed nuns residing in the city of Kilkenny” show (of 19th May 1649), that of 40*l.* a year allotted to them by the late council and government of the Confederates, 26*l.* was charged upon a house in Kilkenny which has now failed, and the 14*l.* charged on the excise is kept back from them, and they are thereby reduced to such poverty as to be in great danger, for want of means, to break up their inclosure and to disperse, God knows where. The following is the Lord Lieutenant's order:—

“Kilkenny Castle, 19th May 1649.

“Upon consideration of the petition we do hereby pray and require our very good Lord James Earl of Roscommon, out of such of his Majesty's treasure as now remains under his charge, or shall next come to his hands, to pay unto the petitioners 27*l.* 10*s.*, whereof this and petitioners' acquittance shall be a sufficient warrant.

“ORMONDE.”⁴

On 18th January following (1649–50), “the mother abbess and the rest of the poor Clares late residing in Wexford,” state that they have been driven out of Wexford and banished from their convent, where they continued their prayers, and have no place left them in their country (being dispersed) to remain together, nor maintenance to relieve them; and the mother abbess and their friends being unable to help them, they pray relief, and on the report of the Commissioners of trust made in pursuance of the Lord Lieutenant's reference, Lord Ormonde directs Sir George Hamilton, knight and baronet, to pay them 20*l.* per annum monthly.⁵

(j.)—*Petitions of Banished Creaghs of Ulster.*

Phelim Magennis by his petition (21st April 1649) shows that his father, lately deceased, always adhered unto this government, and left petitioner of tender years, since whose death he and his Creaghs are very much impaired, as well by the

¹ clv. 111.

² clxii. 173.

³ clv. 39.

⁴ clv. 167.

⁵ clvi. 359.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

thoroughfare of soldiers as by excess of country charges, and are like to suffer extraordinarily for want of his Excellency's protection to go as true subjects under the present government within his Excellency's quarters. Ormonde accordingly grants them his protection.¹

On 27th March 1650, the same Phelim shows cause against the Lord Lieutenant's order "Nisi" made in the suit where the Lady Ellinor McDonel, his mother, relict of Ever McGenis, esquire, deceased, was petitioner, and the said Phelim respondent. The Lady Ellinor, it appears, claimed the thirds of the rents or profits of the said Creaghts depending upon respondent, by virtue of her marriage settlement : he alleges that the said Creaghts for these many years past have not lived upon the petitioner's or respondent's lands, and are not tied to pay him any rent, and what they do pay him for his relief is by way of charity or benevolence.²

Hugh Magenis and Edward Magenis (9th July 1649) complain of Viscount Mountgarret for seizing by strong hand the cows whereon 60 poor people depended ; and it appears by the report of Sir Nicholas Plunkett and Jeffery Browne, to whom the petition was referred by Lord Ormonde for their report, that one Captain Magenis of Lord Iveagh's regiment, but unconnected with the petitioners, took 12 cows from Viscount Mountgarret's tenants at Polecopple in the county of Wexford, and that Viscount Mountgarret thereupon sent a company of foot soldiers to petitioner's Creaghts, supposing they were partners with the said captain, and swept off 92 cows and 20 goats ; and one of the petitioners being informed that their prey was taken for pretence of said 12 cows, went to the captain's abode, and finding the captain out, but his wife and the cows at home, he took up eight of said cows, and received back all the said prey but 33 cows : the defendant is required, by order dated at Kilkenny Castle, 17th September 1649, to restore them.³

(k.)—*Petitions regarding Ravages of the Ulster Army.*

Maguire Lord Baron of Inniskillen by his petition prays that Phillip Reilly should deliver up to him Crom Castle. The respondent answers (20th March 1649–50) that his Lordship has no title ; that Colonel Rory Maguire about six years ago repaired the castle, and put a garrison into it ; and when the forces of the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, Longford, and Leitrim marched to the field, the said warders of the castle, calling to them all the thieves, rogues, and vagabonds of the county of Fermanagh, seized great preys of cows, pillage of churches and houses, and when the owners followed their goods they were not only refused restitution, but divers were murdered ; and Colonel Maguire being confessedly unable to controul them he yielded up the castle at the request of the gentry of the said counties to petitioner to garrison.⁴

Lady Mary Hamilton of Roscrea, sister of the Marquis of Ormonde, and wife of Sir George Hamilton, sets forth in her petition (21st December 1649) the ravages done in two days and nights by McMahon's regiment of horse passing through Roscrea on their march. Every trooper, assuming the name of an officer, had under his leading 200 horse, with 100 garsons, with 100 stolen garrons and horses which they took out of gentlemen's castles. Every trooper, besides excess of meat and drink, took whole ricks of oats, hutches full of beare and oaten malt, and not content with houses or stables, filled the barns with their horses, nor would they leave their quarters till every trooper had 3s. for himself, 1s. for his garson, and 8d. for his captain's means ; and the officers threatening to undo the town, petitioner gave them 7l. besides what they took from the town, as liveries, saddles, bridles, horselocks, pots, pans, gridirons, brandirons, ploughirons, spades, &c., bedding, carpets, women's gowns and petticoats, in a word, whatever came in their way, and there was no restoring of it unless the owners would buy it again from them.

(l.)—*Petitions regarding Waste Lands.*

Captain Richard Lane of Tulske, county of Roscommon, shows (25th September 1649) that the two parishes of Kilcowley and Ogulla, being a divident, is altogether waste and uninhabited and deserted, only a small habitation petitioner hath in the town of Tulske, yet is charged as if the whole divident were inhabited, and obtains Lord Ormonde's order to the Commissioners of applotment not to charge petitioner and his tenants with any more than according to the habitation and visible substance of the parishes and divident above mentioned.⁵

The portriffe and inhabitants of the town of Inniskeague declare (18th September 1649) they have been so overcharged that all the inhabitants deserted the town last winter except eight.⁶

The mayor and sheriffs of Waterford (16th October 1649), being cessed with

¹ civl. 22a.² civl. 83. • • •³ civl. 16.⁴ civl. 4.⁵ civl. 158.⁶ Ibid.

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No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Captain Charlton's troop of horse, as delinquents for not paying their applotments, show that divers estate men, constant resident dwellers in the city, have withdrawn themselves into the county, taking with them their goods, to avoid the payment of the applotments; and according to the prayer of their petition his Excellency orders that the troopers shall follow the fugitives, according to a list to be furnished them by the mayor, and cess themselves upon them till the applotment be made.¹

Four gentlemen of the name of Farrel represent the territory of Moytra in the county of Longford as so ruined and wasted by the Leinster and Ulster forces that whole families of them died through famine and hunger, and that in that whole territory there is none living but themselves, that they have been tenants to the public of the lands in the schedule, but fear that some great persons might thrust them out of their holdings, wasted though they are. They obtain his Excellency's order to the Commissioners for letting delinquents' estates in the county of Longford, that they be preferred tenants, paying as much out of the same as any other.²

But besides these books of entries concerning the period between 1645 and 1650, there is a series of official books concerning Ormonde's various lieutenancies during the reign of Charles II., commencing with his first lieutenancy in 1662, and ending only with his last, which expired with the decease of that king in 1684.

They consist of 15 folio volumes not of consecutive numbers, and (with the exception of three volumes of Ormonde's letters, and two of Lord Arran's while acting as his deputy) contain petitions, orders, warrants, embracing such a vast variety of subjects as would be a long task to classify.

We have consequently thought that the best mode of conveying a knowledge of the contents of these volumes would be to present instances, as in the case of the foregoing series, of the most important classes of business contained in them. We shall commence with those petitions which relate to temporary tenancies of vacant lands.

Custodiams.

Chief among these were applications concerning lands, arising out of the execution of the acts of settlement. For though it was competent only to the commissioners of the Court of Claims to remove any Adventurer or Soldier from his possession, yet whenever any land became temporarily vacant, any one seeking to possess it until such time as the commissioners should make a decree, was bound to apply to Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant, representing the King (in whom all the forfeitures were vested by the acts of settlement as a trustee), for an order to the Court of Exchequer to grant the applicant a *custodiam* or tenancy at will under the Crown, at a moderate rent, till further order. Accordingly, when some proprietor who had been transplanted into Connaught or Clare was restored to his ancient estate, his Connaught assignment became temporarily disengaged, and was free for Ormonde's disposal by custodiam, until such time as the lands should be finally disposed of by a further decree of the Court of Claims and when the Adventurers and Soldiers retrenched their lots and gave up one-third (as in the instance already given in Philip Lord Wharton's case), the retrenched parts became temporarily disengaged. Thus the Marquis and Marchioness of Antrim being restored to their ancient estate, the estates they had lately held in Connaught on account of the transplantation, became disposable; and Francis Lord Athenry (21st October 1663) prays a custodiam of them to enable him to prosecute his restitution to his ancient estate.³

Viscount Dillon of Costello's restoration to his ancient estate in Connaught, displaced of course the transplanters that had been removed thither in Cromwell's time. Among these was one John Nolan, whose lot or final assignment, in consideration of a considerable estate in Leinster, was 1,100 acres, being composed of 800 acres of Lord Dillon's lands, and 300 acres of Lord Mayo's. The latter was taken from him, and restored to Lady Mayo as her jointure lands, and he lost the rest upon Lord Dillon's restoration, so that the whole is exhausted from him to his utter undoing; he therefore prays (22nd October 1663) a custodiam of some Connaught lands late in the possession of Sir John Bellew, restored to his former estate in Louth as an innocent papist.⁴

Another fruitful source of applications for custodiams was for lands retrenched by the Adventurers and Soldiers under the provisions of the Act of Explanation passed in 1665.

Under the Act of Settlement (passed in 1662) they had lost a considerable proportion of land by the decrees of the commissioners of claims, directing the restoration of innocent Papists, and were liable to lose much more, inasmuch as the widows and

¹ clxi. 242.² Ibid. 378.³ clxi. 28.⁴ Ibid. 34.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

children of those proprietors whose life estates were forfeited, were yet entitled to respectively claim the provisions by way of jointure, remainders, or portions as younger children, secured for them by marriage settlements made before the rebellion of 23rd October 1641, if they themselves were innocent.

In this respect the Act of Settlement differed from the Cromwellian acts, for by them not only the proprietor and his wife and children, but the remainder men and next heirs, lost their rights and were transplanted; yet by the instructions for executing the King's declaration for the settlement of Ireland, afterwards embodied in the Act of Settlement, the qualification of "innocence" was fenced with so many bars by the contrivers, that they hoped not above half a dozen would pass them. 500 Irish however proved their innocence within the seven months employed by the commissioners in hearing claims of innocence, and got decrees, being principally widows who claimed their jointures, remainder men their estates in remainder, and younger children their portions, and 7,000 claimants were unheard when the year of hearing was expired.

In May 1663 the Soldiers, discontented at losing their lands to Innocents, organized a rebellion. Although it failed of its direct object through the vigilance of the Duke of Ormonde, yet such was the sympathy of all those possessed of power in Ireland with the objects of the conspiracy, that it was resolved to yield to its demands, and the Act of Explanation was passed, enacting that no further decrees of innocence should be given. But the King's assent to this great gain to the parties in possession under Cromwell's grants, was purchased by allowing him to name in the body of the act 54 persons of the dispossessed Irish (hence called Nominees), to be restored to their chief mansions, and 2,000 acres next adjacent, to be chosen within two months after the passing of the act. These selections, called "the contiguities of the Nominees," were duly made, and the Nominees were in hopes to be immediately restored to their ancient mansions and demesnes; but the act having declared that the Adventurers and Soldiers were to be first provided for, and all their deficiencies computed, and a reprise of equal value, worth, and purchase, be set out for any of them before he should be removed, it was found that the Nominees must go without. The Adventurers' and Soldiers' deficiencies were in fact more than enough to exhaust the whole of the land disposable for reprises. Accordingly, at the end of 13 years from the passing of the Act of Explanation, and 18 years from the King's restoration, that is to say in 1678, only a few of the Nominees were restored. Meantime, whenever any Adventurer or Soldier happened by his retrenchment to throw away any portion of a nominee's contiguity, the nominee applied to the Lord Lieutenant for a custodiam of it, at a moderate rent.

The following, dated 1st July 1667, will exhibit the nature of these petitions:—

"The petition of Edmond Nugent of Carlanstown, in the county of Meath, esquire, humbly sheweth that, through your Grace's favour, his father was one of the 36 persons named in his Majesty's Declaration of the 30th November 1660 to be restored without further proof, and likewise one of the 54 persons named in the Explanatory Act (of 1665) to have his principal seat and 2,000 acres; of which the petitioner nor his father have had any benefit, though his father was at great charges in England and Ireland prosecuting the said provisions, by which the petitioner is brought to a very indigent condition, and therefore humbly prayeth your Grace's order for possession of the retrenched lands in the annexed schedule mentioned, same being part of the petitioner's 2,000 acres, and that he may have the said lands since they were retrenched in order to his future relief." The Adventurers retrenching were Dr. Samuel Winter and Colonel Thomas Piggot.

Barnaby Lord Upper Ossory was another of the Nominees in the Act of Explanation. He had been also named in the King's Declaration of 30th November 1660, afterwards embodied in the Act of Settlement, but obtained no relief. In his petition he states that not having wherewith to sustain nature, or to maintain his wife, who was sole heiress of Lord Dunboyne, deceased, (who neither during the usurper's time, or since his Majesty's restoration, enjoyed any part of his estate, nor his daughter after him,) the petitioner by the charity and assistance of friends undertook a small farm during his father's lifetime to weld on with. For a time he lived, but afterwards negotiated to sell his small stock so acquired, to maintain himself in his attendance at parliament as a peer of the realm, and to fee counsel and to bear other charges in this city, in expectation to have been restored to his estate, according to the Declaration and Act of Settlement, or at least to get the pittance of livelihood of 2,000 acres by the Act of Explanation; but receiving no benefit herein the petitioner was forced to break up house and family, and betake himself to this city, where he hath nothing to maintain himself or his credit. Unable to address his Majesty, he prays Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant to take some course for his subsistence (lx. 370).

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

But on 11th March 1666, divers Soldiers having retrenched some parcels of his estate in the Queen's County, he presents the following petition :—

“ The petition of Barnaby Lord of Upper Ossory sheweth, that divers Soldiers in possession of your petitioner's estate in the Queen's County have retrenched several parcels, which are in his Majesty's disposal at present ; that he had no lands in recompense of his estate, nor any part thereof, in his possession, though provided for in the Declaration and the Act of Settlement and Explanation as a nominee ; may it therefore please your Grace to give order for a custodiam of the said parcels in the annexed schedule, to be granted the petitioner from May last, under such reservation as your Grace shall think fit. And your petitioner, &c.”

“ Dublin Castle, 11th of March 1666—7.

“ If it shall appear unto our very good lord the Lord Chief Baron, and the rest of the barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, that the lands desired by the petitioner are in his Majesty's disposal, they are to grant a custodiam thereof to the petitioner, to continue during his Majesty's pleasure, at such rent as they shall think fit.

“ ORMONDE, V.”

It was by means of these custodiams that some of the Nominees probably were restored. For though the possession was only precarious, and was liable to be defeated in order to supply the deficient Adventurers and Soldiers, yet the nominee being in possession when the Court of Claims closed their sittings two years afterwards, in January 1669, he remained undisturbed.

Discoverers.

Another great source of applications for custodiams was the trade (as it has been called by Sir William Petty) of discovery, or the pointing out of lands liable to seizure by the King, the discoveror being induced sometimes by a reward of one-fourth part of the concealed lands, sometimes of the whole, under a previous grant from the King, as in the case of court favourites. At other times the discovery was made by some poor dispossessed proprietor seeking temporary relief.

The following is an instance of the last-mentioned nature :—

“ The petition of James Cowley (27th February 1663-4) shows that, reduced to the sad condition he now stands in, no course having been taken touching his claim before the commissioners to lands of considerable value, though recommended to his Grace by his Majesty, and rendered inquisitorial by the present distress of his poor family, the petitioner has found out several parcels of land concealed from his Majesty, some in the county of Kilkenny, some in Connaught ; the latter lands fraudulently obtained in the petitioner's name, without his privity or allowance, by one Richard Walcot, an attorney in the late pretended Courts of Transplantations at Athlone and Loughreagh, for his own ends, making use of them as his own for six or seven years past, receiving the rents in petitioner's name, without any profit to petitioner.

“ The premises considered, and because it is very injurious that the petitioner being in distress, others should make use of what should help to maintain him and his poor family, he prays a custodiam.”¹

After the closing of the Court of Claims (on 3rd January 1668-9), the only channel of relief open to the unsatisfied Nominees and other distressed Irish, was a direct application to the King or Lord Ormonde for a grant of some concealed forfeited land, claimed in the form of a discovery. But the deficient Adventurers and Soldiers (of whom there were many) having a prior right to be satisfied with two-thirds of their original lots, the only mode of obtaining a secure title was to purchase up deficiencies of Adventurers and Soldiers, enough to cover the amount of lands sought for. There is to be found in volume clxi. a series of petitions presented to the King in 1684, and by him referred to Ormonde, then in London, from some of the Nominees and others praying relief, exhibiting the practice in this respect. Thus Edward Tyrrell, son of Thomas Tyrrell, deceased, formerly of Barnan in the King's County, shows that his said father was seized of a considerable estate, until dispossessed by the usurpers. That his Majesty granted the said Thomas Tyrrell his letter of 20th December 1661, to be restored in consideration of his services and sufferings, but that he had no benefit from the said letter, nor had petitioner after his decease. That his estate, which has been granted by his Majesty to some Soldiers formerly serving the said usurpers, yields to his Majesty a considerable quit rent. He therefore prays a grant of 2,000 acres of undisposed or concealed lands such petitioner can find out and ascertain his Majesty's title to.

The petition being referred by the King to Ormonde for his report, he certifies

¹ clix. 79.

² clix. 144.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

the petitioner's merits, and his father's, his father having been imprisoned by the Nuncio's faction for his adherence to the peace of 1646, and having given such testimonies of his zeal and industry upon the conclusion of the peace of 1648 to advance his Majesty's interest, he (Ormonde) thought fit to employ him as one of the judges of the kingdom. But if his Majesty shall please to grant him 2,000 acres of concealed lands in lieu of his said father's sufferings, he humbly conceives the petitioner ought to place satisfiable debentures thereon, according to the rules of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and that no new commissions of inquiry do issue for discovering such lands, to the disturbance of the country, and that he produce a list of such lands as he shall discover to be in your Majesty's disposal, to your Majesty's Lieutenant, deputy, or other chief governor.

St. James' Square, 19th July 1683.

ORMONDE.¹

This series of petitions is particularly valuable, as not merely setting forth the petition at full length, but Ormonde's report, and thereby are often exhibited the occurrences of many years.

Such is the case of John Cantwell, one of the nominees, whose petition is as follows :—

“ To the King's most excellent Majesty.

“ The humble petition of John Cantwell, grandson and heir of John Cantwell of Ballymacady, in the county of Tipperary.

“ Sheweth,—

“ That your Majesty was graciously pleased by your letters, bearing date the 24th day of January 1660-1, to require the then justices of Ireland to put your petitioner's said grandfather into the immediate possession of his former estate, upon consideration had of the eminent services performed by him to your Majesty and royal father of ever blessed memory, part of which are particularly set down in your said royal letters, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

“ That your petitioner, nor his father, or his said grandfather, have been restored to the possession of a foot of the said estate, contrary to your royal intentions, though the same contains 30,000 acres of profitable land, plantation measure, in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and have been in their family above 400 years past, and is worth 4,000l. sterling per annum, nor have they ever received any benefit by the clause contained in the explanatory act in the behalf of the nominees, whereof your petitioner's said grandfather was one.

“ Now your petitioner being an object of your Majesty's charity, doth with all humility presume to offer his present condition, and the services and sufferings of his said grandfather and father, unto your royal consideration, praying that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant unto him your royal letters for an effectual grant unto him and his heirs to the clear yearly value of 500l. per annum, which your petitioner shall make out and discover to be forfeited unto and concealed from your Majesty, and in the interim that he shall receive some competent annuity out of your Majesty's revenue in Ireland.

“ And your petitioner shall for ever pray, &c.”²

The King's letter of 24th January 1660-1 referred to, is grounded upon the report of Lord Chancellor Eustace and Sir Richard Kennedy, made on the petition of James Cantwell, the grandfather, and they certified among other things that it appeared by the testimony of the Earl of Inchiquin and Lord Kerry that the said James Cantwell at the head of a body of horse and foot, under the commission of Sir William St. Leger, Lord President of Munster, deceased, and the council of that province in the year 1641 (as was testified by the letters of the said Lord President), did protect the Protestants, and the said president assured him of a gracious recompence from his Majesty, and desired that Mr. Cantwell's services to the English might not be forgotten to succeeding ages.³

The present petitioner's case being referred to Ormonde for his report, he confirms its truth, and conceives him to be a fit object for his Majesty's bounty.⁴

The report is dated 12th August 1682, so that 22 years after the King's letter and two Acts of Parliament in which James Cantwell was specially named for restoration, this nominee was still unrestored.

“ To the King's most exc^t Ma^{re}.

“ The humble pet^con of Walter Butler.

“ Most humbly showeth,—

“ That your pet^c & his ancestor, being possessed of a considerable estate for above 500 yeares past in Ireland, & never acted any thing against the Crowne which

¹ clxi. 85.

² Ibid. 5.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

I paid Mr.
secr'y at home
the fees of this.
is well knowne to the Duke of Ormond, to whose peace in forty-eight y^r pet^r his
father submitted and lent money for his Ma^{tie} of blessed memory
his use, yo^r pet^r being dispossesed of the said estate by Crom-
well, and his father killed at the head of his company in your
Ma^{ties} his service left y^r pet^r & his two sisters is a most deplor-
able condition incapable to sue for his said estate in the Court
of Claymes for want of money to prosecute his claime, though nothing could be
objected against him, being born the first yeare of the Rebellion of Ireland.

“ Y^r pet^r tenderly considered doe most humbly pray your Ma^{tie} out of your wonted
clemency & goodness to commiserate your poore pet^r & his two sisters, having
nothing to live upon since they lost their estates, to grant them some compendency
out of the treasury of England or Ireland, or out of Walcot his estate in Ireland, or
out of sume of the rest of rebells estates, and in duty bound he will ever pray.”

“ Whitehall, 1^o August 1683.

“ His Ma^{tie}, haveing a regard to the loyalty of the pet^r & his family, is graciously
pleased to refer this petition to his Grace the Duke of Ormond to consider of the pet^r
pretention & prayer, & to report his opinion thereupon to his Ma^{tie}, who will then
declare his further pleasure.

“ L. JENKINS.”

“ May it please your Ma^{tie},

“ In obedience to yo^r Ma^{ties} reference of the first of Aug^t last, I have considered
of the pet^ron of Walter Butler, and doe humbly certifie that the pet^r ancestors were
seized of a considerable estate in the county of Kilkenny, and that his father submitted
to the peace concluded in Ireland in the yeare 1648, and was afterwards killed in the
service of your Ma^{tie} at Drogheda as I am informed by a certificate hereunto annexed,
signed by St. Edward Sutton, & I doe believe the pet^r & his relations are now in a
poore & indigent condition, & that he was soe in the late Court of Claymes so as not
able to prosecute his claimes as he alleages. How fart your Ma^{tie} shall be pleased
in tendernesse of them to afford your bountyn is most humbly submitted to your Ma^{ties}
good pleasure.

“ ORMONDE.”

“ St. James's Square, 4th September 1683.”

The grave tenor of this series of petitions is somewhat relieved by the marginal
remarks of the entering clerk, by name Will. Wogan, who has left the following
entry in the cover of the volume. “ Memorandum, I came to serve in the office
“ under secretary Gascoigne on my Lord Duke of Ormond's last coming into the
“ government of Ireland in the year 1677, since which time till now is seven years,
“ this being 1684.

“ Londini, 10th May.

“ W. WOGAN.”¹

His duty appears to have been, besides entering the petitions and reports, to take
look after, and record the payment of the fees of his master the Duke of Ormonde's
secretary. Thus, in the margin of Robert Arthur's petition, “ Mr. Arthur owes
“ Mr. Secretary for the report, and Will. Wogan too.”

In Sir Maurice Hurley's case, “ The fees of this was lost at the fire time in Sackville
“ Street.” On Captain Robert Purcell's, “ He paid Mr. Secretary himself at my Lord
“ Duke's.”

As a specimen of his humour may be mentioned his remarks upon the margin of
the petition of William McBrien of Aherlo in the province of Munster, who prays
a grant of 5,600 acres of concealed lands, rough and mountainous, formerly the
petitioner's until expelled by the late usurped power, when it passed to Adventurers
since satisfied elsewhere, and now applicable to petitioner as his discovery, he having
purchased up claims of deficient Adventurers to that amount. He is loud in pro-
claiming his poverty, being not worth 5*l.* of wordly substance, and nothing left to
maintain himself and family, save what interest he hath in the premises as aforesaid,
and he and his family will be for ever ruined, if not soon relieved by a grant of the
said lands.

“ All of which said concealed lands and crown interests so vested in your Majesty
will prove advantageous to your Majesty and successors for the satisfaction of the said
deficient persons and the Dutchess of Cleaveland, wherein neither H.R.H. the Duke
of York or his Grace the Duke of Ormond are interested.”²

¹ cxi., on the cover of the volume,

² clxi. 23.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

He concludes by asking his Majesty for some yearly provision or maintenance towards the recovery thereof, for his present charges, and support of his said distressed wife and five small children.

The first of Mr. Wogan's characteristic remarks on this petition is opposite to the opening clause. "Memorandum, an esquire not worth one farthing, but has a good gift of prayer, and has promised me that while he lives. W. W." Elsewhere he writes "Pauper." And opposite to the petitioner's prayer for a pension, "A right Irishman " by my faith. W. W." In the margin of Margaret Thickness' petition he writes "Pauper, and a d——d troublesome woman."¹

The fear of these practices of discoverers kept the possessors of estates under doubtful title in such disquiet that Lord Ormonde and the Council of Ireland in the year 1678 had prepared a bill for the general and final settlement and security of estates.

The scheme was to empower the King by Act of Parliament to issue a commission for securing defective titles on the payment of fines by the parties in possession, but this of course would for ever disappoint those who were in pursuit of relief by these discoveries. "Of all those whose pretensions would be concluded and they deprived of any hopes from the provisions made for them by the acts of settlement and explanation, the case of the Innocents of Connaught, and of the totally deficient Nominees, appears to me (says Ormonde) to be the hardest; and the council thought that the product of what should be raised by the commission of defective titles should be appropriated to their satisfaction. And the truth is, that the commission was first thought of and calculated for that sole use. But on debate it was found that many other interests interposed for satisfaction with or before them, as his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the '49 men, and some deficient Adventurers and Soldiers, who all perhaps had preferable pretensions in all respects, but in that of the sadness of the conditions of these poor gentlemen, and the compassion due to it." Dublin, 31st July 1678. (Ormonde to Secretary Sir William Coventry.)²

The result was that the bill was laid aside; indeed no Parliament was called in Ireland after the dissolution (in 1666) of the Parliament that passed the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. In 1684, however, the King proceeded to do without an act of Parliament, what had hitherto been deemed beyond his power, namely, to issue a commission empowering commissioners to bar in fact the claims of the deficient Adventurers and Soldiers and the unsatisfied Nominees derived under the Acts of Settlement, by which the lands were vested in him as their trustee.

This commission was styled the Commission of Grace, and bore date the 14th March 1684.

In vol. lxvi. of the Carte collection there is a very valuable paper entitled "Some " general (but imperfect) hints of Ireland for above 40 years past, A.D. 1684," giving a very intelligible account of the nature and purpose of the Commission of Grace. The treatise is evidently by one versed in the public business of Ireland, probably a member of the council board. It is as follows:—

"For many years after the closing of the Court of Claims, those who had favor in Court got commissions of inquiry to look after concealed lands, and in the execution of such commissions there was much vexation and harassing to the subject; however, this rule was still observed, that they who found out such concealed lands thought they were due unto the ends of the Acts, for the Acts had promised satisfaction to all, not only to the reprobate English lately dispossessed by the Innocents, but to those who were either unsatisfied or deficient from the beginning (not to mention the case of the disappointed Irish). And therefore these favourite grantees bought up unsatisfied debentures (which they might buy for a song), and so entered as it were regularly by satisfying so much of the public debt. But of late it had been held for law that all the periods of those Acts were expired, and consequently that all concealed or forfeited land to be found was no longer in his Majesty as a royal trustee to the uses of the Acts, but in his own right, and therefore he hath lately issued a commission (styled the Commission of Grace) to free the subject from such former vexatious inquiries, and to encourage those possessed under a doubtful title to purchase a confirmation at a moderate fine, the produce whereof to the Crown some persuaded his Majesty would bring in 100,000l., but others only half that amount. It were to be wished (he adds) that a considerable part of such money were distributed to those Irish families as have been notoriously disappointed of the good intended them by the acts, and by which their condition is most miserable, many of the English allowing some sort of gifts or poor subsistence to the old proprietors, who evermore haunt and live about

¹ clxi. 16.

² clxvi. 115.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

those lands they were dispossessed of, and cannot forbear to hope and reckon upon a day of re-possession."

The funds, however, instead of being applied to the relief of the miserable families of the disappointed nominees, would seem to have been granted to the notorious Mrs. Jeffry Palmer, now become Duchess of Cleveland. (Duchess of Cleveland to Ormonde, 17th March 1683–4. D. 4to., 227.)

There are two small folio volumes (clxvi. and clxvii.) endorsed "Irish Grants, 1683," the first of them being fiants or warrants for some letters patent made in pursuance of the Commission of Grace, the other volume containing the short statement always made by the attorney-general of the purport of the patent, to convey the sense of it to the Lord Lieutenant and council. But we have not directed any transcripts from these volumes, as a calendar of all the patents passed under this commission has been published ("Abstract of grants of lands and other hereditaments under the Commission of Grace, 36–37 Chas. 2, and 1–4 James 2, 1684–1688; compiled from the original enrolments in the Rolls Office by George Hatchell, clerk of the enrolments in Chancery, being a supplement to the 3rd volume of the Irish Record Commission Reports, 1820–1825. Folio. Dublin, Alex. Thom, 1839").

Tories.

The "Tories" furnish another extensive heading in this series of petitions, orders, and warrants.

The Tories were bands of outlaws, for the most part headed by some dispossessed proprietor, rendered furious by poverty and despair. Sometimes regular conditions were entered into with them, agreeing to grant them pardon, they on their part undertaking to transport themselves to foreign parts.

Sometimes an English gentleman was authorized to pursue them with his armed retainers and slay them.

Sometimes the sheriff and soldiers of the neighbouring garrisons; oftener spies were employed to pretend to be of the Tories' party, to discover them or to lead them into some ambush, to be there taken or killed.

Thus, on the 16th of February 1668–4, Henry Gilbert, high sheriff of the Queen's County, has a warrant against some rebels and Tories, namely,

John Costigan (who is elsewhere mentioned as "the famous Tory"), Gregory Costigan, brother of said John, Hugh Ro Kelly, and several others abroad in the King's and Queen's Counties on both sides of the mountain of Slieve Bloom, and in and about the bog of Moneely in the county of Tipperary, with liberty to the said Henry Gilbert to employ such persons as he shall think fit to be frequently convergent among the said Tories in order to the setting them; and by warrant of same date the officers of the several garrisons of Maryborough, Birr, and Roscrea were to furnish the said sheriff such parties of their soldiers as he should desire to assist him.

Yet at the end of two years and a half from this time Costigan was still untaken, for Colonel Richard Grace having solicited a pass for a Tory, one James Dwiggin, to quit the kingdom, Ormonde refused, but authorized Colonel Grace to assure him of his Majesty's pardon if he would bring in the head of the Tory Costigan or some others of that crew.¹

On 6th March 1665–6, Thomas Sadlier, esquire, high sheriff of the county of Tipperary, was empowered by Ormonde to parley with Laurence Butler, Nicholas Croke, now rebels in action, and other rebels of like kind, and to give them safe conduct and protection, and to assure them and every of them that shall be serviceable, and shall bring to justice any other rebels, not merely pardon but reward.²

On 17th March 1665–6, Colonel William Warden was empowered to treat with one or two of the bands of Tories abroad in the Queen's County and the counties of Killkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford, to betray the rest, and to discover their accomplices, harbourers, and relievers.³

17th February 1666, Sir Arthur Forbes has warrant to treat with the Longford and Leitrim Tories, and promise them such conditions as may be necessary for the good of the country.⁴

One of these gentlemen was Captain Dudley (or Dualtagh) Costello. He and his ancestors had owned the baronies of Costello and Gallen in the county of Mayo, until expelled by the wars and confiscation of 1641. At the end of the war (in 1652) he retired to Flanders and became a captain in the Duke of York's regiment of Irish, and gained great distinction for his gallant conduct at the siege of Betune in French

¹ cxliv. 84.² cxlv. 355.³ Ibid. 357.⁴ cxlii. 59.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Flanders. His name is found specially mentioned in the King's Declaration of 30th November 1660 (embodied in the Act for the Settlement of Ireland) among the 232 gentlemen who are to be restored to their former estates "as having faithfully served under the King's Ensigns abroad," with this qualification, "a reprise being first set out to the soldier or adventurer in possession of equal worth and purchase."

This made their restoration almost hopeless; but the Act of Explanation passed in 1666 extinguished every chance of restoration.

Dudley Costello, now desperate, joined Cornet Edmund Nangle, a man in like condition, who soon afterwards fell in a mad attack on the barracks at Longford. They were driven out of Leinster and Connaught and betook themselves to the discontented in Ulster.

The first intelligence of them there, is early in June 1666, in a letter from Sir Mathew Appleyard, Governor of Charlemont fort, to the Duke of Ormonde, giving his account of his pursuit of them and driving them back towards Connaught. Sir Mathew took Lord Charlemont's troop and some foot and dragoons, and marched at night to Dungannon, and thence proceeded with the horse only to Fintona, so as to be there (where they heard Costello and Nangle were) before the sun was up. But they were gone the night before about the time Sir Mathew Appleyard was beginning his march. They were all drinking in an old Scotchman's house in Fintona, when the market people and a scout they had abroad called to them to fly, for the troops were coming.

Again they were seen drinking aqua vite in a wood within a mile of Sir Mathew's force, but they had a scout upon a hill, who viewed and counted the troops. The following is Sir Mathew's despatch :—

“Major Appleyard to Ormonde.

“ May it please y^r Grace,

“ Charlemont, June 16, 1666.

“ I durst not take upon me to stay the last post so long until I could acquaint y^r Grace with my resolution as soon as I could get the officers together & communicate the sense of that letter I sent to your Grace. They all thought they were not to be suffered to continue together. I immediately sent for my Lord Charlemont's troope, & with 24 foote & 12 dragoons (all I could in so short a time mount upon their own & their officers' horses, our townsmen having nothing worth anything) & marched to Dungannon, 5 miles, & finding Fintona to be 20 or 21 miles from thence, ill & mountainous way, dismissed the foote & marched with the horse & dragoons, & gott thither before the sun was up. But they were gone the night before about the time we were beginning our march (tho' they gave out they would fight us), nor could we gett any intelligence of them but that they were gone to the mountains of Cavan or Monaghan. They threaten that if they cannot get their pardon they will do all the mischeif they can. But I am of belief that if they were once proclaimed Rebels, people would be fearful to entertain them, & if I had money I could get them lodged.

“ Some say they were 6 or 8, but an old Scotchman avoucheth there were 12 of them at once all in his house, about dressing Neale oge Oneale's head, hurt in a private quarrel among themselves, when the market people & a scout they had abroad called to them to fly, for the troops were coming.

“ Yet Major Windesor says he saw 8 of them exceeding well mounted, but they hasted to the mountains, & that James Steward told him that they were in a wood drinking aqua vite within a mile of us, & had a scout upon an hill, who viewed & counted us. Major Windesor went for me (after we could get no intelligence of them) to see Mr. Mervyn; & herein if I have done any thing contrary to your Grace's sense or pleasure, &c. &c.

“ MATH^W APPLEYARD.”¹

Nangle and Costello were now driven back into Connaught, and were proclaimed Tories and Rebels, and given a day to come in and surrender or be deemed outlaws and traitors, the preliminary step to setting a price on their heads. The country to which Dudley betook himself was the baronies of Costello and Gallen, in the eastern part of the county of Mayo. It was his own country; but his own no longer. It was a country in that day of wood, mountain, lake, and bog. The streams flowing down the western slope of the hills unite at Strad and flow thence in a straight course northwards to that estuary which has the town of Ballina on the river Moy at its head, and the bay of Killalla at its mouth, so regular in form that it represents a pair of gently opened compasses.

Viscount Dillon of Costello and Gallen had his mansion house at Lough Glyn in the county of Roscommon, contiguous to the barony of Costello and Gallen, where his

¹ xxxiv. 430.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

estate principally lay. He was a Roman Catholic and had been President of Connaught under the Catholic Confederates from 1645 to 1649; but was of the old English race, a royalist, and a trusted friend of Ormonde. He had been restored by Ormonde's influence to his great estates. It was to him Ormonde looked for the bringing down of Costello. Lord Dillon warned all his tenants against giving Costello aid or shelter on pain of being treated as traitors and rebels themselves. Lord Dillon however, and Ormonde had been his comrades in the war in Flanders, and Lord Dillon seems to have had some compunction about killing him. For he wrote (23rd June 1666) to Costello and assured him if he came in on his protection he would intercede for him with Ormonde. (ccxv. 142.)

But Costello knew too well what terms would be proposed in order to his pardon. "For Dudo Costello," writes the Duke of Ormonde to Lord Dillon on 7th July 1666) "unless he will undertake to bring to justice some of his fellows, especially one Hill and one Plunkett who lately committed great outrages in the north and are come into Connnaught, if he can draw these men into a trap and deliver them to justice, I will undertake his pardon, but on no other terms."

These Costello scorned, and wrote the following defiant letter to Lord Dillon:—
“**MY LORD,** ‘Gortlaghane, the 18th August 1666.

Gortingham, the 16th August 1666.

"My being proclaimed traytor without questioning or sum'oning mee to my vindication, is so rare a practise that it could not be done but upon men of hon^{ble} [honour's?] relation and information; was [is] so false, that a man of extrinsically hon^{ble} could hardly appeare in it. A man of intrinsick hon^{ble} would dye sooner. Yet be the informers qualified with what hon^{ble} they please, they have wittingly & cunningly sought & composed my destruction upon the stage of theirre owne disadvantage. Now y^e they have acted their part of that tragedy, it is time I should come & act mine, which I intend in another guised manner then they acted theirs; though [they?] going under a vayle in their maske; I naked in my own collo^r, & made [making?] use of no actors in my part of the tragedy of their destruction, but such as will openly owne it. My Lord, I have so much of honor yet left me, which my adversaries know very well though they will not owne it, as I will not unawares seek their destruction as they did mine; but do declare by these presents that I will by killing, & burning both corne & edifices act my part of their destructive tragedy; let them prevent it the best way they may, now that they have timely notice. If they had dealt thus generously with me, I would have prevented their designe of obtaining my being proclaimed traytor, by the vindication of my innocency in what was layd to my charge. My Lord, some part of the reason why I give your Lo^rp the trouble of this letter is, that I know the greatest number of my mis-representers & informers are in yo^r neighbourhood where now you are, & that you might intamate the contents thereof to them to put them upon their guard, as being of your Lo^rp's relation. I understand (my Lord), though you had not a hand hitherto in the matter, your Lo^rp approves very much of the Act, & that withall you threaten a generall destruction to both these baronies of yr's for their relation to me. If you really intend it your Lo^rp cannot fix upon a more befitting instrument or a man that will be humbler & more willing to effect it then my Lord,

"For the Right Honble the Lord
Vis' Dill'r of Costelloe, Thos." "Yo' Lo's most obedient servant,
DUD. COSTELLOE."

In the month of August following, Lord Dillon had no sooner quitted the country than Dudley Costello with 17 or 18 lusty kerns well armed appeared, and apprised all Lord Dillon's tenants of the baronies of Costello and Gallen to quit, or he would burn both them and their corn together in autumn when in haggard.² Captain Tibbot Dillon and Cornet Philip Ormsby, who had the charge to watch Costello in Lord Dillon's absence, finding at Michaelmas that he and his band had been in their neighbourhood for a week past, attempted to get the country to raise the hue and cry; but not one of them gave obedience. It was in all their mouths, "Let his Lordship defend his own country." (Philip Ormsby to Lord Viscount Dillon at Kilfaghny, Castlemore, September 24. 1666.)

The country was full of Costello's friends and kindred, and they harboured and supported him. There were several also abroad in arms with him. Captain Dillon advised that the parents should be seized to force their sons to come in. He concludes his letter to Lord Dillon: "My Lord, there is hardly a Costello, a Grady, or a Heney with their followers in this barony but will go forth in this rebellion if 'speedy course be not taken to prevent it'." (*Id. ibid.*)

1 XXX. 26

² Captain Philip Ormsby to Viscount Dillon; dated from Lough Glyn, 29th August 1866
(cxxxv, 140 p.)

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—continued.

Lord Kingston, Lord President of Connaught, came himself in October to Boyle, and met Lord Dillon's steward, and urged that Costello residing among his Lordship's tenants, some of them might sett him or betray him to his pursuers. To this they answered (writes Lord Kingston) that he was so beloved of the people that it was impossible to effect either. That they had tried both ways, and that the men they intrusted had become *his* instead of their intelligencers. “ I have sent (continues Lord Kingston) to seize the chief inhabitants and his relations who have furnished him with victuals or lodging since his coming amongst us. I have sent to all the Romish clergy in those baronies, that if they do not excommunicate him and his party and any person who shall know the place of his abode without giving speedy notice to the next garrison, I will not suffer one of them to live in the country. And I shall endeavour (he concludes) by those spies I have some assurance in, to apprehend him ; but I find it more difficult than I believed to make one Irishman betray another.” (Lord Kingston to the Duke of Ormonde ; dated Boyle, 6th October, 1666. xxxv. 61.)

Meantime Costello was not idle, and on the 8th of December 1666 the President of Connaught, who had retired to his estate at Michelstown, in the county of Tipperary, was apprised of an event of some moment by Captain Thomas Caulfeild, of Dunammon, in the county of Roscommon, Vice-President of Connaught, and brother of Viscount Charlemont. “ Costello and his band of about thirty men (writes Captain Caulfeild) some three hours before day on 27th of November, burnt Castlemore, having entered by means of a turf stack placed against the outside of the bawn (or fortified curtilage), burnt Mr. Ormsby's house and barns ; only the new tower was defended by two soldiers (the rest of the party being abroad with Sir Francis Gore), who killed two of the enemy, who thereupon marched away ; and on Monday last they burnt Ballilehan. Since which time they have done nothing.” (Captain Caulfeild to John Lord Kingston ; dated Dunammon, Dec. 3, 1666. xxxv. 105.)

The Earl of Kingston made light of this event to Lord Ormonde, saying he knew Castlemore to be a lamentable thatch cabin without any defensible wall, and that Costello took his opportunity of firing it when there was not a man near it. A fresh commission was now issued to Colonel Garret Moore and Major John Browne of the Neale, and an additional reward of 100*l.* offered to whosoever should bring in Dudley Costello or his head to the Lord President of Connaught, and H. M.'s gracious pardon for all offences except notorious murder. (Dated 8th December 1666.)

He was now pursued by Sir Arthur Gore's, Sir Francis Gore's, Captain Dyas's, and that which was lately Captain Taylor's companies of foot soldiers, who had been on extraordinary hard duty the last six weeks before the 18th of December, and by the barrenness of the country and unseasonableness of the year reduced to great necessities. He was indeed hard to be come at. “ He lies not at night (writes Lord Dillon) “ within two miles of where he supe ; and lies not two nights together in the same place.”

In spite of all the efforts of the army, Costello escaped through the favour of the country. They had driven him, however, out of Connaught, and the night before he retired they nearly captured him, having seized the arms and clothes of fifteen of his men, who never exceeded thirty. Whether he had fled into Leinster or Ulster was uncertain ; but Captain Caulfeild informed the Lord President he thought Dudley intended to keep his Christmas in Leitrim.

But Dudley, it seems, was bent on keeping his promise before he kept his Christmas.

“ Captain Tibbot Dillon to the Lord Viscount Dillon,
of Costello and Gallen, These.

“ My LORD, “ Dry Mill, December 20, 1666.
“ This day about two of y^e clooke in the afternoon I mette a letter heere from Philip Ormsby importing that Dudley Costello ere yesternight burnt three townes of my farme in Gallen, as Tollemacerra, Tollanehan, and Fazyneys, and four villages in Costello, as parte of Coylemorelorga, Tawnogna, and Areneagh, in the parish of Killeagh, and resolves to burn all these two baronies.

“ Your Lordships, &c.

“ THEOBALD DILLON.”

“ P.S.—The messenger tells me they give out he is three score strong.”¹

Same to same.

“ My LORD, “ Loughglan, y^e 21st December 1666.
“ HITHER I came last night, and doe finde that Dud. Costello the night before has burnt the village of Killmovee, Ardchville, and Coylecashel, and last night was

¹ xxxv. 115.

No. 1.—*Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—continued.*

burning each side of the Moy about Leughmackeran and Newcastle, and resolves to runn that course through both baronies unless speedily prevented. And as soon as he has done burning, threatens to hough and hew their cattle. Whereupon severall has already parted and most of the rest preparing to goe, soe I was fearing your will have but a sadd account of this halfe yeaeres rent, unless your Lordship come to the country and raise men of your owne for the preservation of itt. As yett I had no returne from the Vice-President, nor none of the Bellamo men come as I expected. There is one Tory, by name Richard Flanagan, taken by those of Fort Dillon.

“ P.S.—My Lord, let no consideration keepe you, for heere and att Fort Dillon you may be secure whilst you are in the country. I desire you will bring or send a dozen or two of peike heads, for heere wee can gett none, nor so much of Spanish iron either at Roscommon, the Boyle, or Ballintobber, as would make them.” (xxxv. 114). Lord Dillon came, for in a letter to Will. Summers, dated from “ Killfaghnie, “ on the 22^d December,” commencing “ Honest Will,” and addressed “ For my worthy “ friend M^r. W^m Summers, att Dublin Castle,” he gives him for the Duke of Ormonde the results of a council of war he had held at Dunammon with the Vice-President Caulfeild, and concludes thus : “ And tell his Grace if it were not for Magna Carta “ and his Grace’s displeasure, I would subdue all the rebels in Connaught in ten days. “ I wish you a merry Christmas.” (xxxv. 117).

Ormonde now issued the following orders :—

“ To the Lord Kingston, Lord President of Connaught or (in his absence) to the Vice-President.

“ After our hearty commendations to your Lordship. We cannot but be very sensible of the extreme boldness and insolencie of those Tories that now infest some parts of that province of Connanght, and therefore, although we have given direction for the prosecution of some of them by some of H.M.’s Army, and afterwards (when that way proved ineffectual) resolved that soldiery be placed on their septs, kindred, and relievers until those malefactors were either brought into justice or otherwise cut off : yet now, as a further means against the said Tories, and considering that we find reason to believe that the Popish titulary clergy, residing in those parts so infested by these Tories, do rather animate and encourage them in their wicked courses to the annoyance of H.M.’s good subjects, than admonish them to the performance of that duty & loyalty to his Majesty, which by the laws of God and Nature they owe to him ; we thereupon pray and require your Lordship forthwith to cause all and every the Popish titulary clergy that shall be found in those parts where those Tories do haunt, to be apprehended and committed to prison, there to remain until further direction from us. And that you send us the list of the names of all such as shall be apprehended, that we may thereupon give such further directions concerning them as shall be fit. And so we bid you heartily farewell, from H.M.’s Castle of Dublin. The 8th day of January 1666–7.

“ Your loving friend,
“ ORMONDE.”

On the 1st of January 1666–7, the Duke gave orders to Captain Caulfeild, Vice-President, at his request, to have the Bawn and old piece of a castle at Ballyclare to be made tenable, and manned against Costello, and directed that Captain William St. George should seize upon all the boats and cots upon the Shannon from Camine island to the head of the river, and send them to Carrickdrumrask,² to be there secured till further order, as he was informed that Costello, and his complices and adherents, was drawing to the parts about the Shannon. (cxliv. 92.)

Orrery, Lord President of Munster (once Broghill), a man thorough-paced in all the measures of Cromwellian rule, now appears upon the scene to assist by his advice his neighbour, the Lord President of Connaught.

Lord Kingston writes (1st January 1666–7) from his Castle of Michelston in the county of Tipperary, that Orrery has furnished him with a spy from Munster, who undertakes to bring in the head of that uncircumcised Philistine that hath given Lord Dillon so much trouble in Connaught.

His aspect was such that Lord Kingston thought it were not much difference whether he brought in Costello’s head, or Costello his.

On the 3rd of March 1666–7, Captain Theobald Dillon having got notice that Dudley and his party were in Culecornoy on the other side of the Moy, marched thither in pursuit. The following letter tells the result :—

¹ cxliv. 94. The like as the above to the Lord Viscount Dungannon, for the province of Ulster.
² Now known as Carrick-on-Shannon, .

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Captain Theobald Dillon to the Viscount Dillon.

“ [] Croghan, ye 3^d of March,
att tenn of y^e clocke att night.

“ My LORD,

“ AFTER my letter to your Lordship this afternoon, I vaded the Moy watter, and came hither with an intente to beat up all this parte of the countrey; and having no intelligence of the rebbels being neare us any where, I had dispersed my men in two little villages to eat, who were all to meeke here, where was six or seven of my men proved a Courte de garde for us, upon whom the rebbels came betwixt 7 and 8 of y^e clocke, and after some dispute of shott went to the sword; in which encounter, one Walter Jordan, an old soulquier of mine, was lost, three more wounded.

“ With that I happened to fall in with fifteen or sixteen fresh men, the rest of our men, being not so many more, following. Dudley and the rebbels, being as it seemed to us forty men, rallied together, and stayed until we came within pistol shott. There the two first ranks of our partie gave fire, whereupon Dudley was shott stone dead, and all the rest routed, whom we have dispersed, to two parties, and pursued for two miles of mountaine all in the darke, but could not overtake any. But certain I am there is some of these desperately wounded. His whole head and body I shall (God willing) convey to-morrow morning to the Church of Killeghenduffe, where I shall expect your Lordship's commands.

“ Your Lordship's faithful, &c.
“ THEOB. DILLON.”¹

Dudley Costello became a victim at last to his own error of judgment, or rather his mistake. He became assailant when he might have retreated. He supposed that Captain Dillon's men were raw soldiers newly raised, (wrote Lord Dillon,) but the party that were with him were reformed officers and soldiers of Captain Charles Dillon's.²

In the same letter Lord Dillon informs the Duke of Ormonde that he had set Dudley Costello's head on Castlemore, and had the body brought to Fort Dillon, and had sent to the Vice-President Caulfeild to know what he would have done with the ordering of his quarters, to be placed where he might think best.

Lord Ormonde, however, by an immediate despatch (dated 9th of March 1666–7) after thanking Lord Dillon, and all others engaged in destroying the rebel Dudley Costello, directed that Costello's head should be taken down from Castlemore, and sent up to his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, where probably for several months it was to be seen on the battlements of the prison tower or over the entrance gate of the castle.³

Kincogus.

Part of the system of war against the Tories was the practice of “Kincogus,” and there is in these volumes a whole series of Kincogus warrants.

This proceeding, which was originally the calling upon the head of the sept to bring forth any one of the sept guilty of an offence against a member of another sept, or else the whole sept of the offender should be answerable, was of ancient Irish origin, and was perfectly reasonable between independent tribes, and, indeed, is to this day the law of nations, where each nation stands towards every other in the position of an independent tribe, and is bound to punish or be answerable for acts of war or plunder by its own citizens. But it seems to be scarcely justifiable unless the party called upon claims or is allowed a command over those he is called upon to produce, as is remarked by Edmund Spenser on the statute of Edward the Fourth called “the statute of Kincogish,” which he therefore objects to, as it was contrary to the policy of the English to acknowledge the power of the Irish chieftains over their septs where English law prevailed. (View of the State of Ireland by Edmund Spenser, Esq., in the year 1596, p. 451. Collection of Irish Tracts by Alexander Thom, 8vo., Dublin, 1860, vol. 1.)

The demand was still more unreasonable at the period now in question, for it called on a population disarmed to act against a set of desperate men desperately armed, though it is true they were expected to act only as traitors and spies against them. But the consequences of informing were the having their houses burned or themselves slain, or their tongues cut out, of which latter we met with more than one instance.

The following is headed “Kincogus warrant,” and is dated 12th January 1666–7:—

“ Whereas Dudley or Duditagh Costello, Donagh O'Dowd, Tiege McDonagh McNamara, Walter Shoangh, John Phillips, Dudley Costello fitz Richard, Terence

¹ cxlv. 149.

² xxxv. 207.

³ cxliv. 98.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

McDonnell, Aeneas McDonnell, Edmund Jordan, (and 16 others all named,) appear in arms against his Majesty's authority, do stand on their keeping, and are not amenable to his Majesty's laws, several of them having committed burglaries, robberies, stealths, murder, and divers other outrages, to the terror and annoyance of his Majesty's good subjects, and to the disturbance of the peace of the kingdom;

"We, therefore, in pursuance of an act of council made at the council board, dated 31st December last, do hereby require the chief officer resident and commanding the horse troop or foot company of his Majesty's army next to the place where the said malefactors do usually harbour, that such officer do take the advice of the high sheriff of the county of Mayo for the numbers of horse and foot, and for the persons of the septs and kindreds of the said malefactors resident in the county of Mayo on whom the said horse and foot are to be charged; and that such officer or officers, with such number of horse and foot as shall be advised as aforesaid, do march to the several houses or places of abode of such of the said septs and kindreds, relievers, and harbourers of the said rebels, until the said rebels shall be apprehended and brought to justice, or otherwise be cut off by the sword; and the said officer or officers commanding such soldiers to be placed as aforesaid are to take great care that under countenance of this our warrant the said soldiers commit not any extorsion or oppression of his Majesty's subjects not intended by the said act of council or by this our warrant to be charged, but that they content themselves in their passage with competent meat and drink, paying ready money or giving ticket for the same. Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 12th day of February 1666."¹

There are similar warrants of the same date for the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Londonderry, Down, and Tyrone for laying soldiers on the septs and kindreds, harbourers, and relievers in Leitrim, of Francis O'Ruarc, Brian Mollohery, and 12 others, by the advice of Captain Robert Parke, Captain Owen Wynne, and Captain Henry Crofton, or any two or more of them.² In Sligo, of Thige McNamee, Connor O'Dowde, and others, by the advice of the President of Connaught, the high sheriff of the county of Mayo, Sir Francis Gore, Major Robert Edgeworth, Francis King, Edward Nicholson, and Thomas Crofton, or any two or more of them.³ In Londonderry, of John McCormack, Dermot O'Cahan, Laurence Ro O'Cahan, Manus O'Cahan, and Dermot Inchy O'Cahan, by the advice of the high sheriff and Sir Tristram Beresford, Dudley Phillips, Esq., George Phillips, and Dr. Ralph King, or any two of them.⁴ In Down, of Art Oge Magennis, Conn Magennis, Hugh McManus O'Fagan, Thorlegh Ro O'Doran, Patrick O'Hanlon, Bryan Duff Magennis, Cormock Bawn McGee, and others, with the advice of the high sheriff Cole, Vere Cromwell, Sir George Rawdon, Bart, William Hill, Esq., Captain John Magill, or any two or more of them.⁵ In Tyrone, of Neile Oge O'Neill and Conn O'Neill, sons of Captain Turlogh O'Neill, (and other O'Neils and McDonnells,) with the advice of the high sheriff, the Lord Viscount Chichester, Sir Arthur Chichester, Lieutenant-Colonel William Hamilton, and Captain Thomas Goulborne, or any two or more of them.⁶

The following petition prays for a grant of a manor, and charter for erecting a village into a borough, for the service rendered to the state by Tory hunting:—

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

"The humble petition of Francis Lucas, of Castle Shane, in the county of Monaghan, esquire, in the kingdom of Ireland.

"Sheweth,—

"That your petitioner and his family have been always true and loyal subjects to your Majesty and your royal ancestors, and your petitioner hath done signal service against Tories and robbers in the rebellion in the said kingdom, and hath a desire that by your Majesty's most gracious favour and license the said village of Castle Shane may be made a borough corporate, and your petitioner's estate in the said county and in the annexed schedule mentioned may be brought into one manor.

"May it therefore please your Majesty to grant unto your petitioner your Majesty's letters patent for the same. And your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c."

And the petitioner being referred to Lord Ormonde, he certifies by his report, which is dated at St. James's Square, 1st August 1663, that said Francis Lucas hath been active and done good service against Tories and robbers that infested the county of Monaghan, where his estate lay, and he humbly conceived that his Majesty might grant him his desires.

¹ clxiii. 29.
² Ibid. 24.

³ Ibid. 30.
⁴ clxviii. 22.

⁵ Ibid. 31.

⁶ Ibid.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Volume cxliii., the second of those called "Ormonde letters," contains copies of a very important body of letters written by Ormonde between 16th August 1662 and 16th May 1664, to the King, to the several secretaries of the day, to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and to a few other official personages. The volume is in fact the letter book of the Lord Lieutenant during this period, and contains the official copies of the correspondence made by Sir George Lane, the Lord Lieutenant's secretary. Such copies could not but be considered as of an official character; and, as they regard matters of the highest importance, chiefly in relation to the Act of Settlement and the Explanatory Act, we determined that it would be our duty under your Lordship's instructions to place them on the list for transcription, unless it should appear that the originals of these letters were still extant. A partial opportunity for putting this question to the test presented itself in the collection of Clarendon MSS. in the Bodleian Library. Accordingly we examined a bundle of Clarendon's letters, dated in the years 1662, 1663, and 1664, which are deposited in the Curators' Room; and we had the satisfaction of finding among these papers a considerable number of the original letters of Ormonde to Clarendon, which are copied in this Ormonde letter book. In the same bundle we also found original letters of several others of Clarendon's Irish correspondents during the same years,—of Lord Anglesey, Lord Orrery, Audley Mervyn, Sir Alan Broderick, and Sir George Lane, all or nearly all relating to matters of high public interest. But on the other hand, there are several of the letters to Clarendon preserved in the letter book which do not appear in the bundle referred to; although it is quite possible that they may yet be found elsewhere in this most important and valuable collection of papers.

Encouraged by this discovery, we proceeded to complete the inquiry by examining the State Papers of Charles II. for the same period, in the Public Record Office; and, having made a catalogue of the letters of Ormonde, as entered by Lane in the letter book, we proceeded to test that catalogue by the actual collection of original papers from 1662 to 1664. The result of this examination, we rejoice to say, was even more satisfactory, and we are enabled to congratulate your Lordship and the public on the completeness and the perfectly satisfactory condition of this portion of the Public Records which it discloses. Not only did we succeed in identifying, in the series of domestic papers for 1662 to 1664, the originals of almost every single letter in the Ormonde letter book, but we had the further gratification of discovering a considerable number of original letters of Ormonde during these years, of which no copy is found in the letter book. Some of those letters, though uncopied, are of importance; but the non-appearance of the copies in this letter book seems to be explained by the circumstance that most of those letters bear date from Kilkenny, or some other provincial locality, and were dispatched while Ormonde was at a distance from the office in which the regular official copies of his correspondence were ordinarily made.

While we cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the excellence and the convenience of the chronological arrangement of this portion of the Public Records, as well as to its completeness so far as regards the subject of our inquiry, our direct object in these observations is to explain the course which we have thought it our duty to follow in carrying out this portion of your Lordship's instructions. Having thus satisfied ourselves of the existence and accessibility of the originals, we abstained from giving instructions that the copies, although official and authentic, should be transcribed from the letter book.

*Petitions of the grantees of the Irish forfeitures against the Act of Resumption,
11 & 12 William III., and the reports of the trustees for sale.*

The 118th volume contains a series of petitions presented to the House of Commons in the month of May 1701, as well by the grantees of the estates forfeited after the victory at the Boyne, as by the English purchasers and lessees from the grantees, whose interests were all made void by what is commonly called the Act of Resumption, the 11th and 12th of William III. (English), and by the Irish who were pardoned and restored, the lands being directed to be sold by public auction, discharged of all these claims and interests.

The prodigal donations of Irish forfeited lands made by William III. to his favourites and to foreigners created so much discontent that a commission of inquiry was appointed by the House of Commons in England. The commissioners in their report, dated 15th December 1699, specified 76 royal grants which had passed the Great Seal after the battle of the Boyne. The following table exhibits eight of these grants:—

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

			Acres.
To Lord Woodstock (Van Bentinck)	-	-	135,820
To the Earl of Albemarle (Van Keppel)	-	-	100,633
To Countess of Orkney (Miss Elizabeth Villiers)	-	-	95,649
To Lord Romney (Sidney)	-	-	49,517
To Earl of Rochfort (de Zuliestien)	-	-	30,871
To Earl of Galway (de Ruvigny)	-	-	36,146
To Marquis de Puizar	-	-	30,512
To Earl of Athlone (de Ginkle)	-	-	26,480
<hr/>			
In all,	-	-	<hr/> 522,630 <hr/>

Violent debates about these grants arose on the naturalization bill for naturalizing the Dutch generals, of which there is an account in the letters of a Mr. Robert Price, a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and a member of the House, to his friend and patron the Duke of Beaufort, at Badminton, extending over a period of a few years before and after the Revolution, to be found in vol. cxxx. As the second Duke of Ormonde had married daughter of that family, these letters were probably forwarded to him for his information, and thus become part of the Ormonde collection. In one of the debates, a member said that the "naturalization bill ought to be kicked out of the House, and the foreigners after it out of the kingdom." (Robert Price to the Duke of Beaufort, 1st March 1693-4, vol. cxxx., 255.)

The Act of Resumption was accordingly passed, and thereupon the persons injured presented petitions setting forth their grievances under the act, and prayed to be excepted by some legislative provision from its operation, all which petitions were referred to Sir Henry Shere and the other commissioners for sale named in the act, to report to the house matter of fact.

The petitions in this volume have each of them the draft report of the commissioners in their own hand annexed, being the dominical or original from which the fair drafts for signature were prepared.

Among the Rawlinson collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library there is another copy of the petitions (A. 253), but without the reports.

Proposals, however, were first presented on the part of the Irish in a body, praying that the forfeited estates might be restored (except to the most obnoxious) on the payment of fines. "The petitioners and their posterity (they urge) must for ever continue in their native country, for in what manner soever they are or may be treated they have no other place to fly to, such of their countrymen as unhappily chose to take their fortune in a foreign service not having been so treated as to leave the petitioners any hope of refuge abroad, and they will be better subjects (they add) if restored, than if they and their posterity be thrown into a state of for ever being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. If ten years wandering (they add) without house or home, and the payment of the proposed fines, be not sufficient to instruct them and their posterity, it may be concluded that nothing else than cutting off root and branch will restrain them."¹

On the part of the Protestant purchasers under the several grantees, it was urged that it was always the policy of Parliament to encourage the English Protestant interest of Ireland; but to ruin these purchasers will be a great discouragement to that whole interest.

Their purchases and leases, though they gave the highest value for them, are made void. When the war was ended, the country was desolate and ruined, the towns and dwellings burnt, all stock destroyed, and such a famine ensued, that many thousands of poor creatures through the kingdom lost their lives, and numbers in the streets of Dublin itself, and these consequences England was freed from by fixing that long war in Ireland.

The King and the grantees at first let but from year to year; but, as no tenant would lay out money thus in improvements, longer interests were granted at considerable fines, or purchases were made, and having done so, and laid out their all in improvements, which alone have raised the estates to their present value, all is now taken away, as if they had been guilty of a crime in endeavouring to plant Ireland again, and make it more serviceable to the Crown of England. If they must lose their improvements, they ought at least to be allowed their purchase money, for the right of

¹ cxviii. 68.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

action against the vendors, the King's grantees, who are foreigners, either resident abroad or without visible estates in this kingdom, is vain. (Rawl. A. 253, p. 49.)

Among the petitioners is Maurice Annesley, esquire, who states that King William III granted him 2,000*l.* out of such discoveries of concealed forfeited lands as he should make, in consideration of 30,000 oak saplings, cut down in a wood of his, of 40 years growth, for hunting and firing for the army when encamped near Dundalk. He also took a lease from the Earl of Rochfort (de Zulestein), on which he expended 1,300*l.*, now lost to him by the Act of Resumption.¹

Charles Earl of Abercorn, and Katherine Countess of Abercorn his wife, relict of William Lenthall, esquire, deceased, state that Clandius late Earl of Abercorn, eldest brother of said Charles, promised the petitioners on their intermarriage to settle the manor of Strabane, the ancient inheritance of the family, on them in case of his death without issue, in confidence whereof the petitioner Charles became bound to several persons in 7,000*l.* for his said brother.

That petitioner Charles, sometime after his marriage, becoming a Protestant, did so offend his brother, that he gave away the said estate from the petitioner, though he died without issue, and left him liable to 7,000*l.* debts.

That the said Earl Clandius, after the battle of the Boyne, was outlawed for treason and rebellion, and endeavouring to go into France he was killed at sea, in the service of the late King James, but King William and the late Queen granted petitioner the said estate, obliging him to pay the said 7,000*l.* debts, and all other debts affecting the said estate. That the petitioner Katherine Countess of Abercorn, in order to pay off these debts, sold her jointure of 600*l.* a year in Oxfordshire, and accepted a settlement of the said estate in lieu of her said jointure, which is now made void by this Act of Resumption.²

On the part of the forfeiting Irish there are many petitions. Maria Euphemia, relict of William Dongan of Castletown, in county of Kildare, Earl of Limerick, states that her husband going over to France, after the battle of the Boyne, she accompanied him thither, and attended him there through a long illness till his death in December 1698, during which time the petitioner was outlawed in Ireland for having gone into France, of which outlawry she had no notice till all outlawries were confirmed by an Act of Parliament. That the petitioner being rendered incapable of claiming her jointure by the Act of Resumption, she is reduced to extreme want in her old age, though she brought 30,000*l.* portion out of Spain, her native country.³

Thomas (Dongan) Earl of Limerick was entitled in remainder to the estate of his eldest brother William, late Earl of Limerick, under a settlement of 1684. Petitioner has spent the greater part of his life in foreign countries, and for the most part in the service of England. He petitioned Parliament for 17,000*l.* owing to him by the Government for his disbursements against the French and Indians of Canada in America, and for arrears of a pension of 500*l.* per annum granted him by the late King Charles II. in consideration of his losses by leaving the service of the French King and entering into the service of England. That the deed of settlement being mislaid during the late war, petitioner applied to Parliament setting forth his innocence, his services, and his claims, and the Parliament by a particular clause in the act relating to the Irish forfeitures, in consideration of his unhappy circumstances, left him at liberty either to claim the estate or to have 8,000*l.* out of the moneys to be produced by the sale thereof, which the petitioner thankfully acknowledged, though the debt due to him, exclusive of his losses, amounts to 17,000*l.* and upwards. Having recovered and proved the settlement of 1684 before the trustees, he prays his whole debt of 17,000*l.* out of the produce of the estate, or the estate itself.⁴

John Bourke Lord Bophin, son of the Earl of Clanricarde, states that he was taken prisoner at the battle of Aughrim. He claimed to be within the articles of Galway, which, however, he did not establish, the reasons inducing him not to prosecute his claim being, according to the deposition of the Right Honourable John Lord Methuen, Lord Chancellor (annexed to the report of the trustees), that he had the prospect of being restored to his land and estate by an Act to be passed in Parliament, whereby my Lord Bophin was to be obliged to breed his children Protestants, and let his estate to Protestants only by freehold leases for three lives. Lord Bophin states in his petition that, as an everlasting proof of his family's adherence to the interest of England, he has sent his two eldest sons to be brought up Protestants at Eton College, and that he and his family, consisting of a wife and nine children, have now nothing left for their support, and are in the lowest want. He therefore prays that the House, in mercy and compassion to the unspeakable wants of him and his family, in regard

¹ cxiii. 17.² Ibid. 16.³ Ibid. 69.⁴ Ibid. 70.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

to his right to articles, and in remembrance of the many eminent services done by his ancestors to the Crown of England, and because this is the first time that any of the family appeared against its interest, they will restore him the estate which has been 400 years in his family, to enable him to pay such fine as they shall think reasonable, and by a bill or a clause in a bill to restore petitioner accordingly.¹

This case is accompanied by the notes on hearing before the trustees, and the depositions and statements of great interest, and the case is besides of very great importance, as having given rise to one of the most afflictive measures in the penal laws.

The House of Commons yielded to the prayer of Lord Bophin, and a private Act, commonly called "the Bophin Act," was passed in the 2nd of Queen Anne, restoring him to his estate on the conditions of bringing up his children Protestants and letting his estate to none but Protestants. This was only consistent with the Act for the sale of the forfeited estates made in the previous year ; for the lands vested in the trustees for sale could only be purchased by Protestants ; no Papist could even occupy as tenant more of them than a day labourer's cottage with land not exceeding two acres.

All other interests to be acquired by them in the forfeited estates were declared void.

But in the 7th of Queen Anne, an Act entitled "For the Relief of the Clanricard Family" was passed, enacting, among other things, that if any of the Clanricard estate should be let to Papists contrary to the Bophin Act, the land so let should become the prize of the first Protestant discoverer, and the person in possession should be bound to discover against himself upon oath.

The discovery clauses in the Act of 8th Anne "against the further growth of Popery" were taken from it. (French against Daly, in Chancery, 26th June 1772, p. 27. Several special cases on the laws against the further growth of Popery in Ireland, by Gorges Edmund Howard, esquire. 8vo. Dublin, 1785.)

By the first general Act against the growth of Popery, passed in the 2nd of Queen Anne, the interests acquired by Papists contrary to that Act were merely void ; but by the second general Act in the 8th of Anne they were granted to the first Protestant discoverer, and the party charged could not refuse to answer. "The Clanricard Act passed in England," says Mr. Justice Robinson, in giving judgment in McCarty v. Hanly, "gave a discovery, and from that Act the Irish Legislature thought that the inserting the discovery clause in the 8th Anne would animate our Popery laws. Between 1703 and 1709," he adds, "there were only 86 conformists in Ireland. In the next 10 years the conformists were 150." (Lessee McCarty against Hanly, King's Bench, Hillary 1771. Howard's Popery Cases, p. 195.) In other words, landed proprietors, for fear of this new class of discoverers brought into life by the discovery clauses of the 8th Anne, and to preserve their estates to their families, conformed outwardly and had their names entered in the Convert Roll.

PART III.

HISTORICAL VALUE of the CARTE COLLECTION.

By a student weighing the historical worth of the Carte collection, and of the new lights which it throws upon the course of public affairs in Ireland during the period to which it relates, it might not unnaturally be supposed that, since the collection was originally formed with a view to the biography of the Duke of Ormonde, and since it was actually turned to account with rare industry and skill by Ormonde's biographer for the materials of his voluminous memoir, all the freshness, and perhaps all the real value of these materials, had already been anticipated. And perhaps, so far as regards the facts of the life of the Duke of Ormonde, this supposition is well founded. Nevertheless, even for the biography itself, there are to be found, amongst the vast mass of materials which Carte accumulated in preparing for his design, numberless letters, memoranda, notes, and other papers of Ormonde and his correspondents and others, which are of the highest interest as illustrating his personal character, the tendencies of his mind, and his habits of thought ; and as bringing up again in life-like reality that whole presence of the man which it is the triumph of modern biography to have devised. And, on the other hand, if we pass beyond the mere biography and look into the character of the time as well as of the man, the Carte collection, entirely

¹ xxiii. 28.

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apart from the mere materials of Ormonde's life, is replete with most graphic and instructive memorials of the period, and throws, from numberless independent quarters, floods of light upon its policy, its religious characteristics, its various party divisions, together with the views by which each was animated, its social habits, and, in a word, its entire every-day life, general and individual, public as well as private.

By far the largest proportion of the documents to which we refer, and which may be characterised as secondary materials of Carte's biography of Ormonde, are of an unofficial nature, and consequently have been excluded by us from the list of papers selected for transcription under your Lordship's instructions ; but any estimate of the historical value of the Carte MSS. from which these papers should be omitted, would be in the last degree fallacious ; and we have thought it our duty in this General Report to place before your Lordship some evidence of the great importance of many portions of the MSS. of which no trace will be found in the transcripts deposited or to be deposited in the Public Record Offices of London and Dublin.

The interest as well as the value of historical documents is, generally speaking, best understood from the documents themselves. The relations of Ormonde to particular classes or particular interests in Ireland ; the practical working of the measures of policy adopted and the judicial procedures put in action from time to time ; the political and social results of various enactments ; the connexion or sequence of particular events ;—are best seen, at least for the purposes of history, from the original documents which record them ; and, instead of confining ourselves to a mere descriptive summary, we shall in many cases lay before your Lordship the original papers or series of papers to which we may think it desirable to invite attention. We shall have the less hesitation as to this course, inasmuch as the great body of the papers in question belong to that portion of the Carte MSS. which have not been selected by us for transcription, and which otherwise would remain undistinguished in this vast historical repository, and practically inaccessible to the great body of historical inquirers.

We have thought it desirable to add some papers illustrative of the private life and domestic habits of Ormonde—a not unacceptable contribution, we trust, to the social history of the period.

I.—POLITICAL PAPERS.

ORMONDE'S CHURCH POLICY IN IRELAND.

The Kilcash branch of the Butler family to which Ormonde belonged, and of which the representative, Sir Walter Butler, succeeded to the earldoms of Ormonde and Ossory on the death of Thomas Earl of Ormonde in 1614, was Roman Catholic ; and Ormonde himself, during his early years, was brought up in that religion under the care of his mother, Lady Thurles. Upon Lady Thurles, indeed, the sole care of the boy Ormonde had devolved in 1619, when his father, Viscount Thurles, was drowned upon a voyage to England ; and in the following year the young Viscount was placed at school at Finchley, near Barnet, under the care of a Catholic preceptor named Conyers. The King, however, soon interposed ; Earl Walter, grandfather of the young Viscount, was arbitrarily imprisoned, and his grandson, being declared a ward of the Crown, was removed from Finchley, placed at Lambeth under the guardianship of Archbishop Abbot, and, like his contemporary and hereditary rival, George Earl of Kildare, under similar circumstances, brought up in the Protestant religion. To that profession he adhered through life, although his mother and the other members of his family remained faithful to the old religion.

There is a curious letter of the famous Father Peter Walsh, addressed to Ormonde a few months previous to the death of both, in which this fidelity of Ormonde's family to the Church of their ancestors is strongly urged as a motive to induce the Duke himself to return thereto. Father Peter urges it the more strongly inasmuch, he says, "as neither books nor arguments, be they never so persuasive, can any ways prevail without the special assistance of God's grace;" and this grace he confidently anticipates for Ormonde through the prayers of his family and friends. " You may receive benefit," Walsh writes, " of those daily prayers poured forth for you by an infinite number of your Roman Catholic friends and relations, amongst which you have had, and still have, advocates which, shining like stars of the greatest magnitude, are admired in the brightness and lustre of the pious and virtuous.

" By these you may easily imagine that I name Colonel Butler, of Kilcahs, your brother, and the Lady Thurles, his and your mother. The first, who is esteemed a meer saint by all that have either known or heard of him, makes it his principal work with the several great pious families which he does influence, to intercede for you day and night ; and the other, who was accounted the Monica of her age, and

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“ who is now reputed a more glorious citizen of heaven, made it her constant employment whilst she lived to solicit the celestial powers by her incessant prayers and tears, by her extraordinary devotion and charities, to mediate for your conversion, and still I do not doubt but she sues for you to Jesus Christ, the only propitiatory Mediator of our salvation, without whom there is no salvation.

“ Thus, my dear Lord, will you infinitely delight that most holy man, your brother, rejoice extremely your friends and relations, render most happy the noble remains of your children, grandchildren, and their posterity; thus will you prove, not only an heroic example to the nobility and all others, but an assistance and comfort to your prince, who always so infinitely esteemed you.”¹

But from Ormonde's reply, which is highly characteristic, and in which he expressed some good-humoured surprise that a friend so zealous as Walsh should have delayed to the very close of life an exhortation of such vital import, it may be inferred that while he respected the convictions of his Catholic friends, he had no sympathies with their religion. The excited condition of religious parties during Ormonde's administration in Ireland necessitated the frequent interposition of his government, and a whole volume of the Carte collection (XLV.) is occupied with papers relating to “the Church and Sectaries.” We shall take them in the order in which they are arranged by Carte.

(1.) *The Established Church.*—In the conflict of religious party among Protestants, Ormonde, like the great body of Royalists, was a steadfast churchman, and it was mainly to his influence that the reorganization of the Irish establishment at the Restoration was due. In this and the rest of his church policy his most efficient co-operator was the Primate, Bramhall, with whom we find him maintaining close relations during their common exile. Bramhall writes to him from the Hague, 1st October 1648,² and in a subsequent letter³ he expresses his “ infinite longing to see ‘the smoke of his own chimney.’” From the date of the Restoration, their correspondence, both on public and private affairs, becomes more frequent. Bramhall writes, 27th April 1660, “to ask a troop of ‘horse for Sir James Graham,’ who has married his daughter Isabella, and he makes a similar request on his behalf in April 1664; but the bulk of his letters is on church matters; and the 45th volume of the Carte collection contains, together with these letters, a series of very important papers illustrating the progress of the re-organization, continued down to the very date when the Primate, who had a suit in the Court of Claims with Sir Audley Mervyn, was seized with apoplexy in the court, and died on the following day.

At the date of the Restoration the work of Laud and Strafford had in great measure fallen to pieces. No sooner had Ormonde surrendered Dublin and the Sword of State to the Parliament than their Commissioners (amongst whom was Colonel Michael Jones, Governor of Dublin, brother to Doctor Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher, who then dwelt with him at Dublin) superseded the Book of Common Prayer by the Presbyterian Directory (itself soon to be superseded by the Independent form of worship), as appears by the following order:—

“ By the Commissioners from the Parliament of England.

“ For prevention of inconveniences that may arise by continuing the Common Prayer Book and Ceremonies in the churches of this kingdom, we have thought fit and do hereby require that the same for the future be discontinued:

“ And that in lieu thereof the Directory herewith delivered, be observed by the several ministers of congregations, and others officiating in the several churches and chapels in and about this city, whereof they may take notice, and not fail. Given at Dublin, this 24th of June 1647.

“ ARTHUR ANNESLEY.
“ ROBERT KING.
“ ROBERT MEREDITH.
“ MICHAEL JONES.
“ JOHN MOORE.”⁴

The Protestant clergy deemed themselves unable, consistently with their clerical vows, to yield obedience, and when they came after the next following Sunday to ask for their usual weekly allowance of bread, granted them by the Marquis of Ormonde,

¹ lxix. 549.
² xxiv. 45.

³ xxii. 180.
⁴ xxi. 155.

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they were met by a refusal and the insulting remark, that they might join the ranks of the Roundheads as common soldiers. The following is their petition :—

“ To the Honourable the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland. ”

“ The humble petition of the Banished Clergy.¹

“ Humbly shewing,—

“ That your petitioners have formerly had weekly a certain proportion of Bread allowed them for their relief, which your Honours have lately been pleased to continue to us, which we thankfully acknowledge; and now the said Bread will not be delivered to us till further order given by your Honours.

“ May it therefore please your Honours to look upon your petitioners wants and to give order that the same may be weekly given out unto us, till some other livelihood be acquired that we may not be troublesome to your Honours by continual suit & petition, and they as in duty bound shall pray, &c.”

The Commissioners pointedly reply :—

“ Dublin, July 2^d, 1647.

“ If the petitioners be preaching ministers they did ill not to bestow their pains in such churches as wanted the ministry of the Word last Lord’s day, and render themselves thereby unworthy of relief. But if they find themselves not qualified for the ministry they may betake themselves to some other calling, and enlist themselves, if they will in some companies or troops, where, doing service, they shall be provided for equally with others.

“ By command from the Commissioners from the Parliament of England.

“ WILLIAM ROWE.”²

When Cromwell became supreme, he seized all the tithes and church lands for the benefit of the State’s disposal, reserving them from being set out (like other forfeited lands and rents) to the Adventurers and Soldiers. The Bishops were, some of them (like Bramhall, Bishop of Derry) banished,—the others, driven from their see houses, sought safety in silence. The cathedrals and churches were ruined by the war, and the timber, lead, iron, and glass were seized by the Adventurers and Soldiers for their private uses.

At the Restoration, the church lands which, for the most part had been only leased from year to year or for short terms, were restored without difficulty to the Bishops ; but the churches lay long in ruins. An order of the Lord Deputy and Council, even eight years after the Restoration (31st of May 1669), states,—

“ It is observed that in most parts of this kingdom the parish churches by the confusion of the late Rebellion and usurpations before his Majesty’s happy restoration to his Crown & kingdom, were utterly broken down, ruined, and demolished, and have not been as yet repaired, so that in many places the people are enforced (for want of parish churches) to repair for the service & worship of God to inns, barns, and other places.”³

The Convention in the first instance, and the Parliament afterwards, both composed for the most part of men of Cromwell’s army and principles, were now bent on ingratiating themselves with the King and the Church whom they had so much injured, by conceding as much as possible to their supposed humours.

In the instructions from both Houses to their agents to the King, they proposed that church spoliators should be excepted from the Act of Indemnity in Ireland as had been done in England.⁴

And those who pretended to speak for the Army undertook that they should subscribe ten thousand pounds to build up the cathedral of St. Patrick’s in Armagh, and St. Patrick’s in Dublin, and St. Peter’s Church in Drogheda, which they had destroyed at the taking of the town by assault in 1649.

The following are Primate Bramhall’s letters, announcing the gratifying fact to Sir George Lane, Ormonde’s secretary :—

“ Sir George Now I will tell you a piece of news, which I desire you to communicate to my Lord Steward (the Duke of Ormonde) and our friends there.

¹ That is, banished by the Irish from their former cures.

² xxi. 176.

³ Domestic Correspondence, 1668. Record Tower, Dublin Castle, p. 54.

⁴ Abstracts of Proceedings concerning the Acts of Settlement. Vol. M., fo. 416. Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The army in Ireland will suffer none to have the honor to build or repair St. Patrick's Church in Armagh, and St. Patrick's Church in Dublin, and St. Peter's Church in Tredagh,¹ but themselves, having designed ten thousand pounds for the work. Many of them have subscribed, and a committee is appointed by the Commissioners to take the subscription of the rest, wherein your friend Sir Theophilus Jones, and his brother, Clogher, have been very active. They think for Tredagh it is a just expiation because some of them helped to blow it up. So God bless us.

“Your assured friend & faithful servant,
“JO. [BRAMHALL] DERENSIS, Elect: ARMACH.”

“Dublin, Nov. 21, 1660.”²

On 27th November 1660 he adds :—

“I writt to you formerly that the army here have given 14 days pay out of their arrears towards the building & beautifying of three churches. Since my last, the committee of the army have confirmed their act, and have made up the 14 days 21 days.”³ How costly would be the repairs of these and other churches might be judged, said the Primate, 1st June 1661, from this: “I am going in three days to Termonfeckin. The carriage of wood alone by sea for repairs there will cost 150l. Judge what Tredagh, and Armagh, & all the rest will cost.”⁴

But not only were the cathedrals and churches in ruins at the King's Restoration, but the sees, during the twenty years of war and usurpation, had many of them become empty.

No less than twelve bishops had died, and their successors were to be consecrated, and Primate Bramhall's letters are full of details of this remarkable spectacle. There was considerable doubt among the Bench of Bishops whether Doctor Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher, should be allowed to take part in the consecration. He had thrown off his episcopal character during the usurpation, had adopted Presbyterianism, and had even joined the army, having become Scout-master General to Cromwell.

In this period, however, of general satisfaction (to all but the Irish nation), such difficulties were not allowed to stand in the way; and there will be found something of a “galliard” tone in the terms the Primate uses in announcing that he had absolved Bishop Jones, in the presence of all his brother Bishops, from his offences :—

“Sir (he writes to Sir George Lane, 21st January 1660–1), after the general consecration is done to-morrow, and so many of the public affairs despatched, I hope I shall have a little more leisure. I send you herein enclosed the intended form of our consecration. The Lords Justices, Council, Convention, will all be present.

“Your father is a good Protestant,⁵ and you are beholden to no man for his conversion but my Lord Chancellor (Sir Maurice Eustace) and Lord Ranelagh. It seems he had ‘animum revertendi.’ We have had some exceptions against the Bishop of Clogher and the Lord Elect of Killaloe, but I have ended them all with a general consent, and in the presence of all the Bishops absolved the Bishop of Clogher from his irregularity.”⁶ And in three months time the Primate even recommended him for the Bishopric of Meath.

“I know (writes the Primate to the Duke of Ormonde, 7th April 1661), your Lordship hath heretofore some just exceptions against the Bishop of Clogher. But there is an Act of Indemnity past since. And he hath been as instrumental as any man whatsoe'er in the restitution of his Majesty and all of us; and understands the present state of this part of Ireland better than any of us, and being qualified at the late consecration by some of the Bishops, he behaved himself so modestly and discreetly, and gave so much satisfaction, that he gained ground in the judgment of his adversaries themselves.”⁷

In the Primate's letter to Lane he enclosed the printed form of “The order of the proceeding to Church, upon the Consecration of the Bishops in Ireland, the 27th of January 1660–1,” of which the most remarkable part was the anthem :—

¹ Termonfeckin, about five miles east of Drogheda, was at this time, and for long before, the place of residence of the primates of Ireland.

² “To my very worthy friend S^r George Lane, att his chambers in Whitehall.” cxxxi. 78.

³ Same to same. Ibid. 79.

⁴ cxxxi. (quarto), 105.

⁵ He had probably adopted Presbyterian or Independent principles.

⁶ Bramhall to Lane, Dublin, 26 Jan. 1660–61. cxxxi. 88.

⁷ cxxxi. 96.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ Anthem after the Consecration.

“ *Treble.*

“ ‘ Now that the Lord hath readvanced the Crown,
“ ‘ Which thirst of spoil and frantic zeal threw down.’

“ *Tenor.*

“ ‘ Now that the Lord the Mitre hath restored,
“ ‘ Which with the Crown lay in the dust abhorred.’

“ *Treble* : ‘ Praise him, ye Kings.’

“ *Tenor* : ‘ Praise him, ye Priests.’

“ *Chorus, all sing* : ‘ Glory to Christ, our High Priest, highest King.’

“ *Treble.*

“ ‘ May Judah’s royal scepter still shine clear.’

“ *Tenor.*

“ ‘ May Aaron’s holy rod still blossoms bear.’

“ *Treble and Tenor.*

“ ‘ Scepter and Rod rule still and guide the land,
“ ‘ And those whom God anoints feel no rude hand.
“ ‘ May love, peace, plenty wait on Crown and Chair,
“ ‘ And may both share in blessings as in care.’

“ *Chorus.*

“ ‘ Angels look down, and joy to see
“ ‘ Like that above a Monarchy ;
“ ‘ Angels look down, and joy to see
“ ‘ Like that above an Hierarchy.’ ”¹

The Primate was greatly pleased with the success of the ceremony, which “ was done so nobly (he writes to the Duke of Ormonde) that it will be an hard task to find out another equal to it in Europe, where twelve Bishops were consecrated at one time, and all the orders of the kingdom, Justices, Council, Convention, Army, City, graced it with their presence.”²

“ All the Bishoprics in Ireland (he writes to Sir George Lane, 16th March 1660-1) are now full, and every one of them, excepting two, placed in his own candle-stick.”³

But the more serious business was the new endowment of the Church out of forfeited lands. The Convention, consisting of officers of Cromwell’s army, acting on their plan of ingratiating themselves with the King and Church, proposed to the King that all such lands and tithes in Catholic hands should be restored to it. And both Houses of Parliament of Ireland, in their instructions to their agents sent to Whitehall, repeated the suggestion which was afterwards enacted in the Act of the Settlement of Ireland. The effect of this was of course to interest another powerful body in the maintenance of the Settlement.

Many of the most ancient Catholic families, however, of English descent in Ireland were ruined by this measure alone, being deprived of church lands and impropriate tithes which their ancestors, or those from whom they had purchased, had derived under grants from King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

The following is Primate Bramhall’s letter to the Duke of Ormonde acknowledging the grant :—

“ May it please your Excellence,

“ The Bishops here residing have thought fitt to present the inclosed petition to his Majesty. It was occasioned by a letter of the Lord Elect Bishop of Corke to me. There is nothing in it which we are not both able & ready to justifie ; since it was subscribed, we have received a copy of his Majesty’s most gracious letter of

¹ xiv. 35, 36.

² Bramhall to Ormonde [] Feb. 1660-1. cxxxi. 87.

³ cxxx. 90.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Novemb. 20th, touching the settling of impropriations, tithes formerly invested in the Crowne, or forfeited lately to the Crowne, upon the respective incumbents, reserving to his Majesty the old rents, & likewise the settling of such forfeited lands as were held of the Church, upon those Bishoپs or Churches of which they were held. By the Grace of God we shall mesnage his Majesties bounty with as much prudence & advantage to him & his subjects as is possible.

“ These were the maine requests we had to make by our agents. The next being of lesser moment, will admitte little debate, as the union of lesser benefices to make a competency, some little glebes where there are none, a free school to be erected in every diocess where there is not one alreadie, & one uniform order or table of tything to be established throughout the kingdome. Now the maine requests being granted alreadie, whether it will be necessary to send express agents for the rest I leave to your Lordship's evidence. One bishop & one clerke were designed; either my Lord Elect of Downe, or of Corke for the bishops; & either Doctor Loftus or Mr. Underwood for the clerkes.

“ They have one request more, that in respect benefices are of so small value for the present, & their churches & manse houses either demolished or ruinous, that as in like cases hath bene used, his Majestie would be graciously pleased to remitte the first frutes to such persons as are or shall be admitted to any benefices or ecclesiastical promotions, since the beginning of this rebellion, until the Feast of the Nativity of Christ, which shall be in the yeare of our Lord 1661, that is, for one yeare yet to come, & in lieu thereof they do oblige themselves to settle an equal & perfect taxe of all ecclesiastical benefices & dignities throughout the kingdome (which hitherto hath bene neither equall nor perfect), to the greate increase of his Majesties Revenue in his 20th parts & first frutes. Thus much I dare undertake that the Crowne shall be a great gainer by this now necessary favour.

“ These things are yet but barely purposed, & if there be any of them which do not reshal well, upon the least intimation they shall be quickly expunged.

“ Your Excellency seeth that the clergy in Ireland know no mediator to his Majesty but yourself. You will scarcely find a staffe so hard to drive them away. S^r James Graham lives in hope untill he receive his doome. That you may Live long & Give much, & Die holy, & Inherit heaven, is a Dutch proverbe & our praier. So God bless us. Dublin, Decemb. 5, 1660.

“ Your Excellence most humble
“ & faithfull servaunt,
“ Jo. [BRAMHALL] DERENSIS, Electus ARMACHENSIS.”¹

The following characteristic letter is from the Primate to Sir George Lane :—

“ Se,

“ I WRITTE unto you by the last post, & therewith sent you a draught of a letter from his Majesty for the Church of Ireland. We have alreadie a draught of a letter from his Ma^v to the same purpose. But this forme is judged by the King's Counseile here both more full & more effectuall, & less subject to the least exception. And therefore, in the name of the whole Church, I desire to get it signed & sent with all speed.

“ I sent you likewise a bill of Exchange upon John Sharpe for an 100*l.*, which I doubt not will be punctually observed.

“ The money is not collected, but I shall do that when they come up to the Parliament & reimburse myself. Fifty pounds of it is as a free-will offering of the Church to you to buy a piece of plate, & the other 50*l.* is to pay for letters & defray other charges which you may have occasion to lay out for them. And when that summe is done you shall have a new supplie.

“ The Church hath other requests to his Majesty, which I have dilated in my letter to my Lord Steward. The most & greatest of them are graunted alreadie by his Lordship in his Ma^{ter} name. The next will be no cause of any demurre in our proceeding. I know his Excellence vouchsafing to make himself agent for the Church, will acquainte you with them, whom he hath made our solliciter, & therefore I forbear to scribble any more about them.

¹ “ To his Excellence the Marquis of Ormond,
“ Lord Steward of his Majesties household, at Whitehall.”

Endorsed.
“ Lord Archb^p. Elect of Armagh. Dat. 5 } Dec. 1660.”
Vol. cxxxi. (quarto), p. 51. Rec^d 19 }

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" All the bishopricks in Ireland are now full, & every one of them (excepting two) placed in his own candlesticke. The same judgement I made allwaies of this church I hold still, that we shall overcome all impediments quickly & quietly if we have no impediment out of the East. I have led them all the dance in the first visitation, successfully enough. Yet have I as many fanaticks in my diocess as any man. But the surest way to take a populacy is by the ear. So God bless us.

" Your old freind & faithfull servaunt,
" March 16, 1660—1. Stilo loci."1 " Jo. [BRAHMALL] ARMACHANUS."

But while the Settlement was pending there seems to have been a fear that the King had designs of retracting, which produced the following letter to Sir George Lane :

" SIR,—I rec'd y^r of Ap. 2^d with the enclosed.

" You prophecy that it w^d not like me. Therein you mistake, for I cannot mislike any thing which is done by that hand. But to deal clearly with you, it doth not satisfy me ; and I verily conjecture that you will have another supplication from the clergy one & all ; and perhaps another from the Parl^t, if the fanatics who have jumped into elections do not hinder it. For the sober men of the Convention are not pleased that H. M's. graces to them sh^d be retracted, whereof this was one. I pray you observe the strength of the clergy.

" First, they have King James' grant, & an Act of State made upon it inserted into the Great Office, which was held evermore here as inviolable. Secondly, they have King Charles the 1st grant which was executed in Meath & divers other counties. Thirdly, they have the King's grant of this grace to the Comm^rs of the Convention. Fourthly, they have the King's grant of it to themselves in one letter, & the same allowed & confirmed in another letter. All these copies I will send you so soon as my coronation sermon is past, for they are now with the rest of my papers at Tredagh.

" Fifthly, by his concession of them to the clergy he will be a gainer. For he shall have from them not only his old rents, which is all he shall have from the laity, but, moreover, an increase of xxth parts & first fruits, & larger subsidies ; besides that influence which they have upon his people to make them loyal & orthodox, whereas lecturers have undone us. But, suppose there were no advantage in it, do you think that H. M. would recede from the exemplar of his grandfather & father ; yea, move from his own act, when he is rightly informed. God forbid we should think so ! We are confident that when he is fully informed he will make good his former grant, unless somebody could shew some fraud or inconvenience in it, which we know they cannot do.

" We have already wished & prayed for a remedy of former sacrilege. Now is the time when it may be done without any loss or prejudice to H.M., & if we make not this appear we deserve nothing. You impute this change to letters from hence. Truly, Sir, if it be so, somebody here is not to be trusted. One of our Justices is now indisposed, but I have as much confidence in him as any man. And so soon as Sunday is over, by the grace of God I will speak with him about it. Another of the three told me he w^d joine with me for the Church in it heart & hand ; and I believe him. The third you know promised to be a friend to the Church & approved of H. M's. former letter, & hath professed that he hath written nothing against it, but for it : yet acknowledgeth that he hath written to Mr. Secretary about it & sent him some copies of former letters. If he have, it is well : if not, by God's grace, I shall do it. If there be no prejudice to H. M. any way, but much advantage every way, I cannot fear the retracting of it. If H. M. would gratify every man with a lease, we are ready to obey his commands or to do any thing that can be reasonably imposed upon us.

" But while this letter was procuring here are two other letters come for passing over of tythes : one for my old friend Mr. Legg for some impropriations, & some of my own lands of Termonfeckin. I wish I had been by him to put him on a nobler acquisition.

" In my last letter I writt to my Lord Duke about the Bishoprick of Meath for the Bishop of Down if he desired it. Now so it is that he desireth rather to hold Down

² Addressed, " To my Hon^rd Freind S^r George Lane,
" att his Chambers in Whitehall, London. These present."

Endorsed.

" Lord Primate of Ireland, Dat. 16 } March 1660.
Rec'd. 21 }

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

& Dromore united if he may obtain it. For proof whereof I send you inclosed two of his letters. Whatsoever his Grace approveth shall please me. I have no aim but the good of the Church. If he require my judgment, it is this : To remove him from Down to Meath w^d hinder the reformation of that schismatical part of the country : and to keep him at Down without an union of Dromore to it, would be a poor encouragement to him ; and, therefore, my humble advice is that he be continued Bishop of Down with the Bishoprick of Dromore united to it pro hac vice, which two will be worth well 1,500*l.* a year. And that the Bishop of Clogher be removed to the Bishoprick of Meath.

“ He is a prudent man, but will get nothing by it but a higher rack ; and that the Bishop of Kilmore & Ardagh be removed to Clogher ; & the Bishop of Dromore to the Bishoprick of Kilmore & Ardagh ; which will content all parties & be for the good of the Church.

“ But whatsoever his Grace shall think fit to do in it shall please me. So God bless us.

“ Dublin, April 13, 1661.”¹

“ Your assured friend to love & serve you,
“ Jo. [BRAMHALL] ARMACH.”

It is unnecessary to add that the Act of Settlement, passed in the following year, put an end to all these doubts and fears by conferring on the Church the property in question.

(2.) *Presbyterians and Independents.*—Throughout these proceedings Ormonde manifests a very decided antipathy to the Puritan party and to the principles of Presbyterianism in church government.

Some notion of the virulence of that party in Ireland, and of their hatred of Prelacy, may be formed from their conduct in Waterford at this period. On the occasion of the Bishop's first re-appearance in the cathedral after the Restoration he found his “ pulpit foully defiled with excrements (so as must not be named), and the font in “ like manner.” His successor a few years subsequently, on his going to solemn prayers, attended by his clergy, found the way that he must walk towards his throne strewn with the same abominable filth.²

This and similar proceedings of the party may perhaps have given rise to some of the proposals to which we find reference in the correspondence.

Amongst other proposals, shortly after the Restoration, for the improvement of Waterford, described as “ a place inhabited with persons for the generality unaccus-“ tomed to conformity,” is one, that a smaller number of disaffected and nonconforming English and Papists be permitted to inhabit that city, and that the rules in the Act for encouraging foreign Protestants to plant be observed.

And the proposals go so far as to suggest “ that all or most of the disaffected “ English now in Waterford be constrained to plant themselves in the open country, “ and not in corporate towns, especially Waterford, Ross, Kilkenny, and Clonmel.”³

The result was a very severe civil and ecclesiastical persecution of the Puritans.

In a petition to the House of Commons the Nonconformists complain that their Gospel ministers are removed from them, and several of them imprisoned, whilst the Romish priests (as they say) are seemingly tolerated. That many hundreds of them are excommunicated by the bishops, others of them upon several penal statutes indicted in the assizes and quarter sessions in regard of nonconformity.

An observer writes, as the consequence that the generality of the vulgar Protestants seemed to be in a greater distemper, in greater despair, in less hopes of comfort, than they were the first year of the Rebellion ; and amongst those so dispirited in their minds, he found the common soldiery, who served his Majesty faithfully and never took arms with the usurper, in regard they had not been provided by his Majesty, whereas the common soldiers, both dead and alive, that fought against the King under the usurper and deprived them of all means of livelihood, are well paid for their rebellion.⁴

It is curious to find gentle Jeremy Taylor mixed up in this angry conflict.

“ To Sir George Lane.

“ Honour'd Sir,

“ Dublin, December 19, 1660.

“ I wrote to you the last week and took the boldness to give you an account of the seditious and insolent preachings of the Scotch Presbyters against his Majesty's

¹ corxi, 96.

² “ The Bishop of Waterford's case with the Mayor and Sheriffs of Waterford Stated and Vindicated.” Published by command. 4to. Dublin. By Benjamin Tooke, H.M.'s Printer. 1670. pp. 131.

³ xxiii. 172.

⁴ Ibid. 174.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

Government ecclesiastical, their infinite railings against me, their stirring up the people to tumult and rebellion, their intent of petitioning his Majesty to remove me from that diocese, and many other things which I should not so much as hint to you again, but that we have some fears that the vessel miscarried which carried the packet. But these Presbyterian Scots get heart and confidence by the great delay of the Justices coming over and the Bishops consecration. Sir, we all know your great love and zeal for the Church of Ireland (and I have had experience of your particular favour to me), and therefore I am bold to entreat your assistance that we may receive encouragement and aid from the secular power. They call me Arminian, Socinian, and I cannot tell what monsters of names, which they neither understand, nor care they whether they be true or no; but no man being more zealous for the religion of the Church of England than myself, they hate me because they expect from me such vigorous opposition against and discovery of their evil ways. I beg your favour in this affair. It concerns all the bishops in Ireland.

“Honoured Sir,

“Your most humble and affectionate servant,

“JER. [TAYLOR] DUNENSIUS, Elect.”¹

The following appears to have been an enclosure in the above letter:—

“A PARTICULAR of such DOCTRINES as are usually preached and taught by the SCOTCH MINISTERS in the North of Ireland, in the Diocese of Down and Connor.

“That the Covenanters first drew the bloody sword; and before they would submit to those oaths, viz., of allegiance and supremacy, and to these Popish ceremonies, they would draw it again.

“That times of persecution are coming on, worse than in Queen Mary’s days.

“That they should do well to get the Bible by heart, because they will not be suffered to keep a Bible in their houses.

“That the times are now at hand when it should be safer to break the Sabbath than a holy day.

“That the King’s concessions in his Declaration [from Breda] are a little mite of favour, but no more.

“That the service book and the mass book were both hatched in hell by the Devil.

“That we have got a King, and the King hath brought the bishops, and they will bring in Popery, and then farewell all: And yet ye, without, be valiant for the truth.

“They pray that the Lord, although he suffered those wolves the bishops to come into his kirk here on earth, yet that he would never let them come into his kirk in heaven.

“And many more seditious and more ridiculous, not fit to trouble any person of honour with.”²

Two Presbyterians of the name of Robert Ross and George Ross, for themselves and many other persons in the county of Down and Antrim, in their petition to the Lord Lieutenant and Council on 25th March 1668, set forth that many hundreds in those counties who are ready to lay down their lives for his Majesty’s service were at the last assizes presented and indicted, some for not coming to hear the Common Prayer, and others for resorting to the ministry they have been long partakers of, little suspecting that in so doing any crime would have been laid to their charge, and allege that the consequences of these indictments, if prosecuted, will be their ruin, rendering them unable to pay their public taxes.³

One George Philips (writing to the Duke of Ormonde on the 21st February 1662–3) says:—

“I observe the people generally to persist in their obstinate contradiction to the ecclesiastical Government, and I saw a great number of men lately receive the sentence of excommunication with no more trouble or remorse than a martyr would the stake. And I hear daily from the rebound of common discourse that they suffer all with no less patience than assurance that they shall shortly be redeemed by the resurrection of their crucified Presbytery.”⁴

¹ xlvi. 29. Endorsed “For y’selfe. 1st Bp of Downe. Dat. 19} Recd. 28} 1660.”

² xlvi. 28.

* xxxi. 281.

* xxxii.

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Such persecution naturally led to remonstrance, of which the following is a specimen:—

“REASONS why the petitioned Indulgence should be granted to the People of the North of Ireland.

“The people of the North of Ireland have been faithful to his Majesty's interest in the time when it was most disclaimed, as may appear in these particulars following:—

“1º. The Ingagement to the Commonwealth of England without King or House of Lords, when it was pressed upon Ireland they did generally refuse it, especially those who now seek the present Indulgence; as Doctor Antony Morgan, Colonel Hill, and Dr. Jones, now Bishop of Meath, who did urge the same Engagement, can testify, if they were put to it.

“2º. They refused that Ingagement upon grounds that did stick with their consciences, for (1st) before those who did press the same ingagement, because they now render an oath to the King's Majesty to maintain his authority; (2d) Though threatened to be removed all of them to Tipperary, yet did they continue this refusal; (3d) Yea some of them now outlawed upon that very account, and could not have the benefit of their own leases for two years together, as shall be particularly instanced if required, yet did they continue refusing it.

“3º. They are not a few number who seek this Indulgence, but a considerable number of people, whom to prosecute with all rigidity, and that for their conscience (of all things most tender) is not good policy, seeing the wise man saith that oppression will make a wise man mad.

“4º. The Indulgence desired would inable them the more cheerfully and with the greater ease to pay the great taxes that are at present lying upon them or may hereafter be called for, because the withholding of this Indulgence makes them a prey to the Bishop's Courts and to the officers who attend the Judges of Assize, which courts and officers have already much impoverished many, and taken great sums from the subjects.

“5º. That the cause of Excom'unication (which by the desyred Indulgence will be taken off) hath such penalties annexed to it, as will in a verie short tyme make whole families goe a beggning, yea & the number who shall be apprehended by writts following upon Excom'unication shall be so great that there cannot be prisons in Ireland that can hold them.

“By the Indulgence desyred the great pressures that at present lye upon their bodies & estates will be taken off, such as is fyning, copies, constables pursuing them that they can hardly sometimes keepe in their beds, abyde in their houses, or be about their calling & employment, as also the trouble they are put to by the Bishops Courts & consequences of Excom'unication, which being taken off & the libertie desynged granted, what an Ingagement will it be upon them (who for conscience sake cannot submitt to the way of worship & discipline established by law) to continue faithfull to his Majestie & thos sent by him, seeing even fathers to whom children owe obedience by the light of nature are yet bound to keepe up & incourage that obedience & subjection to them, by dealing kindly & gently with them. Eph. vi. 4; Colos. iii. 21.

“6º. And finally, his Majestie's gracious declaration of the 26th December last hath given assured hopes to the petitioners that they shall be granted this indulgence, & in very ded hath beene the ryse of their attempt to petition his Grace for this Indulgence.

“This also may be added, that the Indulgence desyred, if not granted, will constraine a great many to remove to some other part of the world, & so the land of many landlords may be layde waste.”

“Reasons why Indulgence should be given to the Nonconformists of the North, 1st April 1668.”¹

The bishops were not inactive, as appears by some letters of George Wild, who succeeded Bramhall in the bishopric of Derry, on Bramhall's translation to the primatial see of Armagh.

“May it please your Grace,

“In obedience to your Grace's commands, I am ready to give your Grace an account of these parts, & how I find them at present, which is beyond all expectation tacking about to obedience, and to an outward conformity (whatever the inward

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be), which I humbly conceive is much owing to the prudent authorities & managing of our assizes by the Judge of this circuit, Sir Jerome Alexander, whose coming among us a second time (for which great favour I am especially most humbly bound to the Earl of Orrery) hath struck such an awe among my non-conforming Scots, that if now they do not love him and the Government, yet they begin to fear both.

"And I doubt not but if your Grace will be pleased to continue him once or twice more this circuit (for which his presence is most necessary, though he deserve a better), your Grace will shortly see our remoter Ulster of a pretty sound complexion.

"As soon as the Judge was gone hence the Bishop began his visitation, and if your Grace will pardon the boldness of this account to your Lordship which I owe to my Primate, my heart is much lightened by seeing such full appearance of church officers who all readily and (it seemed) cheerfully took their oaths and the Bishop's articles for conformity. Yet I dare not commend this county and my diocese over fast ; Judge Alexander is but newly gone ; and the assizes & visitation sound yet in the ear.

"However we have now two good standing companies of foot in this city, which are commanded by two good special officers that have a long while given me proof & testimony of their loyalty & zeal to the King & the Church (Captain Case & Lieutenant Evelyn).

"And besides we have a troop in this county (I cannot say any part of it in this city, 'tis so ill an horse quarter), all which are and will be ready (the more upon any the least orders from your Grace) to assist the Bishop in suppressing those night conventicles still among us, and those unlawful assemblies which use to grow from schism in the Church to sedition in the State.

"The blessings of Almighty God be ever upon your Grace, and upon your illustrious family.

"I most humbly take leave.

"May it please your Grace,

"Your Grace's most obedient dutiful servant,

"Derry, August 22, 1662."¹

GEO. [WILD] DERENSIS."

It only remains to observe that these repressive measures failed to secure permanent conformity. On the 24th of October in the same year the Bishop again regrets that Sir Jerome's vigorous proceedings are but temporary in their effects.

"May it please your Grace,

"I received your Grace's of the 16th instant, and with all humility return your Grace my thanks for the honour you have done me under your Grace's own hand.

"My most noble Lord, it is the joy of my soul to find these parts so much in your Grace's thoughts and princely care ; which (with all submission be it spoken) I think are as great concern at present as any corner in the three kingdoms.

"I acquainted your Grace in my last, what hopes I had upon Judge Alexander being here, of this county & diocese, that they would return to their obedience.

"But I find since (I beseech your Grace to forgive me my misfortune that I have no better news to send) it was but a fit and qualm of loyalty & conforming that takes us once in half a year against an assize ; but as soon as the Judge is gone we are as we were,—I wish at present not worse. For libels have been scattered about, and a large one set up at a market place in ugly (Scotch) rhymes, a copy whereof I sent to my Lord Primate. It seems they depend much upon their agents (as they call them) at Dublin, and do more than whisper their hopes of a change. But I bless God for your Grace's vigilant eye over us.

"As for the officers and soldiers of which your Grace requires a free & impartial account from me, truly my Lord I think the two commanders of them here, Captain-Lieutenant Case and Lieutenant Evelyn, are very loyal persons and very well bred gentlemen. I have had great proofs of them. And I have heard them say (I know to whom I speak the secret) they can command their company, every man of them, to march for the King and the Church, though their Colonel (no friend I am sure to bishops) and Lieutenant-Colonel should stand by and command the contrary."

The Bishop concludes with the character of the Governor, who he thinks is no other but a loyal very honest gentleman, and withal being so much an Englishman as he is, not to be feared to side with the Scotch faction.²

¹xlv. 68. Addressed to "The most illustrious James Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieut. General of Ireland, most humbly."

²xlv. 70. Dated Derry, Oct. 24, 1662. Endorsed by Ormonde, "Bp. of Derry. Dat. 24 Oct. } 1662." Recd. 3 Nov."

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(8.) *The Catholic Church.*—Ormonde's relations towards the Catholics are not so easily understood. They are complicated by a greater variety of interests and associations ; nor does his correspondence throw so much light on them as might have been expected.

The Catholic population of Ireland at the rising of 1641, although broken up into many minute sections, may, as far as regards public policy, be broadly distributed into three principal classes.

Of these by far the largest numerically, although immeasurably the weakest in political position and influence, were the Catholics of the native Irish race. On them, with few exceptions, had fallen and still continued to press the heaviest consequences of the Conquest, confiscation, loss of rank, impoverishment, and the other evils inseparable from a foreign ascendancy. In more recent times they were the sole sufferers by the plantations at Ulster, and by those in Longford and Leitrim. They were the chief victims of the Desmond and other contemporary confiscations. Even of the small remnant on which these confiscations had fallen least heavily, many had lost under the Commission of Defective Titles the little which had been saved from direct forfeiture ; and it can hardly be doubted that to the native Irish Catholics as a body, whatever may have been for each the original object of the struggle, it now presented but one appreciable issue, the restoration of a free national parliament, the recovery of the native inheritance, and the rehabilitation of the native race. At the same time, while their interest in the conflict of English parties and in the struggle in Ireland, so far as English parties were engaged therein, lay mainly in its bearing upon what was to them the vital import of the contest, it is impossible to doubt that as well from sympathy as from a sense of what they believed to be their own interest, they were loyal to the Royal cause in this as in the later Stuart war in Ireland. In church matters, it is needless to say, their fidelity to their religion amounted to chivalry ; every religious grievance pressed upon them with special severity, and indeed the cause of the Catholic church in Ireland was essentially identical with that of the ancient Irish race.

By far less numerous than the native Irish Catholics, but much superior in wealth and in social and political rank, were the Catholics of English descent, whose seat lay chiefly in the Pale, in the principal cities, and in the maritime towns of the south and west. They had suffered heavily from the Commission of Defective Titles, from the operation of the Court of Wards, and in general from many oppressive and arbitrary judicial procedures of which they had been in various ways the object. All the strictly religious grievances of Irish Catholics, moreover, were of course common to them with the old Irish. But for the rest their interests were fundamentally different. The Catholics of English descent for the most part held their lands by the same title with the old Protestant English. Not one of them had been dispossessed in the Ulster, and very few, if any, in the other recent Plantations. Not only therefore had they no direct interest in the reversal of the recent confiscations, but, on the contrary, although their sympathies lay with their plundered co-religionists in Ulster, nevertheless every revolution involving a disturbance of the existing settlement of property was not unnaturally a subject of suspicion and alarm to them, as tending at least remotely to call in question the title upon which their own tenure was originally founded.

Distinct in principle from both these classes, although numbering many of its members in both of them, was a third and purely religious interest, consisting partly of the clergy and partly of the more zealous and enthusiastic of the laity, with whom the freedom of the Catholic religion and the rights of the Catholic church formed the first consideration, and to whom no settlement of political, social, or proprietary claims would be satisfactory, unless accompanied by securities for the free exercise of religion and for at least a certain recognition of the ancient rights of the Catholic church in Ireland.

The Confederation of the Catholics at Kilkenny was formed by a union of all three parties, and the objects for which it was associated were common to them all ; but it is plain that while such a conflict of secondary interests existed within their ranks, it was almost hopeless to look for harmonious action or unity of counsel.

The relation of Ormonde himself to the Catholic Irish during the war was peculiar, and entirely different from that of the Lords Justices during the early part of his public career in Ireland. It is plainly shown by Ormonde's biographer, Carte, and is abundantly evident from the papers in the Ormonde collection, that the policy of the Lords Justices, of the Irish Committee in the House of Commons in England, and of their various partisans of all grades in England and in Ireland, was to involve the whole Catholic party alike in the guilt, not alone of the rising of the North, but of all the imputed enormities of the alleged massacre of English and Protestants by the insurgents. Carte distinctly charges the Lords Justices with the design of drawing upon them all

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

in common the penalties of attainder, and of thus supplying grounds to justify a general measure for the confiscation of all Catholic property in Ireland. But it was very different with Ormonde. In common with many Anglo-Irish Protestant Royalists, Ormonde was connected by hereditary sympathies and interests with the Catholics of the Pale. But, in addition, far beyond most others of his class, he was connected by blood and by affinity with the Catholics of ancient English descent, and with those of the Irish race who, from circumstances or upon grounds of prudence or expediency, made the policy of the Catholic Pale their own. It has been said already that with the Catholic religion as such he had few sympathies; with the ancient Irish race, and especially with the scarce concealed policy of the insurgent Irish, still fewer. But the cause of the Catholic proprietors of the Pale was in many respects his own; and even the purpose with which they had taken up arms and on the basis of which their confederation with the northern Irish was founded, was one which he professed himself willing to further, so far as it was in his judgment practicable in the circumstances of the times and in the existing state of parties in England, and so far as it was possible to do so without compromising the essential interests of the King, which for Ormonde were in all things the very first consideration.

But, though it is plain from many circumstances in Ormonde's correspondence that he was secretly not imbued with the same hatred to the Irish of the Pale as the Lords Justices and the Parliamentary leaders in England, yet at first he dared not show any mercy, and assumed the only tone that would then be tolerated. He undertook, at the orders of the Lords Justices, as General-in-Chief of the King's forces, in March 1642, the burning of the Pale, burning all the country for seventeen miles in length and twenty-five in breadth, including in this destruction noblemen's houses as well as poor villages.¹ "This night," he writes to Sir Philip Percival on 3rd March 1642, regarding one of the Lords of the Pale, "he is a guest with the Constable of the Castle of Dublin by the justice of the State, where he is likelier to turn rebel than I, for I never mean to come near traitors, unless on the field, when we shall have very little discourse. On Friday morning I mean to go with part of the army to the Pass in the Pale, from whence I hope to send ill-favoured love-tokens to my good Lords there. When that quarter is beat, I will remove to some other, and before I come home I may perhaps persuade their Lordships that, if I be of their party, I dissemble it notably well, and act my part to the life; nay, to the death of so many of them as come in my way."²

But as the conduct of the rebels in England grew worse, Ormonde's tone towards those of Ireland somewhat moderated; and when it became at length the King's interest to seek the aid of the Irish, and when he employed Ormonde to conduct the negotiations, Ormonde naturally renewed his association with the gentry of the Pale and their supporters in the Confederate Assembly, as being the old English interest of Ireland, and inclined both by principle and policy to maintain the King's power, especially as this party was opposed by the native Irish party and the more ardent of the clergy. But anxious as the gentry of the Pale were to return to their obedience, and eager to agree to a peace, they could not accept the only terms that Ormonde thought it to be consistent with the King's interest to grant, considering the religious feeling in England.

From this period, therefore, the fundamental principle of Ormonde's Irish policy seems to have been to aim, in the interest of the King, at a union with the Catholics of the Pale; nor was he unwilling, so far as was possible, without abandoning the settlements of Elizabeth and James, to consider the admitted grievances of their northern allies. But his correspondence contains abundant evidence that, even giving him credit for a certain amount of sincerity and good faith, his main design in courting the alliance of either party was that he might use the influence and strength thus acquired in Ireland, as an instrument for the restoration of the King's fortunes in England.

With this view we find him resorting to every expedient to avoid a positive breach with the Pale Catholics, and when the breach had taken place, to prevent it from becoming irreconcilable. Hence we find him at issue with the Lords Justices as to receiving submissions, as to sentences under martial law, and as to many measures suggested or undertaken in furtherance of the Cessation and of the Peace. The origin and progress of this conflict may be traced with much interest in the original correspondence of Ormonde during the period which preceded his appointment as Lord Lieutenant; and the persistent opposition to his own moderate policy subsequently maintained by the same party, formed one of the greatest difficulties of his administra-

¹ Carte's Life of Ormonde, vol. i. p. 303. ² Southwell Papers. Thorpe Catalogue, p. 374.

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tion, both in itself and in the impediments which it threw in the way of his all important negociations with the Confederate Catholica.

But on the other hand, while, during the war, Ormonde was willing to conciliate the Catholics, and even to favour their claims up to a certain point, his correspondence proves him to have been beyond this point irreconcilably opposed to the demands put forward on their behalf. He seems to have been in this respect influenced not by any personal hostility, but simply by motives of expediency. The outburst of popular feeling in England produced by the disclosure of Glamorgan's negociations, made it plain that any alliance of the King's friends with the Irish Catholics upon the religious basis on which the high Catholic party insisted, would be fatal to the King's interests in England; and it was Ormonde's manifest policy to discourage the growth of these demands, and to throw every obstacle in the way of the consolidation of that formidable unanimity in asserting them, of the various conflicting interests already described, which had resulted in the Confederation of Kilkenny.

And thus the correspondence is full not alone of angry denunciation of the "exaggerated" claims of the clergy, and especially of the party of the Nuncio Rinuccini, but of suggestions and appeals to every element of disunion by which the two parties might be divided. Of direct communication of Ormonde or Ormonde's friends with Rinuccini, the Carte collection contains but few traces; and indeed it may be said that as regards any representation of the views and feelings of that party, it is almost an entire blank. It contains very few original papers from the Nuncio or in his interest; and of these there is hardly one which is not already known from the publications of the time, such as Bellings's *Vindiciae*, Walah's *History of the Remonstrance*, or from later narratives of these events, as Burke's "*Hibernia Dominicana*." In the interest of scientific historical inquiry, it must be confessed that even with this vast mass of original materials before us, we obtain but slender insight, we do not say into the actual proceedings, but even into the views and feelings of a party which influenced so vitally the course of events in Ireland. To turn from the Ormonde letters and narratives of events to the scanty and fragmentary records or representations of the same events emanating from purely Irish and ecclesiastical contemporary sources, is to pass into a completely new world; and it is only thus that we understand how wide was the gulf by which the two classes were still separated from each other, and how diametrically opposite and almost mutually inappreciable the points of view from which each in turn regarded the political, social, and religious incidents of the time, and the principles, the feelings, and the interests which these incidents involved.

It is much to the credit of Carte's sense of the responsibilities of a scientific historian that he made the remarkable effort to neutralize this manifest one-sidedness of his materials which has been described in a former page, by extracting largely from the manuscript history of the war of 1641, entitled "Commentarius de Bello Catholico ad "Annum 1641 ceptum," then in the possession of Lord Lovel, and still preserved in the library of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham. Of the importance of this manuscript as a means of enabling the historian of the Irish war of 1641 to strike the balance of truth between the conflicting narratives, it is impossible to speak too strongly. It may be said that it is the work of an avowed partisan, that it is founded in great part on partisan authorities, and that it is written entirely from the author's own point of view; but it is equally certain that the narratives of all the contemporaries on the other side are strongly partisan; and it must be remembered that Carte himself, although in many respects more free from the reproach of partisanship, drew the mass of the materials out of which his narrative is constructed, from the very stronghold of the party most directly in conflict with the Nuncio Rinuccini, of whose policy the author of the *Commentarius de Bello Catholico* is the accredited exponent. We would respectfully suggest that, although it belongs to a later period than those hitherto printed, it might with great propriety be selected for publication in connexion with the series of "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland," published under your Lordship's direction. In addition to the Holkham transcript of the original, it is satisfactory to know that a second very complete and careful copy has been recently made from the same original, now in the library of the Marchesa Trivulzi at Milan, and is in the possession of the very Reverend Dr. Moran, secretary of his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

We have said that Carte's collection comprises but a very small proportion of original documents from native Irish sources. Of those which it contains, some are evidently intercepted papers or documents seized in the possession of prisoners. The examples of direct correspondence between Ormonde and the native Irish are so few, that we think a specimen may prove not uninteresting; and we have selected for the purpose the papers bearing on an incident of the Irish war, which is involved in considerable

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obscurity, and of which Carte has sketched little more than the rough outlines. We allude to the junction of Ormonde with Sir Phelim O'Neil and Owen O'Neil in 1649.

During the negotiations of the Peace of 1646, Ormonde had persistently repudiated, and refused to adopt as a basis, the conditions which had been guaranteed by Glamorgan. It is unnecessary for us to enter into the question how far these conditions had been authorized by the King; but that the sentiments of the Queen and the Prince were fully in unison with these concessions (which indeed were virtually yielded by Ormonde himself, in little more than a year afterwards at the Peace of 1648), is plain from the following important letter never before published, written by Oliver Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion from the Queen's Court at Paris, and by the direction of her Council:—

“ To the Right Hon. the Supreme Council,—These.

“ May it please your Honours,

“ After many long debates at our English Court, & great expectation that demands should be sent you from thence at full, I find by our Queen's Council that the Marquis of Ormonde's power to treat with you is by the going of Mr. Grant from his Mat^e to his Ex^{cl} to be renewed, & assurance is by the s^d Council given to Dr. Tirrell & me by word of mouth, that you shall have Dublin with all the towns, & forts & garrisons in the Marquis of Ormond's & in the English hands put forthwith into yours, but as for displacing the Marquis of Ormonde there is no power here for so doing. Yet the said Council avers they will hold his Ex^{cl} no loyal subject if, soon after your being possessed of what is said, he sues not for surrendering up his place as Lieutenantship. Only one church in Dublin hath been pressed for here for the use of the Protestants, which I conceive fit to be given, if you so approve, in regard to Prince's intention (on your uniting & all quietness established) to settle himself there as it is thought, if so be that the going of this messenger from the Queen unto Ormonde's occasions appear to your content in general. Truly it would (through Christendom) be esteemed a worthy memorable act, if your Honours would contrive a means, either out of the monies coming to you from Italy hence or from elsewhere to furnish our Prince with a competent sum, his necessities having compelled his Highness to demand (as I am informed) some help of most Christian Princes. I partly promised in your behalf that if your demands be granted both King & Queen & Prince & theirs, should be as gratefully accepted by their Irish Catholic subjects in Ireland as ever they were in England. Notwithstanding all the treaties here, & the daily promises of this agent's going to you from his Majesty, if herewith he shall arrive with you, if he affirms not all what here I have said touching the Queen's Council's words abovesaid to Dr. Tirrell & me to be true, you are to give no credit to whatsoever he shall say; all which I told the said Council I would intimate to your Honours. If you can have the afores^d offers forthwith made good unto you, in my opinion I would for the present not insist too much for the displacing of the Lord Lieut^t. Yet howsoever lose not a day's time for any treaty, but let your armies prepare whilst you treat to take by fair or foul means, Dublin, &c. for his Majestie's use; for, believe it, you may safely do it, & delays breed danger.

“ It is thought our English Court would heartily wish you had taken Dublin when you attempted it; but lose no more such opportunities, but go on roundly with your work, for it is thought the Presbyterians & the Independents will (by their disunion) give sufficient time [to] use your wills, & it is yet hoped the Scots will not give up their King to the Parliament; for the King hath absolutely refused to come [to] Holmby unless he may come to London, saying that if he be a free man he may go where he pleases; if not, but a prisoner, he is not nor cannot be treated with. It is most probable that the wars are not yet ended in England. Still it is most requisite to keep in your mind great supplies for the Marquis of Antrim, by which you will keep Ireland from ever being the seat of war. I writ to your Honours desiring as now your pleasure touching frigates which are at Dunkirk, whether you would be willing or not to take 10 or 12 or more or less of them as you shall think fit for moneys, if any be granted you hence. I hold them most necessary for you. Your Honours will be pleased I hope to see my houseless friends righted & relieved; & him who hath been the cause of their sufferings & his own in shewing himself as he ever intends to continue.

“ Your Honours most obedient
& most faithfull servant,

“ FITZWILLIAM.”

“ 9 Feb. 1646-7.”

K 2

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“ P.S.—My Lord John Somerset, who arrived here five or six days since, affirms that General Preston (contrary to what was believed) is as much & as faithfully your servant as ours; & that amongst yourselves you are all united (which Heaven continue!) So, I hope you shall make the King's dominions happy. The Council to be composed of such as you shall nominate, to be with Ormonde, in case you come to an agreement with him, which hath been partly promised us here, in regard the Queen's Council saith that Ormonde's power shall not extend to prejudice you.”¹

Rather than adopt this course, Ormonde had delivered up Dublin and the Sword of State to the Parliament in 1647. He had thence come to England, and after a short stay there and visit to the King at Hampton Court, where the King was virtually a prisoner, had proceeded to the Court of Queen Henrietta Maria and the Prince of Wales, at Paris.

They enjoined him to return to Ireland, to concede the principal demands of the Irish, to conclude a peace with them, and thus to effect a union between the Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic Royalists of Ireland, in other words, the English, Scotch, and Irish of that country, in an endeavour to save the King from the fate which the Queen and Prince now feared for him. Ormonde accordingly returned to Ireland in or about September 1648, and taking up his abode at his ancient seat at Carrick-on-Suir, as being near Kilkenny, he entered into a negotiation with the Confederate Catholic Assembly, which ended in a peace, signed in January 1648–9 (thenceforth known as the peace of 1648 to distinguish it from the peace of 1646); but all too late to save the King. King Charles II., however, upon his accession appointed Ormonde Lord Lieutenant, and desired him to continue his efforts to unite as many as possible in his favour, in order to preserve Ireland at least for his service, as he intended to retire thither and make it his abode. Sir Phelim O'Neil had already yielded a ready and willing obedience to the King on Ormonde's return, and had been so zealous for the peace that he was presented to Ormonde by the Confederate Assembly as worthy of the King's especial favour, and was received by him at Kilkenny Castle and entrusted with high commands, being made by the King's commission, colonel of a regiment of foot, and Governor of Charlemont Fort.

The following is the letter signed by Sir Richard Blake, Chairman of the Assembly, by its order, in Sir Phelim's favour:—

“ May it please your Excellencie,

“ Soe faithfull & loyall for advancement of his Ma'tes service, & soe faithfull & meriting in assistance to the conclusion of the now happy peace agreed upon, have this Assembly found the endeavours & reall acc'ons of S^r Phelym O'Neil, that they have given me in commaund to pray yo^r Excellencie no way to give ear to any misrepresentation to be made of him, but that still he be continued in your Excellencies favour as a man of noble extraction & highly ambitious to forward his Ma'tes service, allways conformable & obedient to government & capable & worthy of his Highness's especiaill favour, & upon distribution of places & preferments of honour & trust in this kingdom, the Assembly do recommend him in an especiaill manner to yo^r Lo^p to preferr this noble gentleman to a place suitable to his merrits & abillityes, which as their comaunds is humbly offered by,

“ Yo^r Ex^{cles} most humble servant,

“ Kilkenny, 17 January 1648–9.”

“ R. BLAKE.”²

“ To his Ex. the Marq. of Ormond.”

But though Sir Phelim thus readily joined with Ormonde, Owen Ro O'Neil and the Ulster Irish for a long time held off, unable to pardon Ormonde his delivering over to the Parliament the Castles of Dublin, Trim, Dundalk, and all other garrisons in his power,³ believing also that there could be no true union between the English and Irish, as was soon after made evident by the revolt of the Munster garrisons to Cromwell, and their betrayal to him of so many forts. At length, however, Owen O'Neil, warned by the successes of Cromwell's arms, that there was no means of safety but a union with Ormonde, did agree to a junction with him, and was on his march to join him at Kilkenny, when fell mortally sick at Cavan, and there died in November 1649.

Between him and Sir Phelim O'Neil there had long been family and political rivalry, and now they were commanders of hostile forces, Sir Phelim holding the King's

¹ Books of the Council for the Affairs of Ireland, A. 30, p. 381. Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

² xxii. 174.

³ Declaration by Eugenio O'Neil, General of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland of the Ulster forces, and by the commanders of the same forces, dated at Athlone, June 18, 1648, declining the Truce made by the Confederate Assembly with Inchiquin, preliminary to Ormonde's return. Vol. lxvii. p. 156.

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commission, Owen O'Neil acting under no recognised government since the dissolution of the Confederate Assembly. Sir Phelim showed considerable activity and bravery, and his forces had the luck (to use his own expression) "to stumble on a bishop," no less an one than Emer MacMahon, considered the ablest general of the Ulster forces after Owen O'Neil himself.

In the following letter he announces that event to Ormonde:—

Sir Phelim O'Neil to Ormonde.

" May it please your Excellencie, Kilkenny, March 2, 1648-9.
" I received a letter from my Lieutenant-Colonel last night by an express, advertising me, that as the regiment were on their march through the country of Monaghan, they stumbled at Castleblayney on Ever MacMahon, Lord Bishop of Clogher, whom they conveyed and have now prisoner at Charlemounte. I am confident Colonel Owen O'Neill will not be wanting, by using the best of his power and diligence, to work the Bishop's enlargement.

"Wherefore I thought it my dutye herein to acquaint your Excellencie, to the end you may give in commande unto Lieutenant-Colonel Stamforde, or other officer commanding in chief at Charlemounte, to secure and dispose of the said Lord Bishop's person as to your wisdom shall seem best. Soe I humbly take leave, being anxious to be approved,

"My Lord,
"Your Excellencie's most humble servant,
"PHE. O'NEIL."

Sir Phelim was not mistaken concerning the efforts he expected Owen O'Neil to make for the Bishop's release, as appears by the following letter, which also exhibits his rivalry and jealousy of that great commander:—

Sir Phelim O'Neil to Ormonde.

“May it please your Excellencie,

[April 1649].

"Having gotten notice of a most dangerous plott compassed by the Bishop of Clogher on the fort of Charlemont, by corrupting the officers and soldiery in offering them large sums of monies, which was brought to passe had I stayed two days longer.

" By much adoe I did come safe, the ways were so besett for me, and at my coming here was Owen O'Neill all his armie at Blackwater within a mile of this town, for to bring the plott to passe. And my Lord Primate sends an excommunication on the whole regiment and garrison, that noe priest should celebrate Masse to them nor on any part of all my lands formerly held, a purpose to waste the lands which hitherto since the warres did yield some profit. But a worse excommunication did follow my land and poor tenants.

" The armie hearing of my coming, a mutinie did rise amongst them, on which the Major-General and chief officers marched away to my town of Kynard, and camped there that night, preyed all the tenants that they could light on, and in spite of me, burnt what was left unburned of my house by the Parlement, and did cutt all my trees and orchards about it. I did send out a good partie in the rere of them, which brought me two captains and several under officers, & many soldiery, which I released on parole, after giving them private instructions in his Majesty's behalf and your Excellencies. The next day the whole armie did scatter, and two of the best colonels and regiments did fall away from them and sent to me. And soe will they all, if they can see any head or any man put in a posture for the good of this province and nation. All the gentrie of Tyrone and Armagh were here, and in your Excellencie's name I did protect them & all their creats. I hope they will be in time a good help towards the maintenance of the armie. My Lord, your Excellencie gets no true information concerning this Province. You give such credit to one man of this Province that is neere your Excellencie and in favour with you, that others are loath to intrude themselves to give a true character of any man's deserts, means, and birth, and what they may or can do in forwarding the King's service. Owen O'Neill is not in kindred nor fortune, himself nor friends, so considerable a man as is given out of him, yet noe man goes the ways he goeth, but may for a while get men to follow him, and specially when no man appears against him. Most of all the garrisons of the British forces of Ulster will declare for the King. I had this verie day a Scotch commander to know whether your Excellencie had sent anie directions by me to them or not, and they were all ready to assist my men in case Owen O'Neill's army would besiege this fort. If your Excellencie give me the power to protect and

xxiv. 11.

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to offer reasonable conditions for officers and some assistance and help of means, I will quiet this Province for anie Irish partie that will oppose the government. My Lord, let me tell your Excellencie in giving Owen O'Neill anie such conditions as he expects may breed more jeadousie in the armie of this kingdom than your Excellencie is aware of; yet I leave all to your Excellencie's grave consideration to think of it what is best.

" As for my parte, I will build my fortunes upon your Excellencie's favour to deal with me as you think best, for while I live I will ever goe your ways and will be as faithful to your Excellencie as any kinsman or servant you have in the world.

"My Lord,

"I am your Excellencies most humble servant,

No date.

"PHE. O'NEILL." 1

Endorsed by Ormonde, "Rec'd 17 April 1649."

During the whole time that Sir Phelim was under Ormonde's command he seems to have earned his respect. In the month of August 1649, Sir Phelim, being under the impression that he had been maligned to Ormonde, the following letter passed between them :—

Sir Phelim O'Neil to Ormonde.

" May it please your Excellencie,

"Charlemont, August 28, 1649.

"According to your commands, I have sent the Bishop of Rapho to Armagh safe.

" I am informed that some misinformation is given of me to your Excellencie by many of my ill-wishers, whereunto (I hope) there is no credit given. For I do protest unto the Almighty, what I promised to your Excellencie in the presence of the Lord Muakerry I will make it good during my life, and will be ever true to you and your ways; for I am sure, and do well know it, that your father's and grandfather's child will be constant in maintaining this poor nation in its rights. I can give as fair an account of my carriage for his Majesty's advantage since my coming to this Province as might be expected at my hands.

"Your, &c.,
"PHE. O'NEILL," 2

Ormonde to Sir Phelim O'Neil.

" 7 September 1649.

" We received your letter of the 28th of last month. I do assure you that we had no information that might occasion our varying from the good opinion by us retained for your fixedness to what you professed unto us in reference to his Majesty's service ; so we shall, when time serves, send you our orders to draw into the field to that end, and remember your constant faithfulness thereto unto your advantage.

"Your affectionate friend,
"ORMONDE."

As a military commander he maintained the fort of Charlemont with the greatest courage, though at last overwhelmed by the forces of Coote and Venables; not, however, until he had repulsed their assault in the breach three several times, as described in the following despatch of the commanders of the Ulster forces to Ormonde. The best proof of his stubborn defence is perhaps to be found in the terms he obtained of marching out with the honours of war when the capture of a man so odious to the Parliament and English nation would have been so acceptable.

"The Roman Catholic Bishops of Armagh, and Down and Connor, and other Commanders, to Ormonde.

" May it please your Excellencie, [Cloughaughter, August 18, 1650.]
" Being informed of the proceedings at Charlemounte, we thought it our duty
to inform your Honour thereof, which happened as followeth: —

"The enemy having long continued about the same with a close siege, made a great breach with their artillerie in the works about the castle, wherein they did enter three several upon the 6th of this month, and were forced back (after long dispute) to their loss of men and arms. They were so violent in the prosecution of the breach that they caused their horsemen to serve afoot, who were lost in great numbers with

1 xciiv, 265.

² **xxv.** 237.

- cxiii. 89.

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armour & pistols. After they were beaten from the walls, the besieged had of the enemy's arms 350 musketts, 600 pikes, pistols, and armour for 100 horse. It is assured unto us that the enemy lost fourteen captains with other officers, and upwards of 800 men. But Sir Phelym being necessitated by the want of ammunition and provision, having lost the most of his chief officers and soldiery to a very few, was forced to take quarter, to march away with bag and baggage upon Tuesday last, which he did the next day following. And although the said place hath been lost, and notwithstanding the disaster at Tyrconnel, we doubt not by God's help and your Excellencie's assistance to appear shortly considerable in the field for the advancement of his Majestie's service, which assistance with other favours is confidently expected by

“ My Lord,
“ Your Excellencie's most humble servants,
“ H. ARDMACH.
“ DUNENS. et CONNOE.
“ PHIL. RELY.
“ ED. MACMAHON.
“ FAUGHNA MACMAHON.
“ PHILLIP RELY.”¹

“ Cloughoughter, August 18, 1650.”

This correspondence gives cause to question the popular account of Sir Phelim O'Neil's character, as it is scarce possible that the Confederate Assembly would have recommended so bloody a person as he is usually described to be (consisting as the Assembly did so largely of noblemen and gentlemen of English descent) to Ormonde and the King, nor would Ormonde have treated him with the respect he did if he had believed it, or have promised him his countenance with the King. It is to be remarked also that he was tried for High Treason ; and for the High Treason committed by rebellion, and not for murder, he was sentenced and hanged. And though Sir Gerard Lowther, in his address to him when sentencing him to execution, says there was a charge against him for the murder of Lord Caulfeild, he mentions no other,² and that charge is now known to be false. Sir Phelim treated Lord Caulfeild and his family with kindness after the surprise of Charlemont on the 23rd October 1641 ; and the murder was committed by the guard that escorted him on his way to Cloughoughter in December 1641, at a distance from Charlemont, and in Sir Phelim's absence ; and he was so indignant at the crime that he caused his foster brother and three more to be hanged for the murderer.³

His son and heir Henry O'Neil, in 1664 petitioned the King for a proviso in the Act of Settlement to restore him to his father's estates, relying upon his father's compliance with the Cessation in 1643, and his using his utmost power to suppress all who denied their necessary concession to the Peace of 1648, especially by opposing the Nuncio, Owen O'Neil, and all other accomplices, and supplying the Marquis of Clanricarde, then Lord Deputy, with munitions and other relief. The King, 20th October 1664, referred his claim to Ormonde and those appointed to assist him in considering the Bill of Settlement,⁴ but it need scarcely be mentioned that nothing came of it.

Ormonde, as has been already mentioned, endeavoured to get Owen Ó O'Neil to unite with him. He had a high opinion, as well of his honour when once he engaged himself, as of his military skill. It is very evident from his letters in the Carte Collection, that the popular notion that he was contending absolutely for the independence of Ireland is erroneous. He was a Royalist in the strict sense. On one occasion, in the early part of the war, when Sir Robert Stewart, Governor of Culmore Fort and some of the King's forces, addressed him in a letter as being in rebellion, he promptly replied : “ Sir, in that particular you may understand we imagine we are in no ‘ rebellion ourselves ; but do really fight for our Prince in defence of his Royal ‘ Crown and Prerogative, wherein we shall continue and die to the last man.”⁵

And this language he maintained throughout his whole career, and in the letter he wrote to Ormonde “ upon his dying bed,” which we give here, closes this remarkable correspondence.

“ May it please your Excellencie,

“ Beeing now on my death-bed (without any great hope of my recovery) I call my Saviour to witness that (as I hope for salvation) my resoluteon and wrayes and intentions from first to last in these unhappy warrs tended to no particular ambic'on or privat interest of myne owne (notwithstanding what was or may be thought to the

¹ xxviii. 223.

² Address of Sir Gerard Lowther, 3rd March 1652-3. Harris MSS., Roy. Dub. Soc., vol. ii. p. 238.

³ A Relation of the Present State of Ireland. 4to. London, 1642.

⁴ Collections relating to the Act of Settlement. Record Tower, Dublin Castle, vol. C. p. 169.

⁵ Owen O'Neil to Sir Robert Stewart, 18 June 1643. Vol. v. 273.

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contrary), but truly and sincerely to the preservac'on of my religion, the advancement of his Ma^{ties} service, and just liberties of this nac'on, whereof and of my particular reality and willingness to serve your Excell^e (above any other in this kingdom), I hope (if God will permit me) to give ample and sufficient testimony in the view of the world, ere it be long. However, if in the intrim, God pleaseth to call me away, I do most seriously recommend to your Excell^e care my son & heere Collonel Henry O'Neill, praying and desiring that your Ex^e may be favourably pleased, not only to prescribe a present course that he may participate of the late peace, but alsoe of the benefit of such condic'ons, concessions, and crea'con as his Ma^{tie}s intended for mee, and was assured for mee by your Ex^e in his Ma^{ties} name, by an instrument bearing date at Kilkenny, the 29th of September last. And that (in case of my death) your Ex^e will not only assure him thereof under hand and seale, but likewise be ayding and assisting him in the timely procurement thereof.¹ And in soe doing your Ex^e will highly oblige mee, my said son, and the posterity of

“Your Ex^{ces} most humble servant,
OWEN O'NEILL.”²

But whatever were Ormonde's private feelings towards the Catholic party, whatever his public efforts to conciliate them, so long as the war continued, it is impossible not to be struck by the contrast of the policy which he pursued after the Restoration. From that time the Catholic alliance, far from being necessary or even useful to him, was a source of suspicion and danger in England, while in Ireland the claims of Catholics for services rendered to the King were a formidable embarrassment to the Protestants interested in the settlement of that kingdom. To them nothing was thenceforward so desirable as to break up the united action of the Catholic party. In itself the inveterate antipathy of the two races in Ireland—the inevitable conflict of their interests which presented itself in almost every new situation of affairs, was, as is well known, a lasting and fatal source of disunion ; but we doubt whether even the best informed scholars will be fully prepared for the evidences which exist in the remains of the Ormonde correspondence, to show how industriously these elements of disunion between the parties were turned to account by the common enemies of both.

The connexion of Ormonde with the divisions of the Catholics after the Restoration had often been suspected, and indeed is not concealed by Carte in his life of the Duke. The plainest traces of it however are to be found in the papers bearing on the secret history of the well-known “Remonstrance,” and in all Ormonde's dealings with the opposite parties in this memorable controversy, but particularly with their several leaders, Archbishop Talbot and Father Peter Walsh.

Archbishop Talbot, as well as the other members of his family, appears very early in the Ormonde correspondence, even anterior to the Restoration period ; and that correspondence contains frequent references to him down to the date of his death.

We find Father Peter Talbot and his brothers Thomas, Gilbert, and Richard, all in the most intimate relations with the King during his exile. On the 14th April 1656, Father Thomas Talbot writes to the King from Paris, concerning Mazarin's abandoning “the Roman negociation in behalf of the distressed Irish nation ;” he laments the “infamous peace” between the French and Cromwell. “The clergy of France,” he says, “hath declared their sense of the sad constitution of the Irish at home and “abroad, and are resolved, upon the least intimation from the Pope, notwithstanding “any opposition by the Cardinal, to afford their contributions in a very large measure, insomuch that one Bishop of Amiens doth undertake to procure in Paris “upon that score 400,000 crowns.” He hopes the King will now treat with the Spaniard to destroy Cromwell, evidently expects to be employed, and asks his Majesty's commands in this particular, and “whether it be not fit for him to bring the authority “of the nation along with him, and thus H.M. may assure the Spaniards that in a “short time he will have as gallant an army on foot as any for the number in the “world.”³

Gilbert Talbot, 15th December (1655) writes to Ormonde from Antwerp that “he is “coming to Cologne to make Ormonde and the King privy to a design he has in hand “for the King's service, and was in trouble till he had borrowed 10*l.* for his journey.”⁴

The relations of Father Peter Talbot with the King were so intimate that he and the King had a cipher, which is still preserved.⁵

He writes from Antwerp, 21st March 1655-6, to H.M. at Cologne, how Sexby had told him that H.M. had said he would rather live in exile on 200*l.* a year, than return to his kingdom on some conditions said to have been offered on the part of the Presbyterians.⁶

His brother Colonel Richard Talbot, Colonel Halsey, and Robin Dungan had

¹ The promise alluded to was that he should have the title of Earl of Tyrone. ² xxvi. 49.
³ Carte Papers, vol. 131, p. 170. ⁴ cxxiii. 19. ⁵ cxxxii. 175. ⁶ Ibid. 174.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

(in 1656) gone to London, apparently to assassinate Cromwell; but the plot was betrayed and Dangan and Halsey seized, Richard Talbot escaped, and was then accused of having betrayed the plot through design or indiscretion. Thereupon Peter Talbot writes to Ormonde from Antwerp (3rd February 1655–6), that he cannot believe it, but thinks that Gilbert's business gave some occasion to this blemish of his brothers, and says, “Gilbert came this night to me from Brussels, and is mad, swears, ‘and damns himself, wondering how people can as much as admit any just thoughts against him.’¹

On 3rd January 1659–60, we find Father Peter employed by the King as his agent to the Court of Madrid for obtaining for the King and Ormonde their promised pensions. He writes to Ormonde of his progress with Don Luis and Escobedo, and of certain suggestions of Sir H. Bennett, H. M.'s authorized ambassador, in whose house he dwelt. He tells (as the news) of the King of Spain and his daughter being to begin their journey the 1st of April following; and how the livery coats which his guards of horse and foot will wear cost 200,000 crowns, of 500 horse and 600 foot. “My Lord Bristol (who has lately become a Catholic) will soon get some aynda de custe, “and Don Luis thinks he will return for Flanders, which (continues Father Peter Talbot) I think he will.” “His Lordship and I live very peaceably in Sir Henry Bennett's house (he adds), all which the King attributes to good nature, but others to God's grace infused by the sacraments of confession and communion.² I do not forget H.M.'s commission for the Spanish music.”³

By these and many similar services from himself and from his family, Father Peter Talbot had merited well of the King during his exile. Some recognition of these merits was accorded at the Restoration. On Charles's marriage with the Infanta of Portugal, Father Talbot was appointed one of the Queen's Almoners. It is plain, however, that he had many enemies among the members of the Court. His earnestness in the cause of the church was specially distasteful to those statesmen who stood in constant dread of a Puritan reaction; and as early as 22nd June 1660, we find him complaining to Ormonde,⁴ that umbrage is taken at his being in London, and expressing his intention of retiring. His chief enemy appears to have been Clarendon, in whose correspondence with Ormonde there are many traces of hostility to Father Talbot. There is a letter of the Father,⁵ dated Chester, 18th December 1662, claiming to be allowed to justify himself before Clarendon, and to be restored to his place at Court. With Ormonde himself he was involved in suspicion upon an unfounded and malignant charge of being privy to the imputed design of his brothers against the Duke's life.

It is not until after his elevation of the See of Dublin in 1669, that Talbot's history connects itself with public affairs in Ireland. But for several years before this period, in connexion with the well-known affair of the “Remonstrance,” the secret action of Ormonde for the purpose of creating division, and thus weakening the Catholic party, is plainly discernible.

On the 5th of February 1663 Ormonde writes from Dublin to Mr. Secretary Bennett:—

“ Since mine of the 27th of the last noe letters have arrived heere, but I have since received the originall of the inclosed copy from the Lord Primat and the Archbishop of Dublin, who had often made verball complaints to mee to the same purpose. But as I suppose they find themselves necessitated for their owne discharge, and by the continuance & encrease of the indiscreete and arrogant deportment of the Romish clergie, to make this kinde of application for redresse, which yet they have done with great secresty & discretion, being in truth very prudent persons, & farr from peeveshnesse or violence in their nature or opinions.

“ Being well acquainted with the boldnesse & ill conduct very many of that clergie are apt to acquire & fall into from the least countenance or connivance that is afforded them, I am persuaded they will at length draw upon themselves, & upon some better & more sober men of that profession, that which they will then more reasonably call a persecution than they now doe the endeavours that are used to secure only those of them that are & have been avers to the King & his Government, & misleaders of the people, who are commonly more ready to receive the ill impressions of the turbulent than the good ones of more sober spirrits. As it is not, I think, just, soe I think it is not prudent, that both these sortes of them should be promiscuously or equally prosecuted or favoured. I was therefore glad that such a test as that of a declaration subscribed at London by many of that clergie & laity was sett on foote, which was the most proper way to distinguish betwixt them; & since it is most probable that one tyme or other his Ma^{re} will find it necessary to lessen the prodigious

¹ cxxxii. 35.

² He had just mentioned that Lord Bristol had lately become a convert to the Catholic faith.

³ ccxiii. 371.

⁴ viii. 78.

⁵ xii. 250.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

number of that clergie that dayly flock hither & are ordained heere¹ (as well to prevent the mischiefe they may leade the people into as to save the burden they are to the people), I doe conceive that those who will not subscribe to that declaration (which noe understanding good subject will refuse) are fitted for a sharp proceeding to be held with them, by which meanes, if it be seasonably taken in hand, connivance & favour may be afforded those that shall subscribe, with more safety to the Government & with lesse scandal to the Protestants ; & thus alsoe may more severity be used towards the other nonconformists when it shall appeare that they are not soly singled out for persecution, whilst others, conforming noe more than they doe, are permitted with impunity to have their meetings & to introduce & exercise a forraigne jurisdiction, though the lawes by which they suffer were provided against those that are spared, & had noe aspect towards those that are punished, which is already matter of much seditious discourse amongst the Presbyterians in the North, & all sortes of sectaries all the kingdome over.

" This way (by warrant of an instruction from his Mat^e)² I was falling upon, till he^t, thought fitt to inhibit it ; & this way, I conceive, will the paper I send be best answered, the prosecution rightly placed, & the well affected amongst the clergie encouraged to proceede in their good principles & to imbue the people with them, who, since they must have Romish clergie whylest they are Papists, it will, I conceive, conduce much to the King's service that they be such as shall have given some engagement for their loyalty. Hereupon I humbly desire to receive his Ma^{des} pleasure with what convenient speede may bee.

" And soe I remaine,

" Sir,

" Your most affectionate humble servant,

" ORMONDE."

Ormonde's support of the party which he thus favoured was not confined to public policy. One of the most damaging charges against the leaders of the "Remonstrants" at the time was that they were in the pay of the Government. On this point much light is thrown by the Carte papers.

¹ The following list was probably one of a series of returns obtained with a view to some such repressive procedure :—

A NOTE of the NAMES of all the DOMINICAN PRIORS of IRELAND.

Linster.

Kilkenny	-	Edmond Pendergrast.
Achaboe	-	Patrick Dulehanty.
Athy	-	Redmond Moore.
Mullingare	-	Gerratt Dillon.
Trime	-	Gerratt Ferrall.
Longford	-	Richard Maddin.

Munster.

Limbrick	-	John Burke.
Killmallock	-	Henry Burgate.
Youghall	-	Constantin Kyffe.
Cashell	-	Patrick Henbery.
Lo rtha	-	Thady Biragra.

Conagh^t.

Portunna	-	Christopher Walsh.
Athenry	-	Thomas Burke.
Galloway	-	Nicholas Hallam.
Strade	-	William Burke.
Irare [Urisur]	-	Dominick Phillipin.
Boresule [Borrishoole]	William Burke.	
Rathdranney	-	Anthony Henegan.
Sligoe	-	Phelix Connor.
Roscoman	-	John Bern.

Sum^a, 24.

The NAMES of such MONASTERIES of the DOMINICAN ORDER wherein PRIORS are not named at the present.

Linster.

Dublin.
Nasee.
Arcloe.
Bosse.

Munster.

Waterford.
Cork.
Gleannmire.

Ulster.

Thredath [Drogheda]	John Reynolds.
Newtown	Clemens Bern.
Coolrahan	James Crilly.
Goula	Thomas Mahun.

Conagh^t.

Tuilak.

¹ The draft of this instruction, in the autograph of Ormonde, is found in vol. xlvi. p. 164.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*

Ormonde had written from Dublin, 27th December 1662, to Lord Chancellor Clarendon :—

“ I am very desirous to show my kindness to Father Carou in the assistance of his poor friends, but none of them make any application to me, & I cannot divine what their case is or how capable of help from me. I find by a letter of his to his fellow, P. Walsh,¹ that he is in want, & begins to apprehend that having made himself odious to the Court of Roome he may be neglected heere, & fall to much misery. Something should be done for his constant support there, as I will heare for his companion. There may certainly good use be made of such men if they be encouraged, & those of more dangerous & irreconcileable principles pursued & driven from amongst us ; & that distinction will be a good part of the other’s encouragement. The Bishop of Dromore is a man more changeable than either of the other two, & alsoe more chargeable ; besides, the admission of a Bishop would make more noyse then that of obscurer persons, soe that till I see how the countenance given to these men will be taken I doe not wish him heere, but sure it will not be amis to give him wherewith to make good cheere.”²

From an acknowledgment in the hand-writing of Peter Walsh, written in August, 1662, it appears that a regular allowance of 300*l.* yearly was made to him by Ormonde.

“ Monies received att several times since May 1662 from my Lord Duke of Ormond by Father Peter Walsh to this present August 1666.

“ Att several times and by several summes the sayd year							
1662, receaved by me	-	-	-	-	-	-	£300
“ In the year ’63	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
“ In y ^e year ’64	-	-	-	-	-	-	320
“ In y ^e year ’65 by several summes	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
“ In all	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,025

“ I saye receaved so much att such times and in or for such yeares by me,

“ PETER WALSH.

“ So that now remains behind of what your Grace promised to allow me yearly 200*l.*, wanting five. As for the od 20*l.* in the yeare ’64 it was added by your Grace for Father Gearnon’s journey to Flanders from London.

“ And to mind your Grace more particularly how I receaved no more, for this whole last yeare and three months, but a hundred twenty-five pounds ; for what I receaved att London and Moore Park last yeare or this summer was due before.

“ I had about last Christmas 1665 by Denis	-	-	-	-	-	£15
“ This last Whitsuntide by Denis, but for y ^e said yeare	-	-	-	-	-	50
“ Given to myself lately in two little bags	-	-	-	-	-	40
“ In all	-	-	-	-	-	105”

It seems certain that this subvention was continued to Father Walsh during the rest of his life. The following letter written from his death bed is at least an evidence of the continued favour and patronage of the Duke :—

“ MY LORD,

“ London, March 13, 1688.

“ Now being just come to a period of life which is the inevitable end of man, [I] thought it (though in the agony of death) an incumbent duty to intimate to your Grace due thanks for your manifold and bountiful favours at all times since ever I had the happiness of your Grace’s acquaintance. I hope the remunerator of all good works will largely remunerate you with a full and condign reward.

“ Its not a time for mee to brag (notwithstanding the great oppositions I have had and censures I laid under) that I have been to the utmost of endeavours a true, sincere,

¹ The following passport to Peter Walsh made in virtue of the articles agreed on at Kilkenny, in 1662, although unconnected with the transactions referred to in the text, is worth transcribing :—

“ 11 Sep. 1662. These are to license & authorize the bearer hereof, Mr. Peter Walsh, with his servant, their two horses, and travelling arms, to reside under the protection of the Parliament’s arms & forces in Ireland, for the space of 28 days, from the 14th of this instant September, in order to his transportation for Spain or other foreign parts in amity with the Commonwealth of England, in pursuance of the articles lately made at Kilkenny with the Irish party : Provided that, in the meantime he use not any priestly function, nor that they act anything prejudicial to the Commonwealth.

Dated at Tredagh. 11 April 1662.”

Egerton MSS., No. 1762. Brit. Museum, Plat. DXX.

² *cxxii. p. 37.*

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

and constant servant of your Grace, and now seeing violent sickness and age conspire to deprive mee of life and of being any more serviceable in this world, I finally seal my candid friendship, desiring my God to crown you and yours with all temporal and spiritual rights and blessings, and withal conjuring your Grace, "Visceribus Christi," to grant me those two requests as an indelible mark and crown of all your obligations.

"The first is, that your Grace may be pleased to give the poor Fryers of my order the Convent of Kilkeany, formerly belonging to them, where I lived and to which I was son and superior, which will be an act worthy of perpetuating your greatness and piety.

"The second is, to take to your Grace's consideration to protect and help a poor nephew of mine who has charge of eleven children. His name is Andrew Laborne of Cloghiniske, in the county of Catterlogh.

Being what offers now from a dying person with my blessing to you and yours. This being (though weak and unable) my own dictation, written by the Lord Nuncio's chaplin, who absolved me by full power from all incumbrances to which I was subject this long space of time, as will appear to your Grace my last protestation.

"This I signed by my own trembling hand, assuring your Grace that I am to the last breath

"My Lord, your Grace's most obliged & devoted servant,
"FR. PEETER WAILSH."

The signature, which is autograph, and indeed "in a trembling hand," fully bears out what the writer says of his "unable condition." It contrasts most strikingly with the elegant Italian character by which his letters and those of his great adversary, Archbishop Talbot, may almost be distinguished from all the contemporary papers of the Carte collection.

This policy of "dividing the Irish" was not peculiar to Ormonde. There is a very remarkable letter of the Earl of Essex, written during his Lieutenantcy, to Ormonde, which distinctly avows the same policy, and with which this portion of the subject may not inappropriately be closed.

"MY LORD,

Dublin Castle, November 17, 1673.

I HAVE lately received two letters from your Grace concerning the titular Bishop of Clogher, the first delivered by himself, the latter wherein you were pleased to discourse over freely concerning him, was brought on by this gentleman, Sir Bernard de Gomez. 'Tis a great advantage both to myself in particular and to his Majesties affairs in general, that your Grace is pleased to communicate with me so plainly the knowledge you have of persons in the kingdom. I desire you to continue this correspondence as often as there is anything necessary for me to know, and that you have the opportunity of conveying it by a safe hand.

"The execution of the late address will, I think, put an end to all relating to these titular Bishops, who now must quit the country; and I know they are all preparing to be gone in obedience to it. One thing I have of difficulty lying upon me in regard to this article of the address, which I do not make known to any of my friends in England except your Grace, soon after my coming.

"Moloony, the titular Bishop of Killaloe, whom I looke upon as the most dangerous (because the wisest) man of all the clergy, made a composure of all the differences which were amongst the men of their religion, particularly of the disputes which were between their Primate and Peter Talbot; as also the dissensions between Colonel Talbot and Collonel Fitzpatrick, and had upon the matter well nigh made an union among them all. I soon found that if this proceeded I should have no intelligence of any of their practices or actions. I believe it to be one of the most important things I could do, both for his Majestie's service and for the security of his Protestant subjects here, either to keep those men divided, or, if they were united, to break them again. I made some of their friers, who alwaise have their little wrangles with the secular clergy, to set up faction against their Bishops, and by encouraging their little annamositys amongst themselves, I at length brought them to that passe that they openly accused one another of exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction contrary to the laws of the land. Several examinations were taken, and the Bishops brought to swear one against another, which have renewed their divisions to that degree as I believe they are now irreconcilable. By the address of the House of Commons all the regulars are to be banished; and should I put this exactly in execution I must send all these poor friers abroad, who have done us this service, & expose them to great severitys there; indeed, I believe some of them acted so far as they will certainly loose their lives should they be sent beyond seas. There are but very few, not, I am sure, beyond six or eight, who have been principally instrumental in this affair; and for these, though I will not give them any publique protection, yet my intention is to

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

connive at them, and give some gentleman in the country charge to take care that they be not troubled, for doubtless in all these cases 'tis impossible but something must be understood to be left at the discretion of a governor."¹

SURRENDER OF WATERFORD TO THE IRISH, MARCH 1642.

We have said that, in addition to the elements of disunion between the Irish Catholics of English descent and those of ancient Irish blood, arising from diversity of race, there was a further and perhaps more formidable cause of division in the direct conflict which arose between the political, and still more the proprietorial interests of the two races.

The following account of the occurrences at Waterford between 24th December 1641 and 18th March 1642, conveys a more lively representation of this conflict of interests than many a set narrative; and it may be accepted as presenting a not unfaithful picture of what took place in most of the old walled towns of Ireland at the commencement of the war or Rebellion of 1641.

The standing forces, consisting only of a company for the most part, are found to withdraw to the citadel, or retire to the neighbouring garrison, and then the conflicting views of the old English inhabitants of the Roman Catholic religion, always hitherto adherents to the Crown of England, and the Irish of the lower classes, who inclined towards the insurgents, kept up a contest within the town concerning the opening of the gates to the Confederates. In the case of Waterford, it would seem that the garrison withdrew to Duncannon fort, a few miles down the river, then and long after maintained by Laurence, Lord Esmond, for the English. Captain Evelin, to whom the account is addressed, had probably commanded a company of the standing army in Waterford, and the account which is furnished to him of the state of affairs in Waterford has an additional interest in being from a lady. His energetic correspondent is Mrs. Bryver, wife of Francis Bryver, the mayor, a loyal adherent of the English, as is evident, not only from her account, but from the complaints made against Bryver by the Confederates. Edmund Butler, son and heir of the Lord Mountgarret, addressed a strong remonstrance against Mr. Bryver to the Recorder and Sheriffs of Waterford, urging them, on behalf of the gentlemen in arms, to displace him, because of his refusal to open the gates to them.²

“ Jesus. Marya.

“ Written on the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord God 1641-2.

“ Good Kaptaine Evelinges, I protest to God I had rather than a hundred pounds of the best money that ever I handled in my days, that you had been here this day to witness what an affront and horrible abuse was done to the Maire in his own house by Alexander Lennard, a base Turk of a fellow, and an unchristian-like boor, in my opinion, in presence of John Hore and Paul Carew. I am glad to have so good a witness to testify what I write unto you.

“ Now I will express unto you the cause betwixt them. There was a conclusion concluded by the Mayor, Recorder, Council, and Committee of the Commons, that three-score pounds worth of broad cloth should be sent by John Hore to the master of the ship to make up the freight, with what money he had besides. The broad cloth is to be given out of Mr. Cooper's goods by Mr. Cooper's directions, to relieve the poor distressed English that came from the county of Kilkenny, and from Ross, and from other foreign counties. God Almichtie comfort them, and send them well, I would to God. I pity them; and if I were able to do them a pleasure I would 'a done it with all my heart. And you know, gentle Kaptaine, how ill I am beloved in town and country, both myself, my husband, and children, to be so favourable to the English as we have been hitherto, that I vow to God what I write to you is true:—my household servants do hear when they go about my business up and down the city that the gentillmen of the country do say that if they get the Maier out of the gates they would cut off his head, because that he has been so graticious to the English. Let all men in this city witness that if the Maire could command them he would let all their means go with the English; also with as free will as he would sleep this night. For he conceives, and is of this opinion, that any man that doth take away any Englishman's goods shall never fare the better for it. And the best and discreetest men of his Council are of that opinion. But, for the rude multitude, it is hard to rule them. Neither Maire nor Council cannot govern them. For example's sake, let Mr. Ling and Mr. Braisted tell you what an abuse John Baily has committed in the Maire's house, & to the Maire's person; and to Mr. Ling, in the presence of the Maire, that if my Lord President had left martial law to the Mater, he would hang at least fortie of the madd, wild menn of this town. Judge you

¹ lxviii. 67.

² il. 147.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

whether they deserved hanging that dree sixteene swoordes upon the Maier on St. John's day, in Christmas holy days. Likely Mister Ling his wife saw them out of her window. As God wud have it, the Maier had never a swoorde about him. I doubt not if he had a swoorde there might be much blod spilte in that day's quarrel, they all were so furiously given.

“The Maier was very angry with all of them, because they shud offer to search the Inglishmen's goods at all. They in like manner were more angry because he crast their designs that day.

“When I harde that so many swoordes weere drawen att the markett cross aginst my poore husband, and he having nothing to defend him, I ran out [into] the strite without either hatt or mantell, and laide my handes about his neck and brought him in whether he wud or noe. But for that I brought him from them I dout not but there had been a great mutany in towne.

“All this and much more the Maier has suffered seeking to let their goods go with the Inglish. But all cud not prevail ; the stronger hande allwaies carry the greater swaie. I pray, good Kaptaine, tell Mr. Cooper that his goods are as well kept here for him as if he were here himself; and I hope to see him recover his goods with comfort hereafter. Let not any man despair that has given his goods to the protection of the Corporation, for, I hope in God the Corporation will be able to discharge their goods, still ready at a call.

“And those in the Maier's absence, when he has been sick for a whole senight, and without his privity, has rifled the Inglish, their goods and lives must be answerable for't, in gracie of God the Maier live. As soon as the Maier recovered his sickness, he shente his drom about to command everie man that tuk awaie Inglishman's goods, that they shud restore them to the parties in paine of a hundred pound, or else their goods to be given under the protection of the Corporation, and the Corporation to be answerable for them.

“And I pray, good Kaptaine, show this letter to my Lord Esmond, to Mistris Gesop, to Mistris Ling, and Mister Benedict.

“Now, this is to declare Alexander's passinge. When the Maier sent the Sheriffe Wudlock, and Paul Kary and John Hoore for the broad cloth to be given to the master, according to Mister Cooper's directions, Alexander Linard came into the rome where they were, and told them that he wud not for Maier or Sherife let the brode cloote out of the place, he thinking that he and his confederates cud do more than the Maier and Shiriffs. But I thank God, the Maier was in helte, and better able to meeke him. If it had been God Almighty's will that the Maier had been sick, I dout not but Alexander and his confederates wud 'a baffilde the whole sitty, thinking to have the clodes to themselves. But I hope in God the Maier will see them hinde first, before they shall have such strinte in Waterford. The Maier sent for Alexander to come before him to give an account of those wilde accions. He came. The Maire asked what was the reason he shud offer to gainsay any thing that was done by an act of Council ? Hee answered that he wud not obey Maier or Council.

“The Maier commanded him to go with the Shirif to be committed to the Marshalsey. Hee said hee wud not, Maier or Shirif. The Maier commanded he shud give up his weapon. Hee wud not give it. With this the Maier perclosed with him, to take away from him his weapon. I toke wan hand and my norse toke the other hand. John Hoore helde him faste. The rest that was at the rome dare not steer. In the mean time the Maier toke away his swoorde and long knife.

“And while the Maier was taking them away from Alexander, Alexander most basely bites the Maier's three fingers with his tith, and toke awaie three pieces of the Maier's flesh from his fingers with his tith, that the Maier's hand was all redd with blode running from his sore fingers.

“This Alexander, you must imagine, is the Recorder's man, and the ringleader in all the mischiefs committed in this town. God knows, if I were Maier, he wud be the first man I shud hang at the markett crosse. This Recorder's man did abuse the maier on St. Stephen's day, at the key ; he did so vex the Maier, saying that he wud search the English.

“The Maier was so vexed that he was driven to draw Alexander Briver's sword to slay Alexander Linard. The evening drew near. The Maier come to his house ; then Alexander Linard followed him to the Maier's house. When the Maier taxed him, what was the reason he was so madd at the key, Alexander tould the Maier plainlie that he wud use him wors. “What,” says the Maier, “doe you come heer ‘to treaten mee in my own house?’ ”

“When I hurde these wordes I sent for the Recorder, and I desyred him by all means to tye this Alexander to the peace & good behaviour. The Recorder wud not. If Alexander Linard had bin tide to the peace and good behaviour that night, the mutany had not happened the next day at the markett cross ; that he was the first

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man that drue at the Maire upon St. John's day. So the Recorder and Alexander and all their confederates have conspired against the poor Maier.

" When the Maier wud command that the gates shud be kept shut for fear that forces shud come in more than the toun cud bear, the Recorder wud give strait chardge & command that the gates shud be broken up to let in as pleased them. I will make good before the world that it is not for the good of the toun he is so busie to bring them in, but for his own privat ends, which I will tell publicly hereafter, how well he wud keep fast the gates till he wud get his will, and he wud not help the Maier to preserve the city. I pray tell Mr. Aston that I keeps his white horse for him. I pray remember my love and best respects to my Lord Esmond, and the rest of my good friends there, and especially yourself.

" I rest, &c."

" Jesus. Marya.

" Now Kaptain Evelings, I will declare unto you what answer I gave unto the Recorder when he said he wud break the gates of Waterford.

" I said unto him " Presume it not, Mr. Recorder. For I wud to God, if anie man in toun shud offer to break the gates of the city, he shud be runn torrow with powder & bulletts trow his harte." He axte me had I been the partie wud 'a doe it? I answered him, " If I knue how to doe it I wud 'a don it." I tould him I wud hire those wud 'a don it. The Recorder's ambition was that all the gentillmen shud come into the sitty to surprise the town, because the Maier and his Council wud not join with the Irish and doe as he did. Seeing he was ingaged to the Irish, he wud have the town to do as he did. God knows it was hard to resist him.

" My cause of knowledge that he wud have them cum in is this:—One William Fennell cume into this sitty as a spy from the Irish to see whether they cud com into the sitty here or not. The Recorder told him plainly they shud be admitted into the town. Nicholas Poor of Kilballykilty is my author for this. Now this William Fennell tould my Lord of Ormond's brother that he and his forces may come into Waterford, and to do what pleste themselves, building upon the Recorder's word. Upon this, my Lord of Ormond's brother, Mister Richard Butler, came to the gate. But I kept a spy above the gate, to tell when he had seen force to come that he shud command the gates to be shut presently. This spy lived in my house for five weeks together. When news come to the Maier that Mister Richard Butler was without the gates, the Maier & his Council went to the gates and tould to Mister Richard Butler that those forces shud not com into the toun at all. Upon this Mister Richard Butler went from the gate, he and his forces. My spy tould me that the batter was full of horse and foot, and what was beyond the batter he cud not see them. My spy tould me that when they were going from the gates one Kaptaine Fennell swore if he had the Maire without the gate, he wud kill him because they were not admitted into the sitty. Mr. Nicholas Poor tould me that Mister Richard Butler said that he did wish his legs had been broke before he come to that journey.

" This Nicholas Poor was suffered into the sitty for to parly with the Maier & Commons from Mr. Richard Butler. He got the privilege to come in because he was a sworn freeman of Waterford. This passage of Mister Richard Butler happened the day before Twelve day. But for the town kept such good watch & ward, I doubt not but it had been surprised.

" The Irish attempted it three times from Christmas day to Twelve day, that the town was driven to strike the 'larm twice in Christmas time, and to strike the drom at two o'clock after midnight to preserve the bark that Mr. Kristy [] in for Ingland, Mister Liscom, and Mister Boyle and Mistris Cooper that there came so many bot [boats] from Granah to take away the goods that was in the ship, but when they herde the drom they fide away. I am sure as much money or plate as the English had in this town they sent it in the barke that my Lady Cokly went in for Ingland and Mistris Cooper.

" Anie other goods that was wort the luking after, the Inglish gave them to their private friends to be kept for the Inglish. When peace com, in grace of God they shall have their goods. I know no goods the Inglish gave to be kept and the protection of the Corporation, but only Mistris Cooper's goods, and I hope they shall have these goods without any doubt hereafter. In my opinion, Mr. Aston was far to blame to write to the noble Counties of Ormonde that the Maier did sease upon the goods that Aston shud send to my Lady Counties. Aston said not true. I am content to luse my life if the Maier did sease upon any Inglishman's goods, or did ever give a warrant under his hand to stay their goods.

" God knows how hard it was for the Maier and Council to keep the town from rising since Hollortide last till Christmas. Then with too much greef and labour

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of mind and body and long watching and going in his rounds to see whether the watchmen kept their sentries as they ought, the Maier fell sick. When the people saw the Maier was sick indeed, then they did what pleased them. Let their goods & lives be answerable that did it.

"I expressed in my other letters to you that the Maier when he recovered sent a drom about to command everie man that took away Inglyshmen's goods to be restored on pain of one hundred pound.

"Pray Kaptaine Evelynge caul to Mistries Liscome and let it be upon her consains to witness how the Maier went to defend her from John Baly and Edward Lince;—that she saw the Maier was ready to slash them with his naked sword for offering any abuse to her in her husband's absence; and cause her to shew how in the paper I gave her that was laid upon my father's door. The contents of it was that I got two hundred pound from the Inglysh.

"I desie anie Inglyshman or woman to say that ever I received a peese or half a peese of their goods either in money or moneys worth, but this that I'le tell you: a quoife and croose clot my Lady Cocley sent me. My Lady Esmond send me one side of beef from Ling. There is all that ever I saw."

"Jesus. Mary.

"The self same day that Mister Richard Butler went from St. Patrick's gate, there came news to the Maier & Council, they being parleying with Nicholas Poor that came from Mister Butler, that the Sheriff of the county of Wexford with six of the primest gentilmen of that country were without St. John's gate seeking to come to parley. They were admitted to come to parley. The Maier and the Council sought then "What was the reason that they stopt the four ships that was coming to this town? Or why they stayed in Ballyhack? Or what was the reason you took our lead from the Fort of Passage? And why did you abuse the Maier's house in Passage, that you took out of that house one great furness worth twenty pound, that those that were there left it to the Maier for his rent? You took with you all the iron & glass that was on the windows; you broke up the planks that were under foot; you tore all the doors, and took away the locks and keys." All this they did to the Maiers house in Passage, of malice, because the Maier wud not let them into the sitty upon New Year's day,—that there came 300 men to the gates thinking to come into the sitty . . . Within a senight after this there came a letter from Mister Richard Butler by Jeffry Barron, to the Maier and Council, desiring of ordnance; that if they wud not give the ordnance they shud have so many thousand men to come into the sitty to take away the ordnance in spite of the town. Now Kaptaine Evelings, you may see that this did affright the townsmen by reason the town had no pouther to defend themselves against so much forces. But for all this the townsmen wud not give this ordnance but for the Recorder and these gentilmen's procuring of voyces to give them. Because they were engaged in the matter themselves, they wud fain have the townsmen to be of their side. Here are all their names:—The Recorder, Sir Nicholas Walsh, Poor of Kelmeadon, Poor of Quilfing Poor of Adamstoun, Tom Wadding, [] Woodlock, Nicholas Wyse, Jeffry Barron, Francis Wyse, Nicholas Poor of Kilballyquilty.

"This is that I may remember toward these points at large in a letter when I am at leisure.

"The 1st point, that very day the sheriff of the county of Wexford. The second, of my Lord Mountgarret's was one Fennell. The third, for stopping of four ships. The fourth, Pearce Butler's coming from Ballyhack in for to parley. The fifth, how Dick Moyler spoke to me for the keys. Sixth, of Richard Butler's coming in the time that the Recorder did compel the town to let in 300 men of his company. The seventh, how the Recorder procured so many voyces to give the ordnance. The eighth, when the Inglysh were all turned into one house, the Maier commanded James Ailward to go to the seven Kaptaines, and every Kaptaine to look well to the Inglysh of his own parish, to have them in their own parish, every one of them to be in one house. The ninth, how ill the Maier was spoken of for to let my Lord President's troops out of the town. The tenth, that Mistris Gessop shall witness of, how stoutly I spoke to Jeffry Barron, and wished them out of my house. The eleventh, to declare that the men of this town was fully resolved to hold a long siege, but for the Recorder, Sir Nicholas Walsh, Nicholas of Kilballyquilty, Pearce Poor of Kilfine, John Poor of Kilmeadon, Jeffry Barron, and his father-in-law, Nicholas Wyse, Thomas Wadding, & Francis Wyse. All these could not be at rest either day or night, but at people to join with the Irish; seeing they were engaged themselves, they were very willing that the town should do as they did; and it was these procured voyces to give the ordnance out of the town. I am sure the Maier never gave his consent, nor James White, nor Tom Porter. It was but to strive

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against the stream for them three to oppose the whole sitty. Tom Porter said thus; “ If you will needs be so madd, I pray get good security, and very good conditions.” That when the Maier, James White, and Tom Porter would bnt speak together, then the whole town would condemn these three, saying they kept a kabinet council. When this Council failed the Maier, he sent Jasper Lombard to the commons to desire them not to give consent to give the ordinance at all, and James Lawrence with Jasper. The twelfth, how Pearce Morgan tould me that we stood in our own light, because I wished them to keep his fort from to be surprised, and that he and Pearce Shard, and John Baly, that Elexander and John Skiddy, they all commanding my spy from the Castle above Saint Patrick’s gate. Thirteenth, how a council of war stood in James Woodlock’s house, questioning the Maier for to let out the troops on the Lord President’s letter. Fourteenth, how Elexander Linnard did write to my Lord of Mountgarret’s son that he drew them to this town with 1,000 men. After him Elexander did write thus, that the Maier was an enemy to the common cause, and that the Maier should let in my Lord President and his forces into the sitty, and the Irish were not sure of the town while the Maier had the fort. The fifteenth, how Nick Wyse would not do me justice when I went to swear the peace against Alexander, because I feared for my life. The sixteenth, how the Maier commanded the Shirif Poor not to open the gates till he wud get a strong guard to guard the keys, for fear that any shud take the keys from him. The seventeenth, that the Maier sent a strait charge and command to the Kaptain the fort, James Woodlock, to have all their companies in the fort, which was three score men full ; that I went myself in person to the fort and tould James Woodlock’s son, Clement Woodlock, that his life, lands, and goods should be answerable for the fort, and James Woodlock was well able to go to Linch’s house to drink three pints of wine. In their drinking their conclusion was that I should go live to my father’s house, because I should presume to James Woodlock for the fort. When John Lea saw that James Woodlock was able to go to drink wine to taverns, he left the fort, trusting to Mr. Woodlock, because he was appointed Kaptain of the fort by the Lord President of Munster when he was here in Waterford last.

“ But at long running the fort was surprised, the locks of the fort broken up, the keys of St. Patrick’s gate was taken from Shirif Poor (unless the Shirif was willing to give the keys). He wud be ruled by the Maier to carry a strong guard towards his keys, because they were brothers. I think they joined together, for they both were very earnest with the Maier to open the gate the night before, to let in my Lord Mountgarret’s son and his troops. The Maier answered the Shirif and the Lieutenant of the fort, if it pleased them to assemble the commons and go to voyces, where the most voyces goes, ther he would give his voyce. “ For I will do nothing of myself, “ for you know I must be ruled by my Council.” This was the Maier’s answer before Colonel Barry, he was present that night past.

“ Next day, when John Ailward come with news that the keys was taken from Shirif Poor, and the fort surprised, the Maier went out to the markett cross in a fury, and sent so many droms about the town to gather all the kaptaines and companies of the sitty to help him to drive out of the fort those that were in. The Maier did not have either kaptain or company to follow him, but five and twenty: First, Francis Butler, Thomas White, William Lombard, Alexander Briver, Michael [], James White & his men, Tom Porter and his men, John [] and his men, Mathew Porter & his men ; I forget the rest. James Fitch Lawrence was their leader, seeing none wud appear. When those of the fort saw the Maier at the markett cross demanding of powder, bullet, and match, he and Docter Gifford standing together, they gave a volley of shot at the Maier, but it missed the Maier, & Doctor Gifford was killed and a handsome man that was standing by them ; and the Maier’s constable that stood by the Maier was not fully killed off, but he will never recover. Good Kaptaine Eveling, I pray shew these papers to your friends, and let them judge of all this carriadge.”¹

THE SIEGE OF DROGHEDA BY CROMWELL IN SEPTEMBER 1649.

Passing over the eventful years between the first outbreak of the Irish Rebellion in October 1641, thus photographed by Mrs. Bryer, so far as Waterford was concerned, we come to some passages illustrative of the closing scene which may be said to have commenced with the siege and capture of Drogheda, the first great stroke struck by Cromwell in Ireland.

On the 3rd August 1649, just eleven days before Cromwell’s landing at Ringsend, adjacent to Dublin, Ormonde’s army then investing Dublin was totally routed by a sally of Colonel Michael Jones, Governor of Dublin, brother of the well-known

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher. Ormonde retired to Kilkenny to collect and organize his scattered forces, and took the field again before the end of the month.

Cromwell's design to besiege Drogheda soon became known. Ormonde entrusted the command of it to Sir Arthur Aston. He was an old soldier, of an ancient Catholic family in England, but allied to Viscount Drogheda, who resided at Mellifont Abbey, three miles to the west of the town. He had served in the wars of Germany and other countries, and had returned from beyond seas to England at the breaking out of the Civil War, with as many soldiers of note as he could bring with him to the aid of the King. He commanded the dragoons at Edgehill, on 23rd October 1642, and did good service, and on the King's taking up his quarters at Oxford, after the battle, and making it his temporary capital, he made Sir Arthur Aston Governor of the city and garrison. He continued in command there until he unfortunately broke his leg by a fall from his horse, on 25th December 1644, at Bullingdon Green, near Oxford, which obliged the amputation of the limb and the substitution of a wooden leg. He was on this occasion discharged from his command, and Colonel William Legg placed in his room, who was succeeded by Sir Thomas Glemham. When Sir Arthur Aston recovered his health and was in a posture to do his Majesty further service, he went with the flower of the English veterans into Ireland.¹ He assisted Ormonde in fortifying Dublin in 1646 against the expected attack of the Confederate forces, under General Preston and Owen Ro O'Neil. On Ormonde's return to Ireland in 1648 he made Sir Arthur Aston Governor of Drogheda, and strengthened his body of veteran English forces by regiments of Irish, late under the command of the Kilkenny Confederates, but now commissioned by the King. Ormonde remained in Drogheda with Sir Arthur Aston till nearly the last moment, making arrangements for the defence of the town. But as Commander-in-chief of all the King's forces and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he could not of course suffer himself to be shut up there, unable to give commands to his other forces. He accordingly withdrew, but remained in the neighbourhood and continued to correspond with Sir Arthur till the latest minute.

The letters that passed between Ormonde and this gallant old soldier during the closing hours before the investment of the doomed town have for us a solemn interest, knowing as we now know the dreadful fate of the garrison and inhabitants.

There was resident in Drogheda just before the siege of 1649, the Lady Tichborne, wife of Sir Henry Tichborne, who had been Governor of the town at the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion in October 1641, and defended it during its four months' siege by Sir Phelim O'Neil and his Ulster forces, finally routing them in the month of March 1642. Sir Henry Tichborne, being a steadfast Royalist, was for that cause removed by the Parliament Commissioners, after Ormonde's surrender of Dublin in 1647. But his wife continued to reside there until Cromwell's approach obliged her to retire. Ormonde apprehended so much danger to her from the violence of the Parliament forces against anything having even the name of "Irish," that he counselled her to seek refuge with the Earl of Derby, in the Isle of Man; and one of the last letters he wrote from Drogheda was a recommendation of her to the Earl's care. This letter was dated Drogheda, 24th of August 1649.

"My Lord (he writes to Lord Derby), this noble lady, the Lady Tichborne, in the unsatiable malice of the rebels to the King's friends, being particularly threatened with ruin, is forced for safety to betake herself into that island, the last refuge of the distressed of that stamp, to whom I shall desire your Lordship's favour in the best manner that it can be afforded to a lady of so great virtue & honour, being now separated from her husband, and both distressed for the only cause that makes us all sufferers. I need not much intreaty to your Lordship in a thing to which you are so frequently accustomed, but remain your Lordship's affectionate servant,

"ORMONDE."²

But there were other ladies in Drogheda who had less reason to fear Cromwell's approach than Lady Tichborne, some of them nearly allied to Sir Arthur Aston. One of these was Aston's grandmother. Yet she was ready to betray him and the town to Cromwell.

After writing the letter for Lady Tichborne, Ormonde seems immediately to have quitted the doomed place. For on the 25th of August, the day after the date of that letter, Sir Arthur Aston thus writes to Ormonde:—

"My Lorde," he says, "your Excellencie was no sooner out of town but I meeete with some people who I believe know not well my constitution. Your Excellencie will by thees small enclosed copies perceave what inclination me Lady Wilmott hath

¹ Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. 2. *Fasti*, p. 44. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1721.

² *cxxiii. 26.*

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to doe mischief if itt lay in her power. By her commande these papers were to have been sent to Dublin; her owne boye was the bearer of them, who I fear is too small to bee hanged. The Lord Blayney's daughters wrt twoe of the papers, and me Lady Wilmott herself the thirde. I have put me wies uncle Franck Moore in a reste, for I cannot well digest sutch knaveish fooling. As for the ladies, I say nothing to them until I have your Excellencie's possetive orders how to prossede against them. As for the other two named with Kerkham and Owins, I will examin the business, and with your Excellencie's permission will prossede with them accordingly. This Kerkham is me Lord Moore's shurgion. Some halfe an houre before I sawe the boye (butt he was alredy taken) the Lady Wilmott sent unto mee to desire leave to send a messenger to Dublin. I answered I had no commission to do it, but it seems she had notiss that the boye was then a bringing to mee, which occasioned this motion of hers. I beseech your Excellencie's express commandes to turn her and her malignant family out of the toune, for though shew bee me grandmother, I shall make pouther of her else if shew playe me sutch foule playe. I humbly crave your Excellencie's speedy commandes herein, for they are very dangerous company as the case stands with me, who is,

“Ever, my Lord,

“Your Excellencie's faithful and most humble servant,

“Drogheda, the 25th of August,
in the evening.”

“ARTHUR ASTON.”

But a sudden thought seems to have struck him of a use to which he might turn these intriguing and traitorous ladies; for he adds as a postscript:—

“My Lorde, if they should now keepe me wife, I have femalles inow to release her.”

Attached to the foregoing letter are three small slips of paper, being the documents referred to in Sir Arthur Aston's letter:—

1st paper.

“Sir,—I must beg one favour from your Excellencie, which is to send me a protection for Mr. Cercome [Kirkham], who I will confidently engage myself would have been att Dublin long since had not his goodness taken great pitty on mee in this sadd condition that I am now in, which you will see when you see mee.

“I must beg the same favour for my poore coozon Owins, who on my word is as much a servant to that cause as any one can be. And had not his greate chardge hindered him he would have bin there, for on my credit his heart is there. And I hope you will consider him. And it shall alwayes owne as an especiall favour to him who is most really your faithful servant,

A.B.

“My service to all, Col. Coote and Capt^a. Edmons.”

Endorsed :—“Mr. [] to Lieut.-Col. Foulke.”

2nd paper.

“Sir,—I am nowe to crave your advice and Colonel Jones's, and what I shall doe, for I am in a very great strate and sadd condition. Therefore lett me hear from you speedilie. I am your faithfull friend. Poor Francis and I are in one condition.

“M. W [ILMOT].”

3rd paper.

“Sir,—The hearing of your coming this way is a great joy to all, but it has driven all the Lordes away. And my Ladie Moore. I have more to write, but I leave you to the boye to learn more news. Sir, I heere there is one Captain Kitely who intends to come to this partie, with manie more of his comrades; and my uncle is desirous you should know it. Sir, I must nou give you thanks for your token I received by Mr. Backster, and desire you to be assured I am the same you left me; and will be. I am your faithfull servant,

A.B.

“My service to Captain Edmons.”

Endorsed by Ormonde :—“Mrs. Blayney to Lieut.-Col. Foulkes.”¹

Not receiving Ormonde's answer, he becomes very anxious to be relieved from his female spies, and writes the following letter, which also announces the approach of Cromwell. It is dated,

“Drogheda, Augt. 27, 1649.

“May it please your Excellencie,—This morning a gentleman, a near neighbour here, tells mee that Jones having summoned all his forces of divers adjacent quarters

¹ Sir Arthur Aston to Ormonde, xxv. 224.

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with whatt Cromwell brought with him, and all he had before the muster, amounted to 8,000 foot and 4,000 horse, and that it is generally believed they intend their march either to-morrow or at farthest on uppon Tuesdaye. It is reported they intend to divide their armys, part to march towards Kilkenny, and the rest to cleare (as they call it) these quarters. In the meantime I wish I were well cleared of these female spies that are here, the which I beseeche your Excellencie's express order for. If the aulde Lady were nott so neare in relation with mee as shee is, I should have beeene very spareing of anie cerrymonious proseedings with her.

“ Yesternight there came hither from Dundalk tenn barrels of pouther, but verry little match, and that is a thing most wanting here. And for round shott, not any at all. I beseeche your Excellencie to bee pleased to give spedie orders for some, as also for the sudden coming of men & moneys. Belly food I perseave will prove scarce amongst us, but my endeavours shall never bee sparing to approve meself,

“ Me Lord,
Your Ex.'s, &c.,
“ ARTHUR ASTON.”

“ Trogedagh, this 27th August 1649.

“ Just now my wife is arrived, and just now I wish she were at Athlone.”¹

Ormonde, with his characteristic gallantry towards the fair sex, informed Sir Arthur that though the correspondence he had discovered between Lady Wilmot and the enemy might give just occasion to her imprisonment, he thought it would be sufficient, out of the consideration and respect that he retained for her years and quality, to confine her to Lord Moore's country seat at Mellefont, and thither she was accordingly sent. But poor Sir Arthur was no sooner relieved of these “ female spies ” than he found himself troubled with an invasion of “ spying fryers.”

“ May it please your Excellencie,” he writes on the 1st of September 1649, “ last night, late, I received your Excellencie's letter.

“ The Bishop of Dromore writt unto Colonel Warren (which he shewed mee) that there was coom into this towne twoe fryers whoe intended noe good. It may bee me fortune to light upon them, which if I doe, uppon me creditt wee shall have a rubbers worse than I have had with me grandmother, whoe with much adoe hath yeelded yesternight to leve this place and goe to Mellifont with her deare sonne Francke. Yesternight I had intelligence that the rebbels have putt some great cannon a ship board to bring along with them heether. They bring eight shippes along with them. And their cannon and mortar peeces they intend to bring by land. They have provided skaleng ladders to bring with them.

“ Your Ex's, &c.,
“ ARTHUR ASTON.”²

“ Troghedagh, Sept 1st 1649.”

The siege followed almost immediately, and the gallant Sir Arthur with all his English veterans and the inhabitants of both sexes and all conditions and ages were cut to pieces by Cromwell's conquering forces on the capture of the town.

Anthony Wood, from whom are taken the particulars of his services here given, relates a' curious circumstance concerning Sir Arthur's death ; and as Wood had a brother among the soldiers of Cromwell at the siege, it was probably from him he obtained the account. The soldiers, it appears, had got an impression that Sir Arthur Aston kept his gold for security in his wooden leg, which they accordingly seized as a prize when he fell; but finding nothing, they knocked out Sir Arthur's brains with it, and hewed him in pieces.³

COURT at WESTMINSTER for the CONSTRUCTION of ARTICLES.

A.D. 1651-1654.

The Scottish Covenanters of Ulster, after supporting the Parliament against the King from 1644, fell off in 1649. They could not tolerate the King's execution. The Solemn League and Covenant secured the King's right to the throne, and its aim was to establish the Presbyterian discipline ; but the Independents overthrew this form of worship. For these causes the Ulster Scots, and the Scottish army there under the command of Sir George Munro, now joined Ormonde in support of King Charles II. But they were defeated by Sir Charles Coote and Colonel Venables, commanding the Parliament forces, near Lisburn.

¹ xxv. 233.

² Anthony Wood's *Athenae Oxonienses*, vol. 2. *Fasti*, p. 44. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1721.

³ xxiv. 272.

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They now endeavoured to make their peace with Cromwell ; but he insisted on their taking the engagement to the Commonwealth without King or House of Lords, which was pressed upon them by Doctor Henry Jones¹ (late Bishop of Clogher, but now the opponent of Monarchy and Prelacy) ; and on their refusal he ordered their transplantation from Down and Antrim to the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary. In pursuance of this design the Commissioners for settling the Province of Ulster published lists of those required to transplant, on or before the 30th June 1653, from the several districts named, to the number of 258 families.

From the Lord of Ardes's quarter, Lord Ardes and his family headed the list of transplants ; from the Lord Claneboy's quarter, Lord Claneboy and his family. This declaration was dated at Carrickfergus, 23rd May 1653, and was signed Robert Venables, Arthur Hill, William Allen, Henry Jones, Anthony Morgan.² Lord Claneboy, who was thus included in the order for transplantation, had much to urge against his being removed.³

From the outbreak of the Rebellion in Ulster, he had constantly adhered to the Parliament. He had raised a regiment of foot and troop of horse and maintained them for eight years in the Parliament's service.

It was no doubt true that he had fallen off from the Parliament in 1649 ; but he had very soon laid down his arms and submitted to Sir Charles Coote on the terms of the Articles granted to Ormonde's Protestant forces by Cromwell.

These were Articles granted at Fethard in the county of Tipperary, on the 25th of April 1650, to Commissioners employed thence to Cromwell by the forces under Ormonde in Connaught. It was no voluntary desertion of their commander by these officers and soldiers, but Ormonde was compelled to dismiss them by the Commissioners of Trust, as that body of councillors of the lately dissolved Catholic Confederacy were called, who, by the terms of the Peace of 1648-9, had been associated with him to some extent in the exercise of his office of Lord Lieutenant for the protection of Irish interests.

On the 27th of March 1650 they declared their fellow countrymen the Irish had been very jealous of the English regiments associated with them under Ormonde's command since the betrayal by their comrades of the Munster garrisons of Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, and Bandon to Cromwell. They now found those that remained praising Cromwell, and they reminded the Marquis of Ormonde that Lord Inchiquin had admitted in his presence that the men under his command were not to be trusted. They accordingly (22nd March 1649-50) requested his Excellency to dismiss his English forces.⁴ The only resource for these forces now was to obtain liberty, if possible, from Cromwell, to lay down their arms, and to retire to their homes. They accordingly sent commissioners to Cromwell, then resident at Fethard, and by articles signed there on 20th April 1650, by Sir Robert Stirling, Michael Boyle, and Colonel John Daniel, as the agents for Ormonde's Protestant forces, such of these forces as would, were to be at liberty to come in and give up their horses and arms, those of Colonel John Daniel's party at Doneraile, Lord Montgomery of Ardes' party at Enniskillen, and Sir Thomas Armstrong's party at Trim.

For their real estate they were referred to the Commissioners of the Revenue of the Precinct where their lands lay, for the present enjoyment of them, it being left to the Revenue Commissioners to restore them or not, and on such conditions as they might deem fit, until the pleasure of the Parliament should be declared concerning them, or rules for their compounding settled.⁵

Lord Claneboy, who had submitted to Sir Charles Coote on the terms of being allowed the benefits promised by those articles, finding himself included in the Order for Transplantation from Ulster, appealed to the Court of Articles, and the Commissioners made the following decree for his relief :—

“ Excheq. Chamber, Westminster,

“ Monday the 22nd of August 1658.

“ By y^e Com^{ee} appointed for releife upon Articles of Warre.

“ Whereas James Viscount Claneboy, in Ireland, hath exhibited his petie^{on} to this Court, whereby (amongst other thinges) setting forth that he rendered himself

¹ “ Reasons why the petitioned indulgence should be granted to the people of the North of Ireland, April 1, 1663.” xiv. 77.

² Broadside, in the Haliday Library, Royal Irish Academy.

³ This transplantation was not carried out. See “ Adair's Narrative,” in the Hamilton MSS. containing an account of the settlement of Upper Claneboye, Great Ardes, and Dufferin, in the county of Down, by Sir James Hamilton, knt., created first Viscount Claneboy. Printed from the original MSS., and edited by Thos. Kennedy Lowry, LL.D., Q.C., p. 271. Belfast. 4to. 1867.

⁴ Commissioners of Trust to Ormonde. Loughreagh, March 22, 1649-50, xvii. 114.

⁵ “ Declaration or promise of Cromwell on the address and overtures of Sir Robert Stirling, &c., in the behalf of the Protestant party under the Marquis of Ormonde.” xvii. 244.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

to S^r Charles Coote, Lord President of Connnaught, within y^e time lymittid by the articles given by his Excye y^e Lord Generall Cromwell to y^e Protestant partie in Ireland, under the com'and of y^e Lord of Ormond, dated y^e 26th of April 1650. And y^e he is comprised in and actually intituled to the benefit of the same as appears by a certificate off y^e s^d General. By vertue of w^{ch} s^d articles he is to be admitted to enjoy his estate upon such terms as y^e Com^{rs} of y^e Revenue in Ireland should consider of, till y^e Parliament should establish Com^{rs} & rules for composic'ons: Yet notwithstanding (after fower yeares sequestration), he finds himselfe intitled to be transplanted & to have his estate taken from him & other lands sett out for their residence. By w^{ch} meanes his tenants refuse to have any dealing wth him touchinge his estate, he is disabled to raise money to pay his composic'on & shalbe disinherited & destroyed, contrary to y^e meaning of his s^d articles. And therefore prayes y^e this Corte will award him y^e benefit of his articles, & that he may enjoy his estate without transplantation, under such fine & composic'on as ye Commissioners in Ireland, shall think meete with regard to his qualitie of delinquencies, and prayes y^e order of this Court in y^e premisses. To w^{ch} petic'on M^r Attorney Gen^{ll} on y^e behalfe of y^e Com'onwealth, put in an answer, wherein he saith he knowes not y^e the pet^t is comprised in y^e said articles & to enjoy y^e benefit thereof, and that if he bee comprised therein, yet y^e said articles (being not confirmed) y^e Court by y^e Act of y^e 29th of September 1652, hath only a qualified power to stopp sale of lands & to stay suites at law till the Parliam^t be consulted touching such ar'cles. And further also saith that by an Act of Parliam^t of the 12th of August 1652, power is given to y^e Com^{rs} for the affaires of Ireland (if they see cause) to transport any persons wthin the qualifications menc'oned in y^e said Act, notwithstanding articles by the s^d Act may appeare. Upon which petic'on & answer the cause coming this day to hearing before the Court in presence of M^r Attorney Gen^{ll} & M^r Hurt, Counsell to the Com'onwealth, it appearing unto this Court by a certificate under the hand & seal of y^e Lord Generall Cromwell, that S^r Charles Coote, Lord President of Connnaught, had certified him, that the Lord Viscount Claneboye did render himselfe within the tyme limittid by y^e said articles & performed what was by him to be done according to the s^d ar'cles, & therefore ought to have y^e full benefit of y^e same to all intents & purposes, and there being no proove before this Court, nor any suggestion therof that the Lord Viscount Claneboye hath lost or forfeited the benefit of his s^d articles by an open hostility or secret counells agy^t y^e Parliam^t & people of England since y^e s^d ar'cles, or by any neglect or default of his owne; the Court upon serious considerac'on of the whole matter, are of opinion for any thing yet appearing to them to the contrary, did order & adjudge accordingly, that the s^d pet^t, James Viscount Claneboy, ought to have & be permitted to enjoy the rents, issues, & profitts of his estate reall & personall in Ireland of any kinde whatsoever without any further seizure or intermeddling, till the Parliam^t shall think fit to give their rules & directions for composic'ons wth the persons included in y^e ar'cles, hee giveing good security to answer y^e profitts of his estate in y^e meane tyme as y^e Com^{rs} for managem^t of y^e affaires of Ireland shall direct, who are hereby desired, if they find not, nor know of any breach of ar'cles on y^e pet^t parte, to take notice & give effectuall direction that the declarac'on & judgm^t be observed & performed accordingly. And touching the transplantacion complained of, if the same be as is alleaged, this Court conceaves the same to bee in diminucion of his s^d ar'cles. By y^e express words whereof y^e pet^t submitted to fine & composic'on as y^e Parliam^t should direct (w^{ch} by y^e s^d petic'on hee avers himselfe to bee ready alwaies & now to doe, nor is the same denied), is to enjoy his estate reall & personall wth the same immunitie, protecc'on, & right, as any other people under the authoritie of y^e Parliam^t not obnoxious to any delinquencie at all. And, therefore, this Cort upon deliberate considerac'on of the Acts constituting this Court, & of the power & trust thereby com'ited unto them for doeing justice in cases of this & of the like nature touching breach of articles in England, Scotland, Ireland, or elsewhere, & that the faith of the army is engaged & the honor & justice of Parliam^t & nac'on are very much concerned in the making good of articles, & that no violac'on thereof bee permitted, are of opinion & doe conceive it just & reasonable, that the s^d orders for transplantacion bee noe further prosecuted to y^e prejudice of y^e s^d pet^t & y^e derrogac'on of his articles, unlesse some further warrant or matter be made appearre to them, then is knowne, or so much as is alleaged to the Court for doing the same, untill manifestac'on whereof & further order of this Court a stay of further proceedings is declared and adjudged accordingly; and to the end this Court may be fully ascertained of y^e grounds & causes of such remouall, & how farr y^e publique safetie of that nation may be therein concerned, it is lastly ordered y^e a letter be written to y^e afores^d Com^{rs} for Ireland in y^e behalfe, recom'ending the premisses to their

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considerac'on, and that a coppie of this order be transmitted to them, together with the same letter.

“ OWEN ROE.	JO. BRADSHAW.
“ TOM UNDERWOOD.	EDW. WHALLEY.
“ MATH. SHEPPARD.	CLEM. OXENBRIDGE.
	EDW. COOKE.” ¹

But as the Commissioners of Parliament for the government of Ireland were not inclined to pay much regard to the Court of Articles, having contested their right to interfere in behalf of the Irish, and were now apparently meditating the removal of Lord Claneboy (notwithstanding the decree of the Court of Articles in his favour), among the rest of the Scots, from Ulster, Lady Claneboy found means to influence Cromwell in her husband's behalf. Cromwell accordingly wrote the following letter to his son-in-law, Fleetwood, Lord Deputy of Ireland :—

“SIR,

“ UPON the President of Connaught's and Coll. Venables accounte of the Lord Claneboy, and of his sufferings for a long time in the service and cause of the Parliament, and of his early returne & submission after his having joyned with the Earl of Ormonde, I did write back unto the President for his lawfull favour to him and to his mother, of whom I had a good report, of which I have formerly acquainted you. And being informed that there were some thoughts of his being transplanted from his habitation and land, I did also by the same letter to yourself in July last, desire a stop thereof; since which time I perceive by Lord Claneboy's petition to the Commissioners heere for releafe of persons upon articles, they have adjudged that his transplantation is in diminution of his articles, and that stay be made therein till their further order.

“ I have also had such perfect information and from such hands which I dare trust concerning the person of the Lord Claneboy, and of the worth of his mother, and in a special manner of his ladye, and of the interest and relations which are like to prevail with him and his familie, that for my own part I have good cause to believe that his not transplanting is not like to be hazardous or prejudicall to the publicke peace, and therefore I doe purposely write these to you, that they may prevale with you, to use some effectual course that the general rule of transplanting may not be extended as to him, his case in many things varying so much from most in that nation that what is done in his behalfe cannot be drawne into president for very few, if any. And therefore upon the whole matter I do seriously commend him herein unto your particular case, and intreate you to manage it the best way you can, both for success and expedition, because till his condition in this respect be settled he will be disenabled any way to deale with his tenants for raising money to pay his composition.

“ Your loveing father,
“ O. CROMWELL.”²

“ Dated the 12th of December 1653.”

But though Lady Claneboy had thus obtained her husband's dispensation from being transplanted to Munster, he was still liable to such terms of composition as the Commissioners of Parliament for the Affairs of Ireland might think fit to impose upon him. She accordingly again appealed to her powerful protector by the following petition, that Lord Claneboy might be suffered to compound on easy terms :—

“ To his Highnesse, Oliver Lord Protector of y^e Com'onwealth of England,
Scotland, & Ireland.

“ The humble petition of Anne Viscontesse of Claneboy,
“ Shewing,—

“ That yo^r petⁿ husband, herself, & children, having long wrestled under very many straights & fourre yeares sequestration, are now reduced to the uttermost extreamities, & by reason of great debts contracted in raising & maintaining a regiment of foote & a troope of horse for eight yeares in the Parliament's service, their difficulties are so increased, that unlesse yo^r Highnesse in compassion of his long sufferings, & in consideration of his case, differing from most of that nation, do of your goodnesse give some favourable rule for his composition, in regard to his great losses, & debts contracted before his delinquency, hee & his must inevitably perish.

“ In tender consideration of y^e premisses yo^r petⁿ most humbly & earnestly prayeth, that yo^r Highnesse will be pleased to declare yo^r pleasure, that according to y^e order of y^e Comⁿ of Articles hereunto an'axed, yo^r petⁿ husband may enjoy the profits of his estate, giving good security to answer for the same. And that (yo^r petⁿ husband's

¹ xxiv. 54.

² cxxviii. 6.

No. I.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

just debts before his delinquency being allowed for y^e satisfaction of his creditors according to justice & conscience) a composition may be appointed out of y^e residue of his estate as shall best agree with yo^r Highnesse goodnesse & y^e nature of yo^r pet^r husband's delinquency, wh^c is well known to your Highnesse; that so he may apply himself wth expedition to obey yo^r orders therein; & may at last, after so long a time of trouble, arrive at such a settlem^t as it shall please God by yo^r Highnesse favo^r to make him partaker of.

“ And yo^r pet^r (as in duty bound) shall pray, &c.

“ ANNE CLANEBOYE.”

“ I referr the consideracⁿ on of this peticⁿ on to Collonall Monatague & Coll. Mackworth, whome I doe hereby authorize to examine the matter consarned therein & to certifie unto me theirre opinion thereupon.

“ 7th March 1653.”

“ OLIVER P.”¹

The following is the report of Colonel Montagu and Colonel Mackworth:—

“ In obedience to your Highness's commands we have considered the petition of the Lady Viscountesse Claneboy, and we find that the Commissioners for Articles have by their order and judgement, dated 22 August 1653, declared that the Lord Viscount Claneboy is comprehended within the Articles given by your Highness to the Protestant party in Ireland in 1650, according to which they have adjudged that the said Lord ought not to be transplanted, and that his estate there should be by him enjoyed till such times as a fine bee sett for his composition, he giving security to answer the profits thereof; to the first part of which Order against Transplanting we are informed that obedience is given by the Commissioners in Ireland to whom it was directed, and no cause by them signified to the contrary why the Lord Claneboy should not also have the benefit of the latter. We are also credibly informed by Generall Moncke that the said Lord Claneboy was one of the last that went out from us and the first that came in to us again, his whole time of being out not exceeding a month or six weeks. Upon the whole matter we humbly offer to your Highness that we think it reasonable that the Lord Claneboy should be admitted to a favourable composition and enjoy his estate in the mean time. And in regard the sufferings of the said Lord are affirmed to be very urgent by reason of his great debts and the sequestration of his estate, and in regard there is as yet no rule sett for any compositions in Ireland whereupon the Commissioners might proceed, we humbly offer to your Highness that if in this particular you shall please to declare the proportion of fines which you shall judge reasonable, the Commissioners for Management of the Affairs of Ireland may then be authorised and required to examine the condition & particulars of the said Lord's estate, & the debts for which it shall be really engaged, and according to the proportion by your Highness declared, to proceed to a speedy imposition of a fine.

“ E. MONTAGU.

“ H. MACKWORTH.”²

Acting upon this report, Cromwell ordered an Ordinance to be prepared for Lord Claneboy's easy composition, to be presented for the signature of himself and the Council of State.³ But here new troubles arose for Lady Claneboy, as appears from the following letter which she wrote to Lord Wharton, then at Winchester, for she endorsed it with this direction: “ I desire this may be sent with speede from Alesbury “ to his Lo^p's house.”

“ My Lord (she begins), it is God's pleasure again to check the fair hopes I have had of obtaining a good issue of my long attendance here. For hearing last night that my husband's Ordinance was presented to my Lord Protector, I went presently to my Lord President Lawrence to enquire what was done in it; and he told me that he had presented it, but the Protector told him he was unsatisfied in some particular about the Delinquents of Ireland, and therefore he would refer them back to Ireland. The President said also that the Councill was to make an Ordinance whereby the Lord Deputy of Ireland was to be authorised to compound with the Delinquents of that nation, but for not less than two years' purchase. This is a very sad case. We shall be involved into as new a sea of troubles as if we had never begun to petition. Pray, my Lord, be pleased to consider in my behalf, whether there be any possibility yet to divert this stroke; that I may not return with a sad heart back again after all the pains and charges this long journey hath put me to.

“ Your Lordship's

“ Most obliged & affectionate cousin till death,

“ Saturday morning, 6 o'clocke.”

“ A. CLANEBOY.”⁴

¹ xxiv. 53.

² cxxviii. 3.
³ “Last draught of the Ordinance for Ld Claneboy.” lxxx. 473.

⁴ cxxviii. 7.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

An Ordinance such as Lady Claneboy mentions did pass on 12th September 1653.¹ By another letter to Lord Wharton, dated 4th October 1653, speaking of this Ordinance, she says, she finds by it that she had no reason to fear (as she feared a fortnight before) that her Lord's estate would be disposed of to the soldiers and adventurers before his composition was settled, yet if the Lord Deputy and Council keep to the letter of the law, they should be broken, being utterly unable to pay such a sum, as according to that rule would be imposed upon them. And she entreats his help.² What occurred does not appear; but Lord Claneboy was probably left to the common rule, which may be easily understood by the following.

Thus Henry Lord Viscount Moore, of Drogheda, having, on 10th January 1654–5, petitioned the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland, touching a composition to be made by him for his real and personal estate under the Ordinance, dated 12th September 1654, for admitting Delinquent Protestants to compound, and the Commissioners General of the Revenue, to whom the petition was referred, having reported that the annual value of the said Lord Moore's estate was 4,087*l.* 15*s.*, subject to a quit rent of 61*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, which being deducted made the annual value to be 3,476*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and that at two years' purchase the same amounts to 6,953*l.* 3*s.*, the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland, by their Order of 5th February 1654–5, directed that the said Lord Moore be admitted, in pursuance of the said Ordinance, to compound for his real estate, at the said sum of 6,953*l.* 3*s.*, and for his personal estate reported to be worth 200*l.* only at a fine of 20*l.*, the whole amounting to 6,973*l.* 3*s.* And they directed that he should pay 2,000*l.*, part of the said composition, on the 1st August following, 2,000*l.* more, other part thereof, on the 1st February 1655–6, 2,000*l.* more on the 1st August 1656, and 973*l.* 3*s.*, the balance, at or before the end of two years from 1st February instant. Dated, Dublin, 5th February 1654–5. Signed, Thos. Herbert, Clerk of the Council.³

RENDITION of the MUNSTER FORTS and WALLED TOWNS by the PROTESTANT GARRISONS to CROMWELL, A.D. 1649.

The success of Cromwell at Drogheda inclined the garrisons of Cork, Youghal, Kinsale, and Bandon, then under the command of Inchiquin in the King's interest, to revolt to the Parliament. Cromwell had already engaged Colonel Richard Townsend, of the garrison of Cork, to betray that garrison, and he drew in Colonels William Warden, Thomas Giffard, John Hodder, William Ryves, and others, to join him in his revolt. Cork revolted on 16th October 1649. Youghal immediately followed the example of Cork. This garrison intended to begin their revolt by seizing Lord Inchiquin's person, then absent from the town at a friend's in the neighbourhood. But the plot being betrayed and some of the accomplices seized by Inchiquin, the revolters at Youghal agreed to restore the town to be at Inchiquin's command, on condition of obtaining the freedom and indemnity of the prisoners; but Cork still remained in the hands of the revolters of that garrison. About a fortnight after this restoration of the town of Youghal to Inchiquin's command, a party of the Cork revolters appeared late one evening in November 1649 before the gate of the town of Youghal, and Youghal revolted again. These are the two revolts, "the securing of Youghal 'the first and second times,'" spoken of in the Depositions which follow. But the benefit thus rendered to Cromwell and the Parliament would not have entitled them under the Act for satisfaction of arrears to receive lands for the arrears of pay accrued due in the Parliament's service from 1644 to 1648, because of their return in the latter year to the King's side, though they left it again for Cromwell's in October and November 1649. Accordingly, in 1654 an Act of Indemnity was passed by the Parliament for the officers and soldiers under Ormonde's and Inchiquin's commands;³ and in consideration of their voluntary rendition of Cork and the adjacent garrisons, "and that at a time," says the Act, "when the army under the command of his Highness 'the Lord Protector, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was at a great distance from 'them, and the winter season rendered his access unto them improbable," it was enacted that such of them as could prove themselves active in the rendition should be allowed to state their arrears accrued due before 5th June 1649, and receive lands in satisfaction as if they had never lapsed from their obedience to the Parliament. These were called shortly Forty-nine arrears. The rest of the army were then obliged to assign or give up to them the three counties of Donegal, Longford, and Wicklow, and Cromwell

¹ Entitled "Indemnity to the English Protestants of the province of Munster." Passed 27th June 1654. Scobell's Acts and Ordinances.

² "For the Right Honble. the Lord Wharton, at Yerke House in the Strand, London;" dated "From Mr. Carne's house, a lynner in Castle Street, over against the signe of the Horse Shoe in Dublin. 4 Oct. 1654." cxxxviii. 2.

³ Late Auditor General's Records, vol. xviii., p. 9, Public Record Office of Ireland.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

added Leitrim, taken from what had been allotted to the Irish, with the Mile Line or military belt encircling Connaught. And for the purpose of enabling them to prove their share in the rendition of these garrisons, a commission was issued by virtue of the Act of Indemnity to take depositions. The depositions taken by these commissioners afford a most detailed account of the conduct of every officer in betraying these garrisons, which was considered their great merit. But before the lands were set out to them the Restoration ensued, and the King came back from exile, accompanied by a crowd of officers who had been driven out of Ireland by Cromwell for their loyalty, these having faithfully served the King till 5th June 1649, when Cromwell arrived. These men were known in the Act of Settlement as the Protestant Royalist officers who served the King before the 5th June 1649, or shortly, the '49 officers. By the Act of Settlement they were granted the lands that had been assigned by the Commonwealth for the '49 arrears of the Cromwellian officers and soldiers; and these depositions were now used to bar the Munster revolters of their claims.

“Youghall,
Ensigne Munckton.

February the nineteenth, 1654.

“The examination of Ensigne Nicholas Munckton, aged thirty years or thereabouts, English Protestant, now resident at Ballingarry in the county of Limerick, and at the securing of Youghall both first and second times for the Parliament of England and the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the months of October and November 1649, then an ensigne in the said towne, being duly sworne, saith:—

“That some few days before the first declaring of Youghall as above said, Captain Henry Smithick acquainted this examinant with a resolution of several officers then in Youghall to secure the said towne for the Parliament of England and the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and further saith that he well remembereth that the same night which they did declare as aforesaid Captain John Widnham, Lieutenant Thomas Smyth, Ensign Richard Dashwood, John Smith, their towne Major, did meet at one Jonas Clove's, in the said towne, to consider of the best way for the prosecuting the aforesaid designe, and to informe themselves what their expectations might be of Colonel Warden who had promised to come in with a party of horse to their assistance; and this examinant further saith that notwithstanding they had certain information that Colonel Warden with others were taken prisoners by the Lord of Inchiquine, yet they prosecuted their former resolutions in securing the said town for the interest aforesaid; and this examinant further saith that he saw and did observe Captain John Widnham, Capt. Henry Smithick, Capt. Vere Hunt, Capt. Jacob Sayers, Lieutenant Thomas Smyth, and Lieut. Henry Smyth and Ensigne Richard Dashwood to be very active and forward in the securing the garrison of Youghall for the English interest; and this examinant further saith that the next morning after the declaring as aforesaid the Lord of Inchiquine came before the said towne with a party of horse, and sent a messenger into the said town to desire that some might be sent forth to treat with him, as this examinant verily believes; and that Capt. Widnham and Capt. Thos. Graham went forth accordingly to treat with him, and that on the second and third day after there were conditions made between the Lord of Inchiquine and Capt. Widnham and Capt. Thomas Graham, as commissioners on the behalf of the garrison (as he believeth); but what the conditions were this examinant knoweth not; only he saith that Sir Piercy Smyth, formerly governor by the Lord of Inchiquine's appointment, was then restored to his command; and this examinant further saith that about a fortnight after Cork had declared for the English interest, Colonel Gifford and Col. Warden came with a party of horse to secure the garrison of Youghall for the Parliament of England. And this examinant further saith that about seven or eight o'clock at night he, this examinant, with Lieutenant Thomas Smyth and Ensigne Richard Dashwood were drinking a pint of wine at the White Hart, there come in a little boy or a maid, and told them that Colonel Warden and Col. Gifford were come with a party of horse, whereupon they immediately ran down to the iron gate, where they found Sir Piercy Smyth, then Governour, and Col. Manhood, with some of their servants, having drawn the chain of the iron gate with an intent (as he conceives) to secure it until they had made some conditions; but this examinant, with the said Dashwood and Smyth, observing Capt. Widnham to be come with his company to the other side of the gate and calling to have the gate open, sent away Sir Piercy Smyth and Col. Manhood to their houses (where they were immediately secured) and immediately opened the said gate to the said Capt. Widnham and the men that were there with him, with whom were some of the horse that came with Col. Gifford; and immediately Col. Gifford was admitted in at the other gate with a party of horse under his command; and this examinant further sayth that (to the best of his remembrance) all the officers before mentioned in this deposition who were active in

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

the first declaring, were all then present in the towne, and (as he verily conceives) gave their best assistance to Col. Gifford in the settling and securing of the said towne; and further sayeth not.

NICHO. MOUNCKTON.”¹

“ This examination taken before us the
day and yeare above written,

“ PETER WALLIS. BRY. SMYTH.

“ H. HODDEN.”

Major Jasper Farmer, described as about 31 years of age, English Protestant, and then resident at Garmoore in the county of Cork, and produced on behalf of Lieut. Colonel Francis Foulke and other persons whose names follow, said:—

“ That he was acquainted with the full design of Youghall’s declaring for the Parliament, which was thus made known to him. Major Francis Foulke, then living at Campfier, where he then also lived, told him that his brother, Lieut. Robert Foulke, was sent by Colonel Phaier from Dublin to him, that he might engage as many English then of Inchiquine’s army to do their utmost in securing the chief garrisons in Munster for the then Parliament and Lord Lieutenant Cromwell, and amongst the rest the said Francis Foulke engaged him, Major Farmer, to use his interest and endeavours in the work; whereupon he acquainted Colonel Richard Townsend and several others who were ready to yield their assistance. Major Foulke told him that he would go to Youghall to engage the officers there, which he accordingly did. And some small time after (how many Major Farmer did not well remember), there was a day appointed (by Major Foulke, Col. Townsend, Colonel William Warden, and himself, with Lieutenant George Prater and several others who were acquainted with the design), to meet at Tallow, and there to make what party of horse they could, and intended from thence to have marched to Youghall in order to have joined themselves with those there who had engaged to secure the town; but so it was that one Johnson (who had taken his oath to be faithful in the business), discovered the same to the Lord of Inchiquine, and by that means Inchiquine sent a party to Tallow and apprehended Col. William Warden, Col. John Gifford, Lieutenant George Prater, and so prevented the bringing of horse to Youghall; but Major Farmer with Major Foulke, Colonel Townsend, and some others, made their escape into the country where they lived, but the next morning Colonel Townsend was apprehended in his own house by Lieutenant Francis Bettridge; and likewise another party of horse was sent to apprehend him and Major Francis Foulke, who hid themselves in the stump of an old castle, by which means they were not taken. But the party not finding him and Major Foulke, plundered their houses and also took some of Major Foulke’s cattle. But by this time the town of Youghall had actually declared for the then Parliament of England and Lord Lieutenant, which he and Major Foulke hearing of, took a cott and went down by water to Youghall, and having joined themselves with the officers there at a council of war, resolved to maintain the town for the English interest. Being asked how the town was delivered back into the power of the Lord of Inchiquine, Major Farmer said, that the next day after the town declared, Inchiquine came with force and encamped before the town, after which there was a council of war called in the town, and it was by the council resolved the town should be defended against Inchiquine, then before it. That the soldiery upon the works cryed out the town might be defended against Inchiquine and the Irish; but after some jealousy of Capt. Widnham and Capt. Graham, articles were agreed upon by consent of the officers for the redelivering of the said garrison to Inchiquin upon conditions that none of the English might be drawn out of the said town, nor Irish put in.

“ Taken before us,

“ JOHN DENISON. BRY. SMYTH.

“ H. HODDEN.”

“ JASPER FARMER.”²

“ Youghall.

“ Lieut. Col. Widnham.

February 19th, 1654-5.

“ The examination of Lieut. Col. John Widnham, aged 30 years or thereabouts, English Protestant, now resident at Adare in the county of Limerick, and at the time of securing of Youghall both first and second times for the Parliament of England and the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the months of October & November 1641, then a Captain in the said town, being duly sworn:—

“ Said, that he well remembreth that at the time of the first declaring of Youghall for the Parliament of England, Captain Henry Smithick was very forward in the contriving of the securing of the towne, and that he and Captain Smithick had frequent meetings and consultations about the securing of the town; and that this

¹ lxvi. 239.

² lxvi. 24.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

discourse was some days before the design was effected. He said that Captain Smithick was also very active in the securing of the town, which was effected in the month of November 1649. And that which moved and occasioned the discourse and action was the sense that Captain Smithick had of the danger the town was then in and the English interest, for that the Lord of Inchiqueen had not only joined with the Irish but also intended (as Captain Smithick was informed) to place an Irish garrison in the town, and to draw out the English then in the town. And Colonel Widenham further said that Nicholas Munckton, Lieut. Thomas Smyth, Capt. Thomas Graham, Capt. Vere Hunt, Ensign Richard Dashwood, Lieut. William Smyth, Lieut. Henry Smyth, Ensign Henry Smithick, Capt. Joshua Boyle, Quarter-Master Henry Widnham, Lieut. John Tench, and Ensign George Warr, were all active in the first securing of the said town.

“And that at the second securing of the said town for the Parliament of England, which was in the month of November 1649, the day of the month he did not then remember, but well remembered that Capt. Henry Smithick was with Col. Gifford as soon as Colonel Gifford came into the town with his party of horse, but did not know what manner of assistance he gave to the entrance of the horse; but is sure he did not oppose the same.

“Colonel Widenham further saith that he saw and observed Lieut. Nicholas Munckton, Lieut. Thos. Smyth, Quarter-Master Henry Widnham, Lieut. Robert Kent, Capt. Thos. Graham, Lieut. George Warr, Capt. Jacob Sayers, Capt. Vere Hunt, to be free to and well satisfied with the coming in of the said horse, and securing of the town. And that Ensign Nicholas Munckton was within the iron gate when the gate was opened to let him in with his company and some of the party of horse which came from Cork.

“And further said that all of the above named persons, to the best of his knowledge and that he ever heard of, had continued faithful and lived peaceably under the protection of the Commonwealth of England.”

“This examination was signed by Colonel John Widnham and taken the day and year above written before,

“PETER WELLIS. BRY. SMYTH.

“[H. HODDEN.]¹

The following Deposition and Examination of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Smithick is an instance where the officer of a regiment came forward to testify in behalf of the non-commissioned officers and privates under his command. The list had been checked, as appears by the asterisks affixed to the names.

“Youghall.

“Lt. Col. Henry Smythicke.

“March 10, 1654-5.

“Lieut.-Colonel Henry Smythicke of Turcullen begg aforesaid further deposeth and sayth for and on behalf of the persons whose names ensue, being all of them employed as non-commissioned officers and private soldiery under his command att the rendition of Youghall aforesaid in the nights of the first and second declaring there for the English interest, viz. :

Sergeants.

- ✗ Nicholas Lucas.
- ✗ John Goppie.
- ✗ Thos. Brothers.
- ✗ Robt. Winter.
- ✗ George Winter.
- ✗ Willm. Cory.
- ✗ Thos Browne.
- ✗ William Hooper.
- ✗ Symon Greene.
- ✗ Richard Griffin.
- ✗ John Wigmore.

Corporals.

- ✗ Robert Jacob.
- ✗ Archd. Waner.
- ✗ Richard Winter.
- ✗ William Ellis.
- ✗ Walter Williams.
- ✗ Joseph Gibson.
- Edward Barreys.

William Donest.

- ✗ John Foster.
- ✗ Jonas Loveredge.
- ✗ Wm. Judd.
- ✗ Richard Palmer.
- ✗ Thos. Tuckey.

Drummers.

- ✗ Edwd. Jones junior.
- ✗ Sam. Griffin.
- ✗ Henry Bartlett.
- ✗ Wm. Tallon.
- ✗ Charles Lover.
- ✗ Robert Jones.

Soldiers.

- ✗ Mihil Glanfeild.
- ✗ Edward Walters.
- ✗ John Browne.
- ✗ Abra Elliott.

[and 150 more.]

¹ lxiv. 140.

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“ All the within named persons, being eleven serjeants, thirteene corporalls, six drummers, one hundred and fifty private souldiers, three gunners and quarter-master under command as aforesaid, did duly & diligently give assistance in the respective places in both nights of the said declaring as aforesaid for the then Parliament of England. And further saith that above one hundred of the said persons have since been employed in the service of the Commonwealth as officers and souldiers. And the rest have been in and near Youghall quietly and peaceably paid contribution to the Commonwealth, whereof some are [] both of the souldiers and inhabitants ; and he doth not know nor hath att any time heard that the said persons or any of them have assisted or countenanced any of the enemies of the Commonwealth. And further saith that Lieut. Henry Gee, being in Youghall the night of the last declaring or rendition, did give assistance readily and voluntarily thereto. And further saith that one Captain Lieutenant John Smyth, then Town Major there, did readily yield & deliver the keys of the gates there unto Lieutenant Dashwood (as this examinant then understood), but what assistance he gave at that time touching the said rendition, he this examinant knoweth not. And further saith not.

“ HENRY SMITHICKE.”

“ This examination taken before

“ HEN. HODDEN.

“ BRY. SMYTH.”

The following examinations give the history of the betrayal and rendition of the City of Cork by the garrison to Cromwell :—

“ Cork.

“ Major Robert Myhill.

February the 22^d 1654-5.

“ The examination of Captain Robert Myhill, aged one and thirty years or thereabouts, English Protestant, now resident at Ballymaconnick in the barony of Imokilly, and at the declaring of Cork for the Parliament of England on the 16th day of October 1649, then a Captain in Colonel Stirling’s regiment in the said towne, being duly sworne, sayth :—

“ That about six weeks before the declaring of the city of Corke for the Parliament of England and the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, this examinant, considering within himself the sad condition that the English interest was then brought into, cast about in his own thoughts what was best for him and other English Protestants to doe in order to the freeing of himself and them, and at the time aforementioned this examinant went into the shop of one Captain Thos. Boles in the city of Corke, with whom he was very intimate, and to whom he opened his mind and told him, Boles, that he thought it advisable to use some means for the delivering of himself & others from the bondage they were then in (the Lord Inchiquine having joined with the Irish, and they having a great influence upon him). And Major Myhill further sayth that he put Captain Boles to his oath not to reveale or make known anything of what he had said or should say unto him, and then he told the said Boles that he had full resolution to attempt the securing of the city of Corke for the Commonwealth of England and Lord General Cromwell, and gave him to understand that he had about eight good men of his own company which he was sure would stand by him on such an enterprize, and also desired the said Boles to afford him his best assistance in the undertaking by using his interest in the townspeople, which the said Boles faithfully promised to do. He further sayth that about a fortnight after the engaging [of] Captain Boles, he acquainted Captain Cary and Captain Richard Burnell with the aforesaid design, and having sworn them to secrecy, they engaged to afford him their utmost assistance and manifested themselves very forward therein. And further sayth that about four days before the execution of this design, he acquainted Colonel William Reeves therewith (having first sworn him to secrecy), the said Colonel William Reeves readily embraced and consented to the said design and promised his best assistance. And sayth that about three days before the said declaring, he acquainted Colonel Richard Townsend (who then was a prisoner), with the aforementioned design, and the said Townsend made known the same to Col. John Gifford and Col. William Warden, who were prisoners at the same time with Colonel Townsend, who were all very well pleased (as he heard), with the design. And further sayth that upon the aforementioned 16th of October, at ten o’clock at night, he saw and did observe Captain Peter Cary, Captain Lieutenant Richard

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Burnele, Lieutenant Colonel William Reeves, Colonel Gifford, Colonel Warden, Colonel Townsend, Colonel Charles Blunt, Lieutenant Thomas Huett, Ensigne Samuel Pomery, Lieutenant George Mihill, Ensigne Ledwitch, Captain Henry Rogers, Ensign Peter Greeneene, Captain George Bell, Serjeant Hugh Buckland, Ensign Milton, Col. John Hoddor, Mr. Thomas Berger, and Captain Thomas Boles to be very active the said night in the securing the said town for the Commonwealth. And that when several of the officers above mentioned had secured the maine guard and the two parts of the city and placed a guard upon the Governor, Colonel Sterling, and upon Francis Bowerman, then Town Major, with several others whom they durst not trust, he with fourteen private souldiers, about 12 o'clock of the same night, went to surprise the fort, which he soon effected by going in at a port hole of the same, where a centinel was wont to be set, but he had the day before consulted with one Serjeant Hugh Buckland, then belonging to the fort, and promised him fifty pounds in case he would take the said centinel from the said port hole the night following, and yield him what further assistance he could to the taking of the fort, which the said serjeant promised and accordingly performed. And further sayth that he surprised in the fort Lieutenant Rossington and about thirty-four souldiers (the Governor thereof, Lt. Col. Agmondisham Muschamp, being that night at his farm). And further sayth that the said Muschamp had no knowledge of the said design, neither durst he acquaint him therewith, for he is persuaded had the said Muschamp known anything of the design he would have done his utmost to have prevented it. And further sayth that the said Muschamp was generally lookt upon to be a great enemy of the English interest.

"This examinant further saith that one Lieutenant Maurice Murphy, Lieutenant to Captain St. Leger in Inchiquine's regiment of foot, about a fortnight before the towne declared was by him made acquainted with the designe (the said Murphy being then in the said town), but had not one file of his company with him, the rest of his company being then in the army about twenty miles from Cork ; yet the said Murphy being very forward to assist the said design, he swore him to secreoy ; but being confident of the faithfulness of the said Murphy, this examinant with other officers who were acquainted with the aforesaid design earnestly persuaded Murphy to go to his company and privately to engage them to come with him to Cork with what expedition he could, and accordingly Murphy did go and brought his company consisting of about fifty men to Cork, the said city having declared some few days before he could possibly return, and that the said Murphy was very active and serviceable in the securing the said town for the Commonwealth. Examinant further sayth that Thomas Stevins, Serjeant Walter Grace, Drummer Henry Blatchford, William Oldish, Thomas Bell, Robert Watson, James Davis, William White, Hugh Wilkins, Thomas Stroker, with three or four more (whose names at present he remembereth not) were very active with this examinant in the securing the aforesaid town and fort. And further saith that none of the aforesaid persons were since in service with the enemy, but have bin faithful to the interest of the Commonwealth of England to the best of his knowledge or for aught that ever he heard. And farther sayth not.

"ROBT. MYHILL."

" This examination taken before us the
day and yeare above written.

" JOHN DENISON. BRY. SMYTH.
" H. HODDEN."

"Cork,

" Coll^l Robert Phaier.

March 24th 1654-5.

"The examination of Col. Robt. Phaier, now Governor of Corke, aged thirty-five years or thereabouts, being duly taken, sayth that about the latter end of August 1649, which was presently after the landing of the Lord Lieutenant Cromwell, he knew divers prisoners of his old acquaintance who were of the Lord Inchiquin's army, and taken at the route before Dublin, which prisoners he knew to be honest hearted towards the English interest, and some of them stayed by this examinants advice in the said Inchiquin's army on purpose to doe service for the English interest when they should have an opportunity, or otherwise they had gone with him for England, and therefore he made it his request to the Lord Lieutenant Cromwell and Lord Ireton that such of the said prisoners as he should choose might have parroules to come down into Munster to procure their ransome or exchange, which was only a disguise for their employment into the county of Corke, and had at that time instructions from him to

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several well affected persons there to informe them of the Lord Lieutenant's designe and intention to redeeme the English inhabitants of the county from the bondage that Inchiquine had brought them under ; and the said persons were to return within a moneth's time to give an account of their proceedings therein, in which service all the under-named persons did perform accordingly, except Captain Eames, who was betrayed in his designe, and thereupon imprisoned, and was like to be hanged. The names of the persons employed were Captain John Eames. Lieut. Robert Foulke, Captain Robert Townsend, and some others whose names at present this examinant cannot remember

“ ROBERT PHAIER.”

“ Taken before us,
“ JOHN DENISON.
“ H. HODDEN.”¹

THE COURT OF TRANSPLANTATION AT ATHLONE.²

A.D. 1655.

It was before a Court for Relief upon Articles of War, at Westminster, that Protestants claiming the benefit of articles of surrender and submission, as in the case of Lord Clanboy, were to proceed. For other Protestants having any claims to lands in the possession of the Commonwealth, there was set up a Court for the adjudication of claims at Dublin. But for the Irish there was established a Court of Claims and Qualifications at Athlone.

The Irish carried on the war with the Commonwealth forces for nearly three years after the arrival of Cromwell and his army on 14th August 1649. At length, on 12th May 1652, the Leinster army of the Irish surrendered on articles signed at Kilkenny on 12th May 1652, which were adopted successively by the armies of the other provinces, between that time and the September following, when the Ulster forces surrendered.

By these Kilkenny Articles, all except those who were guilty of the first blood, were received into protection on laying down their arms; those who should not be satisfied with the conclusions the Parliament might come to concerning the Irish nation, and should desire to transport themselves with their men to serve any foreign State in amity with the Commonwealth, should have liberty to do so.

But the Commissioners, signing on the part of the Commander-in-chief of the English army, undertook faithfully and really to mediate with the Parliament to their utmost endeavours, that they might enjoy such a remnant of their lands as might make their lives comfortable who should live amongst them, or for the maintenance of the families of such as should go beyond the seas.³

On 12th August 1652, there passed an Ordinance of Parliament for “ Settling “ of Ireland.”⁴ It deemed the entire nation guilty of the Rebellion, and classed the inhabitants into eight qualifications of guilt. By the first six, death, or confiscation of lands and banishment, were declared against all the chief nobility (some of them Protestants, as the Earl of Ormonde, Bishop Bramhall, and others), and all the gentlemen of Ireland who had held commissions of colonels or any higher rank in the army raised by Ormonde, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1649 and 1650, against Cromwell and the Parliament. Swordmen under that rank fell under the 7th qualification, and forfeited two thirds. Noblemen and gentlemen, being Catholics, who had borne no part in the war, but remained quietly at home, fell under the 8th qualification, and, as not having manifested a constant good affection to the Parliament by outward demonstration of affection, forfeited one-third. But all these were to transplant and receive their proportions in Connaught. Those only escaped confiscation of estate and transplantation who had manifested a constant good affection to the Parliament of England. By order of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Ireland, dated 14th October 1653, the Irish were ordered to transplant. The strongest and ablest were to proceed immediately after Christmas 1653, to Commissioners at Loughreagh,

¹ lxi. 196.

² The Commissioners of this Court were Miles Corbet, John Cooke, William Allen, and Philip Carteret. They were appointed by a Commission, dated 26th May 1654, and they sat at the Inns of Court, Dublin, in the Court of Wards there. Their first sitting was on 8th June 1654. “ Book of Orders of the Commissioners for the Adjudication of, Claims and Entry by Commissioners, beginning June 1654, and ending October 1655.” Late among the Records of the Court of Exchequer.

³ Books of the Council for the Affairs of Ireland. Record Tower, Dublin Castle, A. 90, p. 103.

⁴ Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, part ii. p. 1197.

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who were to set them out lands sufficient to support their stock of cattle; these transplanted were to prepare housing for their families. Their wives and children were to follow with the cattle before the 1st of May.¹ But the Irish were informed that another set of Commissioners would follow, to discriminate their degrees of guilt, and ascertain the extent and value of their estates that had been seized and confiscated, which, for the haste required for their transplantation, could not be done before their removal. These Commissioners (commonly called the Athlone Commissioners, from their place of sitting), were correctly styled The Court of the Commissioners for the Claims and Qualifications of the Irish. They were appointed, as appears by their commission and instructions, on the 28th December 1654.² As the whole nation was declared guilty of rebellion, it lay on each claimant to prove both the extent and nature of his estate, and "the series of his carriages," or his course of conduct during the ten years' war or rebellion. To check the claimants, the Commissioners were furnished with the Civil Survey, which set forth the names and estates of all the proprietors in 1641, who had then, or since, taken part in the war; with the depositions taken in 1642, of Protestants complaining of robberies and outrages committed at the outbreak. These were duly alphabetized and indexed, and made up into books of provinces and counties. They were also supplied with books of the late government of Confederate Catholics. These books, as used in evidence against the Irish, were called the Books of Discrimination, but more popularly The Black Books.³ In the proceedings of the Commissioners for the Adjudication of Claims at Dublin, there are entries showing the use they were put to. For though the Commissioners, by their circular to the Revenue Commissioners of the several precincts, ordered them to give public notice in each barony in Ireland of their appointment, and the opening of their Court, they concluded thus: "We shall only add that 'hereby is not intended that any persons who by Act or Ordinance are liable to transplantation, should present any claims till further orders,'"⁴ yet the Irish inhabiting the counties near Dublin, did for a short time get liberty to present their claims to constant good affection to this Court. Upon so doing, an order was immediately made to search these books for proof of the claimant's delinquency. Thus, upon reading the petition of Elizabeth Humphreys, *alias* Roper, it was ordered that it be referred to Mr. Wickham to state and report the case to us, the Commissioners; and that Mr. Solicitor do search the Books of Leinster, remaining in the hands of Mr. Thos. Warren and Mr. Henry Burston, touching the delinquency of the Whites mentioned in the papers of Mrs. Humphreys.⁵ But it was soon ruled that no Papist could be heard here. Thus, Sebastian Clinton was dismissed to seek his remedy in Connaught, the Court being satisfied that James Clinton, his father (by and from whom he claimed), was a Popish recusant, and died since the rebellion began.⁶ So Walter Johns, an infant (for his claim entered by Patrick Comerford), was likewise dismissed, to receive satisfaction for what should appear due to him in Connaught, it appearing, on the testimony of one John Cantwell that Nicholas Johns, father of the minor, (from and by whom he claims), was in the time of these wars frequently seen at mass.⁷ Upon information this day (24 Feb. 1654–5), that the said claimant, Margaret Barnwell, is a Popish recusant, it is ordered that her said claim be transmitted to the Court of Qualifications, being the proper Court for Popish recusants to enter their claims in.⁸ And in George Clerke's claim, "it is ordered that 'what right he hath to the said annuity, he make the same appear unto the Court

¹ Order of the Commissioners, dated 14th October 1653, prescribed at Kilkenny Castle.

² A. 30, p. 53.

³ *Sheweth,*

"That your petitioner had the charge & custody of the Books of Discrimination (commonly called the Black Books), with all the Kilkenny Books, Rolls of Association, & other proceedings of the Supreme Council, & all the Claims & Decrees of Athlone, & several other books relating to the Transplanted Interest in Connaught & Clare, for seven years last past, without making any charge for the same, & hath constantly paid a yearly rent of 15*l.* to Richard Reynell, Esq., for an office to keep the said books & papers from loss & embezzlement, supposing the same might at some time or other be of use to H. M's. service, & be of advantage to your petitioner. That in obedience to your Excellency's order of the 7th of November, instant, your petitioner hath prepared perfect inventories of all the said books, rolls, papers, & writings, & hath delivered to the Clerk of the Council all the said books, &c., with the said inventories, &c., as by the said order he is required, &c."

"15th day of June 1670."

"Concordatum Orders," unbound, late among the Auditor-General's Records, Custom House Buildings, Dublin.

⁴ Books of the Court of Adjudication of Claims, 7 June 1654, p. 8. Exchequer Records, Public Record Office, Dublin.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 9.

⁶ *Ibid.* 1 July 1654, p. 17.

⁷ *Ibid.* 24 Feb. 1654–5, p. 312.

⁸ *Ibid.* 16 July 1654, p. 39.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ newly erected for the Adjudication of Irish Papists’ Titles and interests out of forfeited lands, and that his said claim be dismissed out of this Court.”¹

It was before the Court at Athlone that Henry O’Neil’s (claim and qualification) was heard. In the first instance will be found the extent and annual value of his lands, for by these were to be measured the lands he was to receive in Connaught, and either in fee for life, or for term of years, according to the estate he held in them in Armagh. He claimed and proved his title to 10,000 acres (exact 9,805 acres) in fee, of which 2,000 acres (exact 1,994) were unprofitable. That he held them by letters patent of King James I., dated 16th September 1603, and of King Charles I., dated 19th December 1625, made to his father Sir Turlagh O’Neil, knight, and by the rent of a hawk, or 40 shillings, Irish ; and that on his father’s death in 1639, they descended and came to him. And this claim and title was allowed by the Court at Athlone. But touching his qualification, evidence was tendered on the part of the Commonwealth, of his delinquency, from the Books of Discrimination, to bar his claim. The Attorney-General produced the depositions of Charity Chappel, of the city of Armagh, and of George Littlefield of Loughgall, in the county of Armagh, and others, taken 13 years before, i.e., early in 1642, just after the outbreak, who alleged that said Henry O’Neil, Arthur his brother, and Turlagh his son, and others, on 23rd October 1641 had stripped Sir Henry Spottiswood of all that ever he had in the counties of Monaghan and Armagh, being over 4,000*l.* in value, and that they had robbed and despoiled her, and her husband, deceased, and said George Littlefield, of all their goods. The claimant begged to be allowed to call some of the witnesses, who were still alive, and to produce and re-examine them *vivā voce* to their former depositions, and this being granted, he called said Charity Chappel. She was thereupon demanded her cause of knowledge of what she had sworn in her deposition in 1642 against said Henry O’Neil. She said she heard, when she was in prison in Armagh in the first year, that he was in rebellion, and what induced her to believe it was that all the country generally was in rebellion. And George Littlefield being re-examined *vivā voce* to his former deposition, said that he heard said Henry O’Neil was out in action, but not a plunderer. But neither of them knew any such matter to be true of their own knowledge. On the contrary, Charity Chappel knew him of her own knowledge to be a great friend of the English, and it was proved by one Richard Lee, that the persons who so robbed Sir Henry Spottiswood were tenants to the said Henry O’Neil. For proof of his good affection, O’Neil produced the depositions of several witnesses on his behalf, that at the beginning of the rebellion he saved the lives of Mr. Thomas Taylor of the city of Armagh, his wife and family, and six more families of that town, who fled to him for protection, and sent them away to the English quarters. He saved the lives of Mr. Fitzgerald, a minister, and Mr. Edward Trevor of Monaghan, and the wives and families of both of them. He had kept altogether 200 persons in his house from the violence of the rebels until he could send them to Dundalk and other English quarters, and as often as he heard of the approach of the rebels into his country he sent intelligence to the Governors of Dundalk or Newry, or the adjacent garrisons.

For giving such intelligence, General Owen O’Neil sent a party of horse, and took the claimant prisoner, and sent him to Kilkenny, where he was kept prisoner for three months, till the army was gone out of the county, and then he escaped.

He had himself been robbed by the rebels of his horses and cows, and those at Glasdromin had been burned by order of Sir Phelim O’Neil.

It was also deposed that he could not endure any of his sons to come near his castle. Once he shot at one of them, who was with a party coming to his house, because he was in rebellion. And he had been seen “with weeping tears to bemoan himself,” saying, what would be thought of him, his sons being gone into rebellion, he having been ever faithful to the crown of England. Upon this state of facts the Court found that he did not aid or promote the rebellion in the first year.

It might perhaps be supposed that Mr. O’Neil would be entitled to a restoration of his estate and to escape transplantation. But this would prove a very imperfect conception of the strictness of the rule of transplantation. Of course the Commissioners could not find that he had aided or promoted the rebellion in the first year, or was ever in arms since, and they accordingly acquitted him of this. He had also exhibited much good affection to the English, but he must prove a constant good affection to be spared from transplantation; and by contributing money or victuals, not taken by actual force, and the payment of taxes and levies in the rebels’ quarters (where no person dared to refuse them), he lost his claim. Mr. Henry O’Neil was pro-

¹ Ibid. 27 Jan. 1654-5.

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bably in this latter predicament. He was adjudged to transplant, but (being within the Eighth Qualification), to have two-thirds of his estate in Connaught. The value of the depositions taken shortly after the outbreak of 1641 is strikingly illustrated in these proceedings.

Though taken on oath, they were taken in the absence of the party incriminated, and without cross-examination. The examiner was desirous of the most terrible tales of blood and plunder. He sifted nothing; he rejected no hearsays. Peter Walsh states that by reason of their exaggerations and other defects, they came, even in the Cromwellian courts, to be considered of little value. They are to be found still preserved, in forty volumes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and it only needs an inspection of them to perceive that in general they deal in such exaggerations that they are nearly valueless to prove the circumstances of what they allege, though there may be found a little truth. The decree which follows is believed to be the only example to be found of the Decrees of the Court of Athlone.

“By the Com^{ee} for adjudicac^{on}on of Claymes and qualifications of the Irish.

“Whereas Henry O’Neile of Glasdromane in the county of Ardmagh, esq., on the thirteenth day of June one thousand six hundred & fifty-five exhibited his claime into this Court, & in & by the same did sett forth that he is seized in his demeasne as of fee by descent of inheritance as sonn & heire to S^r Tirlagh McHenry O’Neile, kn^t, of & in the country called the ffeus, the mannor of Glasdromanie, & all the castles, messages, lands, tenements, & heritaments, (vizt.) The country or territory comon^{ly} called or knowne by the name of the ffeus & the mannor of Glasdromanie, a court baron to be held from three weekes to three weekes, & a courte leete or view of ffranckpledge to be held within the said mannor & county, a weekly markett & two fayres to be held yearly within Glasdromanie aforesaid. All & singular the profitts, fines, amerciaments, issues, forfeitures, perquisites, & comedities, casualties, & emoluments of the said courts, fayres, & marketts, waifs, strayes, & fellons goods, happening within the said country, all worth, communibus annis, one hundred pounds, a tannhouse & tannyard within Glasdromanie aforesaid, a free chase & warren, & a parke consisting of two thousand acres within the said country or territory called the ffeus, yearly worth in profit[]. The castle, towne, & lands of Glasdro-maine containing by estimac^{on} one hundred acres arable land, ten acres of meadow, twenty acres of pasture, twenty acres of tirluing (*sic*) worth p ann’ twenty pounds sterl^{ing}. The halfe towne of Dunrery sixty acres arable, ten acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, a mill and six acres wood, p ann’ worth twenty three pounds sterl^{ing}. The towne of Bellinaghy, sixty acres arable land, tenn acres meadow, forty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ twenty fourre poundes sterl^{ing}. The halfe towne of Corneonagh, seauenty acres arable land, thirteeen acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, p ann’ ten pounds sterl^{ing}. The halfe towne of Calderry, sixty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, five acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ tenn pounds sterl^{ing}. The halfe towne of Drumbally, seauenty acres arable land, fife acres meadow, forty acres pasture, six acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ twelve pounds sterl^{ing}. The towne of Gorrantullinboy, one hundred acres arable land, six acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ twenty fourre pounds sterl^{ing}. The towne of Carnaley, one hundred acres arable land, ten meadow, sixty acres pasture, twenty-fourre acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ twenty two pounds sterl^{ing}. The towne of Drumill al’s Tullinavale, one hundred and fifty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, thirty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ thirty two pounds sterl^{ing}. The halfe towne of Dereey, one hundred and fifty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, eighty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ thirty six pounds sterl^{ing}. The towne of Aghniniskyn, one hundred acres arable land, twelve acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ twenty two pounds sterl^{ing}. The towne of Tullyrallan, eight hundred acres arable land, forty acres meadow, fourre hundred acres pasture, one hundred acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ one hundred pounds sterl^{ing}. The towne of Ballynaria, three hundred acres arable land, thirty acres meadow, seauenty acres pasture, thirty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ thirty eight pounds sterl^{ing}. The halfe towne of Sermachlea, one hundred and fifty acres arable land, twenty acres meadow, eighty acres pasture, thirty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ twenty six pounds sterl^{ing}. The halfe towne of Sytrim, one hundred and fiftie acres arable land, ten acres meadow, fifty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann’ twenty-five pounds sterl^{ing}. The towne of Culekernnagh, three hundred acres arable land, thirty acres meadow,

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one hundred acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p an' forty two pounds sterl'. The towne of Mesdagh, two hundred acres arable land, tenn acres meadow, forty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p an' twenty one pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Claghogg, eighty acres arable land, six acres meadow, forty acres pasture, tenn acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' foureteene pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Croganduff, sevnty acres arable land, four acres meadow, eighty acres pnsture, twelve acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' foureteene pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Clavenagh, forty acres arable land, three acres meadow, forty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterling. The two Sesriaghies of Annamarra and one Sesriagh of Clounly called both a towne land, one hundred acres arable land, tenn acres meadow, fifty acres pasture, twenty acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty-two pounds sterling. The towne of Killaghbane, one hundred acres arable land, ten acres meadow, forty acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' eighteen pounds stirlng. The towne of Tire, eighty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, forty acres pasture, turberry & bogg six acres, worth p ann' fifteene pounds sterling. The halfe towne of Tulehard, forty acres arable land, six acres meadow, twenty acres pasture, three acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Carliffe, forty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, twenty acres pasture, four acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The towne of Clare and Rakillane, one hundred acres arable land, ten acre meadow, seaventy acres pasture, turberry and bogg fие acres, worth p ann' twenty two pounds sterl'. The towne of Creakill, sixty acres arable land, five acres meadow, forty acres pasture, fife acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' foureteene pounds sterl'. The towne of Crewkerrine, fifty acres arable land, six acres meadow, forty acres pasture, eight acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' foureteene pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Cornacary, thirty acres arable land, four acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, four acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Lissary, fifty acres arable land, fife acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, four acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Mongillagh, forty acres arable land, four acres meadow, twenty acres pasture, six acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The halfe towne and mill of Corkinmore, fifty acres arable land, fife acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, six acres turberry and bogg, worth twenty two pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Meaghban, fifty acres arable land, fife acre medow, thirty acres pasture, eight acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Leaghscalidy, forty acres arable land, three acres medow, thirty acres pasture four acres turberry, worth eight pounds sterling p ann'. The towne of Glassdrumniagh and Ennaghgad, one hundred acre arable land, ten acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, eight acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty pounds sterl'. The towne of Carin, eighty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, tenn acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' eighteene pounds sterl'. The towne of Drunleckra, one hundred and thirty acres arable land, tenn acres meadow, sixty acres pasture, twelue acres turberry and bogg, worth thirty pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Crosse, fifty acres arable land, fife acres meadow, forty acres pasture, four acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The halfe towne of Monnogg, fifty acres arable land, four acres meadow, twenty acres pasture, six acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' ten pounds sterl'. The towne of Orcher, eighty acres arable land, four acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, seauenty acres turberry, worth ten pounds sterling p ann'. The halfe towne of Drumuck, forty acres arable land, three acres meadow, twenty acres pастure, six acres turberry, worth eight pounds sterling p ann'. The halfe towne of Drumackvale, fifty acres of arable, four acres meadow, thirty acres pasture, seauen acres turberry and bogg, worth eight pounds sterling p ann'. The towne of Drumbby, one hundred and twenty acres arable land, ten acres meadow, one hundred acres pasture, ten acres turberry and bogg, worth p ann' two and twenty pounds sterl'. The towne of Lisragh, one hundred acre arable land, ten acre meadow, fifty acres pasture, eight acres turerry, worth p ann' twenty pounds sterl'. The towne of Tullidonnell al's Ballaghmore, one hundred acres arable land, ten acres meadow, eighty acres pasture, seauen acres turerry and bogg, worth p ann' twenty eight pounds sterl'. The towne of Legmolin, one hundred acres arable land, ten acres meadow, one hundred acres pasture, four turerry, worth p ann' twenty two pounds sterling. The halfe towne Jmarycame, one hundred and fifty acres of arable land, twelve acres meadow, one hundred and fifty acres pasture, twenty acres turerry, worth thirty pounds sterl' p ann'. The towne of Camoly, one hundred acres arable land, fife acres meadow, fifty acres pasture, ten acres turerry, worth twenty one pounds sterling p ann', and for many years possessed the same and rec'd the rents, issues, and proffitts thereof which was the claimants title to the p'misses, who did desire an allowance thereof, and that he might

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

enjoy the p'misses by decree of this Court ; which said clayme was by order of this Court of the fifteenth of June one thousand six hundred & fifty five aforesaid, referr'd unto Tobias Wickeham, esq., one of the Councill for the Com'onwealth, to state the matter of fact & to give to this Court an account of the substance of the said claymant's title & what else should be produced unto him, as well on the behalf of the Com'onwealth as of the said claymant ; who having therupon examined the premises the thirteenth of August one thousand six hundred & fifty five aforesaid, did make this Report unto this Court, & the Court having granted a comission unto the said Henry O'Neile, to examine such wittnesses as he should think fitt for the proveing & making good his title to the lands before menc'oned, which said comission being executed & returned into this Court, & publication being thereupon granted, & considerac'on being there upon had, & all due meanes used to discover & find out the truth in the premisses, & the cause being appointed to bee heard this day, the Court accordingly did enter into a full & deliberate hearing thereof, as well in the presence of the Councill for the Com'onwealth as of the said Councill of the said clamant, & having considered of the said Report & depositions, & Councill on both parts haveing beene fully heard as aforesaid touching the title of the said clamant, whereby it doth appeare that S^r Tirlogh M^cHenry O'Neile, the clamant's father was seized & possessed to him, his heirs, & assignes for ever of the severall lands, tenements, & hereditaments in the claime menc'oned by Pattente from King James, dated the sixteenth day of September, in the first year of his raigne of England, & from King Charles by his Pattent, dated the nineteenth day of December, in the first year of his raigne, upon the yearly rent of a horse, a hawke, or forty shillings Irish, & dyed thereof so seized, in the year one thousand six hundred thirty & nine, after & by whose death the premisses descended & came to the clamant as son & heire of the said S^r Tirlogh ; that the claymant accordingly became seized & received the rents, issues, & profits thereof untill the Rebellion ; that the lands containe, according to the survey thereof, nine thousand three hundred & five acres, whereof nineteen hundred ninety four acres is unprofitable, so that upon the whole matter it then appeared to this Court that the clamant hath made a good & legall title to the lands in his said clayme mentioned ; & touching the Qualification of the said Henry O'Neile, it appeared by the evidence produced on behalf of the Com'onwealth & by the general oaths of John Corren, of Drumboote aforesaid, Charity Chappell, late wife of Richard Chappell, late of the towne & county of Armagh, & George Littlefield, late of Logigall, in the county of Ardmagh, that on the twentieth day of October one thousand six hundred & forty one, S^r Henry Spotswood, knight, was stripped & dispoyled of all his goods, ready money, & chattells that ever he had in the severall counties of Monoghan & Armagh, to the value of above foure thousand one hundred sixty nine pounds by Henry O'Neile, of Glasdromine, esq., Arthur O'Neile, his brother, Tirlogh O'Neile, his sonn, & divers other Rebells ; that the said Charity Chappell & her late husband & the said George Littlefield were in the first yeare robbed & dispoyled of all their goods, &c. by the parties then in the present Rebellion, to wit, Henry O'Neile of Glasdromine, esq^r, & divers others ; and whereas it was alledged by the Councell on behalf of the said clamant that some of the deponents were yett liveing who deposed against the said claymant (to wit), Charity Chappell & George Littlefield, & therefore prayd a comission to re-examine them touching theire former depositions against the said claymant, & the Court being desirous fully to be informed of the truth thereof, gave liberty to the claymant to produce them viv^a voce in Court, which accordingly he did, & this day being appointed for the re-hearing of the said cause, the Court having entered into a full & deliberate hearing thereof ; and the said M^r Chappell, being demanded upon oath the cause of knowledge of her former depositions against the said S^r Henry O'Neile, said she heard he was in Rebellion the said first yeare when she was in prison at Armagh, & the reason then inducing her to believe the same was that all the country was generally in Rebellion ; & the said George Littlefield deposed upon oath that he heard the said Henry O'Neile was out in action, but not a plunderer ; but neither of them of their owne knowledge did knowe any such matter to be true, but on the contrary the said Charity Chappell did affirme her knowledge of him to bee a great friend to the English ; and by the oath of Richard Lee it appeared that S^r Henry Spotswood was robbed in the first evening of the Rebellion, the persons that so robbed the said S^r Henry were tennants to the said Henry O'Neile, & the oathes of the said John & Samuell Corran being too generall & uncertaine to amount to convinceing proove ; and touching the good affec'on of the said claymant, it appeared to this Court by depositions of severall witnesses taken in behalfe of the said claymant, that the said Henry O'Neile at the beginning of the Rebellion secured & saved the lives of M^r Thomas Taylor of Armagh, his wife and family, & six more

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

families of the said towne which fled unto him for safeguard, & sent them away to the English quarters, & did likewise save the lives of M^r Fitz Garrett, a minister, his wife & family, & one M^r Trevors, a minister, & M^r Edward Trevors of Monohan, & both their wives & families, with severall other English to the number of two hundred, all which persons he kept in his house from the violence of the rebels untill he found conveniency to send them safe to Dundalke & other places of the English quarters, & from time to time as often as he heard of the approach of the rebels into the country, the said Henry O'Neile did send intelligence to the Governo^r of Dundalke or Newry or the next adjacent garrisons of the English, & that for giveing such intelligence Generall Owen O'Neile sent a party of horse & took the said claymant prisoner & sent him to Kilkenny, where he was kept prisoner untill the army was then gone out of the country, being about a quarter of a yeare after, at which time he made his escape, & the rebels did at the same time take a great number of horses, mares, cowes, & other cattle from the said claymant; that the said claimant's cattle & horses at Glasdromine were burned by S^r Phillin O'Neile's order; that the claymant could not endure any of his sonns to come neare his castle; that he once shot at one of his sonns, who was with a party coming to his house, because he was in Rebellion, & did oft with weepeing teares bemoane himselfe saying, what would be thought of him, his sonns being gone into Rebellion; hee haueing been ever faithfull unto the Crowne of England; so that compareing the evidence of the said claymant with the evidence against him, upon the whole matter, the Court is not judicially satisfied that the said Henry O'Neile did not aid & assist or otherwise promote Rebellion in the first yeare, nor was in arms since.

"The Court doth therefore think fit & adjudge the said Henry O'Neile to be comprised & doth fall under the eight qualification of the Act of Settlement of Ireland, bearing date the twentieth day of August one thousand six hundred fifty two. And it is further ordered, adjudged, & decreed that the said Henry O'Neile shall have & enjoy two thirds parts of his said estate to him, his heires & assigns for ever, in Connacht or Clare, according to the true intent of the said eight qualification of the said Act of Settlement.

"Saveing to his Highnesse the Lord Protecto^r & Comonwealth of England all right & title which at any time hereafter may appear to belong or appertaine to his said Highnesse or the said Comonwealth; and saveing to all other person & persons all right & title which at any time hereafter may appear to belong or appertaine to them or their heires into or out of the lands or estate claymed by the said Henry O'Neile, or into or out of any part thereof in any wise.

"Dated at Athlone, the fifth day of November one thousand six hundred fifty five.

"ISAAC DOBSON.

"W. FRANKLAND.

"J. SOUTHEY.

"Ex^d Rich. Cowse, Reg."

"Compared with the originall, the 29th of December 1663,

"JOHN TAYLOR, Reg."

"W^m. COOPER."

MINUTES of the FIRST COURT of CLAIMS.

A.D. 1662-1663.

There were three Courts of Claims, after the Restoration, concerned in the Settlement of Ireland. The first was the Court of Commissioners for putting in execution the King's Declaration: The second was the Court for executing the Act of Settlement: The third was a new commission for executing the Act of Explanation. The Commissioners for executing the King's Declaration of 30th November 1660 for the Settlement of Ireland commenced their sittings in the beginning of the year 1661. There were 36 commissioners named in the Declaration, and others were added from time to time.² They consisted in great part of adventurers, soldiers, and others interested in the Cromwellian settlement. But this commission was superseded and a new set of five commissioners appointed to execute the Act of Settlement passed in 1662. The proceedings of the first commissioners were so partial that none of the Irish would appear before them. They protested against them, as interested in the lands to which they sought to be restored, and prayed the King to revoke their commission, because being parties, they ought not to be judges.³ The claims of the Irish were to be put

¹ lxiv. 464.

² Their names are given in the Act of Settlement, which embodies the Declaration. 14 & 15 Chas. II. chap. 2.

³ Presented to the King in Council, 19th July 1661. Sir George Lane's Minutes as Clerk of the Council: Collections relating to Act of Settlement, vol. vii.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

in by the 1st May 1661, but few had put them in.¹ The persons in possession were to be reprized before they were put out; and the restorable Protestants were to have priority of the restorable Catholics. The fund for reprizals was already exhausted in three months, so that Lord Collooney could not be reprized for 1,500 acres of restorable Protestant lands, which he had been forced to give up.² If this brother of Sir Charles Coote (now made Earl of Mountrath, and one of the Lord Justices,) could not get relief, it was in vain for an Irish Catholic to hope for anything by an appeal to such a court. Francis Lord Aungier, himself one of the Commissioners, writes to Ormonde that self-interest and partiality, not justice, is the rule for judging there, and wishes that some other judges who were not parties might determine the causes. “For Sir Audley Mervyn (says Lord Aungier), who always gives the rule in “the Court of Claims, is the most partial judge on earth;” all the lands for reprizals were already given out to four or five persons, and Lords Mountrath, Massereene, and Kingston had got into their own hands most of Louth, Dublin, and Kildare for “cautionary reprizals,” a word (says Lord Aungier) not mentioned in the Declaration.³ Besides, the King’s Declaration was only an Act of State, and no safe rule for the judges to walk by. The Act of Settlement therefore was passed embodying the King’s Declaration and instructions for its execution, with alterations and additions, and the proceedings of the commissioners of the Declaration were annulled, and all parties were to appear and claim before the new commissioners.⁴ The Commissioners were five in number, Sir Richard Rainsford, Sir T. Beverly, Sir Allan Broderick, Sir Winston Churchill, and Sir Edward Dering. The first duty of the Commissioners was the restoring of Innocents, that is, Irish proprietors (to use the language of the Act) who had been dispossessed of their estates and transplanted into Connaught merely for being Papists.⁵ As the adventurers or soldiers thus displaced from the lands of the restored Innocents were to be forthwith reprized, the other interests had to wait, as they were only to be supplied out of the balance of the fund of land for reprizals. Near 8,000 persons now put in claims of Innocence; and the adventurers and soldiers with dismay saw the Commissioners giving decrees of Innocence to 700 persons where they had thought there would not be twenty.⁶ For when the King’s Declaration was published, and it was found that the Innocents were to be restored at once, it was like a terrible thunderbolt (says one well conversant with the circumstances of the day) to the soldiers and adventurers;⁷ and to defeat it they framed “Instructions” to the Commissioners, whereby eleven qualifications were required to make an Innocent. Their strictness may be judged of by an instance. By one qualification none were to be restored as Innocent Papists who had enjoyed their estates, real or personal, in the rebels quarters;⁸ and this was held to extend to such as lived in the English quarters, but received the rents of their lands lying in the Irish quarters. So that an Irish Catholic, even dwelling all the time of the Irish Rebellion in England, or being with his Majesty King Charles I. at Oxford, and serving in his army, was not to be allowed to receive his rents from his tenants in Ireland; or if he did receive them, must be held Nocent, and be kept out of the repossession of his estate. Thus they made it (passionately exclaims this advocate of his countrymen) a crime for an Irishman to eat his own bread to support his life even in a state of Innocency, i.e. serving his King.⁹ But the framers of the Declaration forgot or were unable to exclude jointresses, children under age or born since the rebellion, and entitled to remainders or portions under settlements made before the War. The Commissioners could not refuse them decrees of Innocence. The loudest outcries were now raised against the judgments of the Court of Claims. In the former Court of the Commissioners for executing the King’s Declaration, Francis Lord Aungier found himself called “a friend to Teig and an enemy to the English interest” for soliciting the cases of those the King wished to see speedily restored to their estates, and that were named for that purpose in the Declaration.¹⁰ Four of the Commissioners of the Court for executing the Act of Settlement were now aspersed for their conduct, though only performing their sworn duty, in like manner as “friends of Teig,” and styled “McRainsford, O’Beverley, McChurchill, and O’Broderick.”¹¹

¹ Francis Lord Aungier to Ormonde. Dated 27 April 1661. xxxi. p. 95.

² “The Irish, their objections to the King’s Declaration for Settlement of Ireland being passed into a Law.” Delivered 12 March 1661-2. lxviii. paper 17.

³ Francis Lord Aungier to Ormonde. Dated Dublin, 26 July 1661. xxxi. p. 167.

⁴ 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2.

⁵ Clause xvi. of King’s Declaration embodied in the Act of Settlement. 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2.

⁶ “Ireland for above Forty Years past.” [A.D. 1680.] lxvi. pp. 1-11.

⁷ “Light to the Blind,” sec. 45, part i. ccxxix. 4to.

⁸ Clause x. of Instructions for executing His Majesty’s Declaration. 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2.

⁹ “Light to the Blind,” A.D. 1711, part i. sec. 45. ccxxxix. 4to.

¹⁰ Lord Aungier to Ormonde. Dated Dublin, July 10, 1661. xxxi. 147.

¹¹ “Treatise or Account of the Warr or Rebellion in Ireland since 1641,” styled by Carte Plunket’s History. See 746, lxiv. pp. 418-431.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The decree given by the Court of Claims in favour of the innocence of James Allen, son of Sir Thomas Allen of St. Wolstan's, and his mother Lady Allen, increased the commotion. The Allens were descended from Sir John Allen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland at the time of the confiscation of the priory of St. Wolstan's, and obtained a grant of it from King Henry VIII., and from him it had descended to the claimants. The priory was seated on the right bank of the Liffey, beside the Salmon Leap at Leixlip, about seven miles to the west of Dublin, and formed a most desirable possession. Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alexander of Ardes in the county of Down, who had suffered much in the King's cause from the Commonwealth Government, got a clause inserted among the instructions to the Commissioners for executing the Declaration, to deliver St. Wolstan's to Lord Mount Alexander, if it should be found forfeited.¹ But Allen and his mother obtained a decree of Innocence even from these partial Commissioners. Lord Mount Alexander thereupon addressed the Duchess of Ormonde (11 January 1661-2,) beseeching her to urge the King to order a re-hearing of the claim, on the ground of some intercepted letters of Colonel Richard Talbot to his brother and Sir Bryan O'Neil proving fraud and corruption in the obtaining of that decree.²

In May 1662 the Act of Settlement was passed, which virtually annulled the proceedings of these Commissioners, and the Earl of Mount Alexander was put into possession by the Irish House of Lords by virtue of their privilege in favour of a fellow peer.³

But James Allen and Lady Allen, on 28th February 1662-3, obtained a decree of Innocence from the new Court. Ormonde, giving Lord Clarendon an account of the discontents raised by this decree amongst the English, new and old, says that they conclude themselves utterly lost in consequence of it. Such a judgment against such direct evidence as they pretend was made against the Allens, could not have been given but upon some private directions from the King; and the false and scandalous suggestion gained the more credit because it was said that my Lord Berkeley and Colonel Richard Talbot had purchased Allen's interest in his estate, which was worth, they said, 1,500*l.* a year.⁴ That Allen had the aid of Lord Berkeley and Colonel Talbot is plain; Lord Berkeley acting it would seem out of pity (for he said that the poor Irish would be destroyed by the number and malice of those that sought their ruin unless H.R.H. the Duke of York undertook their protection),⁵ and Colonel Talbot on a promise of part of the lands for his soliciting Allen's cause.⁶ The House of Commons now took fire and proceeded in a body, headed by their speaker, Sir Audley Mervyn, and presented an address to Ormonde as Lord Lieutenant, praying him to issue a set of rules and instructions to the Commissioners accompanying their address, that would have made every Irishman incapable of restoration. They also reflected on the conduct of the Commissioners.

Ormonde, writing on this subject, in answer to Michael Boyle, Bishop of Cork, who had warned Ormonde of the discontents of the English of Cork, says very pointedly: "Who can believe that the Commissioners are partial to the Irish Papists, or that they design the destruction of the English interest, seeing that they are Englishmen and Protestants, men of good reputation for parts and integrity, without any relation to Ireland, and that the Act by which they judge was framed and passed without the advice or concurrence of one Irishman or l'apost? Are they to judge all Irish nocent? And none innocent?"⁷ The truth was, he said, when any person of credit among the adventurers or soldiers found himself to be pinched in his interest by a decree of the court, he caused a cry to be raised that all was lost to the English, and that the Irish would be their masters, whilst some that favoured the cry (he added) got good bargains both of the cattle and land of those who, frightened by this stratagem, were led to return to England.⁸

The time limited for hearing claims of Innocence was to expire on 21st August 1663. Of about 7,000 claims, six-sevenths were still unheard. Those in the English interest were opposed to any extension of the time. Others were sensible

¹ Instructions: Clause LXII. 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2.

² Earl of Mount Alexander to Duchess of Ormonde. Dated 11 Jan. 1661-2. xxxiv. p. 7.

³ "Return of Persons put into possession by the House of Lords." lxiv. p. 300.

⁴ Ormonde to Earl of Clarendon. Dublin, 8 Jan. 1662-3. Clarendon Papers, unbound, Bodleian Library.

⁵ Same to Same. Dated 19 Nov. 1662. cxliii. p. 39.

⁶ Act of Explanation (17 & 18 Chas. II. c. 2, A.D. 1665), which confirms the Decree of Innocence, and recites the purchase of part of the estate by Colonel Talbot. See clvii.

⁷ Ormonde to the Bishop of Cork. Dated 2 June 1663. xlvi. p. 129.

⁸ Ormonde to Earl of Clarendon, 12 Nov. 1662. Clarendon Papers unbound, Bodleian Library.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

of the injustice of the opposite course. Ormonde said, “the period for hearing claims must be extended, let it trouble whom it will.”¹ But the insurrection of the Cromwellian planters put an end to this just design.

In spite of all remonstrances the time was not enlarged, and hundreds of well-born people died broken hearted, or starved, their claims to innocence unheard. The injustice was strongly felt at the time, both by the English who profited by it and the Irish who were ruined by it. It was declared on the part of the Irish that a settlement founded in wrong could not be lasting ; right never dies ; and the eye of reason would one day find out the force which begot it, and would interrupt its growth to a permanent state ; it would produce disquiets and animosities in the minds of both gainers and losers, so that they would never grow up into one people.² And Lord Orrery, champion of the new English interest, protested that every claimant of innocence should be heard, “God forbid (said he) that any innocent should be precluded for want “ of time to hear him. If any Englishman, were he my brother or my son, desired one “ foot of an Irishman’s land that should be found innocent, I wish he might be buried “ in it. And from my soul I declare if Ireland should be settled on any foundations “ but those of justice, I think it will never prosper, but moulder to nothing.”³

The Court of Claims for executing the Act of Settlement commenced its sittings on 20th September 1662, and ended on 22nd August 1663.⁴ The Commissioners sat at the Inns of Court in the room where the Court of Wards had been usually held, being the same where Cromwell’s Court of Claims had sat from 1654 to 1658. They had as their room for sitting together out of court the room where the judges were used to meet at the Inns.⁵ Their time was altogether taken up in hearing claims to innocence. The minutes of these hearings are important historically.

When Carte in the year 1713 entered into the controversy with Dr. Chandler concerning the share King Charles I. had in the Irish Rebellion, he employed his brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas Brett, to transcribe the minutes of the hearing of the Marquis of Antrim’s claim taken by Sir Edward Deering, Commissioner of the Court of Claims, preserved among his papers at Surrenden-Dering, in the county of Kent. But on being afterwards employed by the Earl of Arran to write the life of James Duke of Ormonde, he sought access for himself to these minute books, from Sir Edward Deering, greatgrandson of the commissioner. Sir Edward seems to have been unaware of the contents of his library, for he could not find them, and meeting Dr. Brett he asked him about them. Dr. Brett therupon applied to Carte in much surprise at their being lost, and anxious to relieve himself of any responsibility, as appears by the following letter :—

“ DEAR BROTHER,

“ Spring Grove, March 3, 1732—3.

“ WHEN you desired me “one years ago to transcribe the Minutes of the Marquis of Antrim’s trial, as taken by Sir Edward Deering, great grandfather to the present Sir Edward, I having no acquaintance with Mr. William Deering, Sir Edward’s uncle and guardian, and Fellow of some College in Oxford (I think All Soul’s), who then resided at Surrenden, applied myself to Mr. Edward Deering, vicar of Charing, a relation and neighbour of the family, who procured the book for me. The book I remember was a quarto, bound in parchment, containing about two quires of paper. And Mr. Edward Deering told me there were a great many (I think he said twenty), all relating to the Irish affairs, and that he and Mr. Deering took down many of them before he found the Marquis of Antrim’s case. I was not therefore so much as at the house on this occasion, but received the book from Mr. Edward Deering at his house and returned it to him again. But I kept no copy of what I transmitted to you. Last summer Sir Edward Deering came to visit a gentleman where I happened to be, and he then asked me about these MSS., and I gave him the same account I now send you. There is no good understanding between Sir Edward and his uncle, and therefore I suppose he has not written to his uncle about them. It is certain these MSS. were in the library under Mr. A. Deering’s care. I am glad to hear you are safely returned from Ireland, and am,

“ Dear brother, yours, &c.

“ THO. BRETT.”⁶

¹ Letter to the Bishop of Cork, 3 June 1663. *xlix.* p. 129.

² “Considerations on His Majesty’s Declaration of Settlement,” (A.D. 1662). vol. *xliv.*

³ Earl of Orrery to Earl of Clarendon, 12 March 1663. *Clarendon Papers*, unbound, Bodleian Library.

⁴ “Collections relating to the Acts of Settlement,” vol. *iii.* p. 59, Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

⁵ “Abstract of Letters concerning the diet and lodging of the Commissioners for executing the Acts of Settlement.” *xliv.* p. 35.

⁶ Addressed, “These to Mr. Thomas Carte, at Mr. Hughes’s, a stationer in Inner Temple Lane, London, present.” *cxxvii.* p. 32.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Carte subsequently got access to these books, and with his usual diligence proceeded to copy largely from them. From the following extracts a very good conception may be formed of the nature of the claims made and the proceedings of the Court. It will be observed that there were "Innocent Protestants" claims. For by the Act of Settlement all lands forfeited or sequestered, or set out by the Commonwealth Government, on account of the War or Rébellion, were vested in the King as a trustee for the purposes of the Act, and could only be divested by decree of the Court. The Protestant Royalists therefore, whose lands had been confiscated, were to apply. As to them the proceeding was formal, and the decree or certificate certain. But it was otherwise with the Irish. There were eleven bars to innocence, and for defeating their claims there were kept in the Discrimination Office the depositions concerning Delinquency, the Roll of Association of the Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, and their Books of Entries. Witnesses were also examined *viva voce* in the Court. The evidence in the former case is set in the notes under the head "Discriminations."

Innocents who sued out no decrees at Athlone were to be restored forthwith; those who took out decrees were to be postponed, and only to be restored after a reprise of equal worth and purchase should be found for the Adventurer or Soldier who had possession of the Innocent's estate. This is the explanation of the term "Postponed." For their houses and lands in corporation, Innocent Papists were not to be restored in specie, but to be reprized in the neighbourhood, all forfeited property of Papists in corporations being granted to the Protestant Royalist ('49) Officers, as a strengthening of the English Interest.¹ This is the explanation of another term used in the Commissioners' minutes.

The following are from Sir Edward Deering's Minutes:—

"12th August 1668.

No. 345. George Bishop of Waterford, Pltf. By consent of Council adjudged Innocent Protestant, and left to law to reciever.

346. Henry Connell of Tipperary, Pltf. Claimes as heire, as an Innocent Protestant.

(—.) Brian the father lived in the county of Longford. He died a year and a half in the war. It was the Irish quarters; but he was a Protestant and 80 years old.

Kearns, Irish.) Bryan the father, Henry Connell the son, Innocent Protestants.

347. More Purcell, Pltf. Claims 2 jointures.

M'Mahon.) To prove her couverture from 1641 to 1651. Knows not that her husband was ever absent from her.

Contre Querentem.

W. Thomsey.) She governed the house, and she had some soldiers, and she sent some provisions voluntarily to the Irish against the English, and sent some baskets to the Irish at Liscarrol.

She sent this witness to fetch her share of the plunder of Castletown, and he did bring it to her, and her husband was not at home; and she paid her proportion to maintain soldiers at the Shannon side.

He saw other plunder brought thither from another castle, and she received it, and her husband was not at home.

All this was the first year of the war.

Patrick Purcell was at home fourteen days after the plunder was taken out of Castletown. Mr. Purcell was coming and going.

Stephen Toms.) Saw some soldiers in her house, and they were maintained by them. The husband was sometimes at home. The baskets were made for the Irish in her house to be sent to Liscarrol. The husband was not at home.

Thomas O'Hagan.) She sent provisions to the Irish at Castlehaven and Askeaton. She paid her proportion towards maintaining the soldiers at the river. Her husband was sometimes at home. She received the rents before the war. He saw her receive some clothes from Castletown; she sent her people for them.

W. Toms and his son were in the castle of Castletown when it was besieged.

Pro Querente.

Math' M'Mahon.) Saith the husband was constantly at home, and was at the siege of Castletown.

¹ Act of Settlement, 14 & 15 Chas. II. c. 2; clause xviii. of Declaration.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Dan M'Nemarragh.) He is son to the Pltff., saith that Pat^k Purcell raised a company of the Irish the first year of the war, and was at the siege of Castletown.

The Pltff. adjudged Nocent.

348. Dominic Daly, Pltff. Not appearing, is put *sine die*.
349. Edmund Coglan, Pltff. By consent.
Daniel, the father, guilty of the Rebellion. Edmund the son, an Innocent Protestant, and left to recover by law.
350. Richard Ellward of Clinga. Claims as an Innocent Protestant.
Michael Barry.) The pltff. is and was an Innocent Protestant. He was 18 years old, 1641.

Contra Querentem.

John Butler.) Nothing.

Rob^t M'Mahon.) As much.

Adjudged Innocent Protestant.

*For a mortgage made to Walter Roch; the Court would not allow it because the pltff. saith he made it by duress. But—
1st. One witness proveth the whole money paid.
2d. Another proves that possession went accordingly; &
3d. It doth not appear that he was at that time either a prisoner or Protestant in 1647, which is the time of the mortgage.

351. John Exham, Pltff.
Admitted on all hands an Innocent Protestant, and left to the law to recover.
352. John Daly, Pltff. Objected that there is a decree in Athlone.
Art. Melaghlin.) The pltff. was born in 1637. To prove the pltff's. father did continually relieve the English and was plundered by the Irish.
Nothing objected to his innocence.
Adjudged Innocent.
353. John Maccabe, Pltff.
Resorts to articles.
354. James Mortimer and his wife, Pltffs.
James, adjudged Innocent Protestant.
Ellen, his wife, Innocent Papist.

Nota.

James is a Protestant; Ellen, a Papist. They claim in right of Ellen; and the question is, whether they shall be restored to what is in the corporation of Clonmel.

Adjudged, they shall not be restored in specie for what is in corporations.
Qu. If he had been a Papist, and she a Protestant,—and he had claimed in her right?

355. David Howlin, Pltff.
Comerford.) The pltff. is distracted and cannot speak a word in a manner; is an idiot; hath been so 7 years before the war, and so continually to this day.

James Butler.) The pltff. is distracted, and was so 3 or 4 years before the war. He runs away sometimes weeks together and eats grass.

Nothing objected.

Adjudged Innocent.

356. Peter Tyrrell. Claims by descent from Walter, his brother.
_____.) Thomas lived at his own house in Westmeath the 1st and 2^d years of the war. It was the Irish quarters. He was preyed by the Irish the 2^d year, and then removed to Trim the second May after the Rebellion. Castle Jordan was two miles and a half from him, and he had a correspondence with the garrison.

Edmund Tyrrell.) Thomas paid contribution to Castle Jordan and was within their quarters, and gave them intelligence; and he assisted Sir J. Giffard in the recovering of his castle which was taken by the Irish.

Nothing objected.

Adjudged Innocent.

No. I.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

357. Henry Dermot, Pltff. He waves the land claimed by the Bishop of Elphin, by Owen Lloyd, being content to be left to the law for them ; and time given (2 days) to Sir Oliver St. George to produce a final settlement, and the pltff. waves Arglass.
 Adjudged Innocent.
358. John Dungan, son of the late Baron Dungan, and the wife of [] Blunt. Claim as executors of the Lady Alice Hamilton, a statute of 1,600*l.* acknowledged by the Marquis of Antrim. The statute not extended.
 All adjudged Innocent Protestants, and left to law to prosecute their rights.
359. Lawrence Cruice of Cruicetown. Claims by conveyance as 2^d son of his father, but eldest by the 2^d venter.
 Objected : That he hath a Connaught decree.
 Answer : He proved that he took it by lease from his father and paid 20*l.* for it, and a yearly rent.
 Major Ormsby.) That the pltff. did enter into a bond to him to secure the purchase made by Major Ormsby from his father, of land in Connaught. But the decree was made only to Christopher, the father, and the sale made only to him.
 Adjudged : The pltff. is not to be postponed, in regard he had an interest in the auncient lands which was not claimed at Athlone, and he had no interest in the land set out at Athlone, because they are set out to the heirs of Christopher, whom the pltff. is not ; the eldest sonne by the first venter having left issue.
 Nothing objected to his innocence.
 Adjudged Innocent.
360. Gerald Farrell, Pltff.
 He did not appear, and it is said there are two of the name, and the 49 men concerned in them all, and they had moved that the claimant might be ascertained before they proceeded to a hearing. But none at all appearing at the day, this Gerald Farrel, whoever he is, is to be put *sine die*.
361. Roger Bealing of Drogheda, Pltff.
 Adjudged Innocent Papist, and inhabitant of Drogheda ; but left at law to recover Cusackstown.
362. Henry Plunket, Pltff.
 Confesseth he obtained a decree at Loghrea and final settlement, but never had any lands set out.
 Adjudged : he is to be postponed.
363. Valentine Cruice.
 Alexander Linch.) He having not summoned the parties till Friday last, the 7th of August, he is put down the last [for hearing on] August 20th."

" Tuesday, 18th August 1669.

No. 414. Arthur Molloy, Pitff. Claims in fee from his father William.

Raly.) William lived in his own castle of Ballybois, and defended himself against the Irish and tendered his castle to M^r Parsons (who was governor of the county), for the English to put soldiers in it, who had no soldiers to spare, but bade him shut up his gate and look to himself. William was assisting to the English to guard their ammunition. This was about three months after Allhallowtide. He lived in his castle about half a year and then went into Connaught, and came not back till after the Cessation. The Burre [Birr in King's County] was about 6 miles from him. His cattle were preyed.

Mary Daly.) M^r Parsons came to William's castle, and William desired to have a commission from the King to keep it, upon which M^r P. desired him to look to it well in the mean time, and that he knew him faithful to the English. He did curse his son that went to the Irish and all those that should assist them, and said that for 300 years they had been faithful to the

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

English ; and his son being wounded he would not suffer him to come in his castle nor give him any relief, saying, he had dishonoured him as soon as he went to the Irish, whereupon his son died not long after of his wounds. He relieved the English that were stript, with the clothes from his own back, and the stockings and shoes from his feet, and the Irish took away his horse for having done so. All these good deeds are about the latter end of November 1641. He was 75 years old. The pltf. is but 17 years old now. He went away in May 1642, from his castle into Connnaught. He kept two English and one Protestant in his house. He had no stock abroad after the war.

M^r Molloy, a Protestant.) He was often during the first half year in William's castle, and was then a Protestant, and was welcomed by William and protected ; and William declared that if his son died he would make one Molloy, a Protestant in Dublin, his heir.

Contra Querentem.

Discriminations :—

John Robinson.) That all the Molloys, from the greatest to the least, were in rebellion, and the women and children as malicious as the men.

Anthony Stockdales.) William McCahir Molloy of Ballyboy, gent., despoiled him of his goods.

Hodson.) Despoiled by the servants and tenants of William McCahir of Ballybois.

This is sworn 9th April 1642.

Vivā voce.

Thomas Taylor.) He saw William at the taking of the Burre by General Preston. He lived in the castle of Ballybois. This was the second year of the war. This witness was in a party of English that was beaten back by a party of the Irish, which were said to come out of the castle of Ballibois. He took Ballibois to be of the Irish.

An indictment against William Molloy, found by the jury of their own knowledge in 1643, but no outlawry. (The whole country being in rebellion, the Sheriff could not execute the writ).

Lord Colooney.) Was upon the party that was scattered by the Molloys. The prisoners of the English that were taken were carried to Ballybois, and kept there till they were redeemed by exchange. This was about Christmas, 1641. One of the Molloys, son of William, was wounded there and received by his father into his castle and there died. William, the father, was then at home.

Chidley Coote.) Agreeth with the former concerning the prisoners and the being at home of William ; but not of the son's being received into the castle, but into the castle or some houses of the village. It was the Irish quarters. And that M^r Parsons demanded the castle of Ballibois of William Molloy by writing a letter to him, and conveyed in a potato ; but William would not give any answer. The woman was kept prisoner awhile.

William Clarke.) The castle Ballibois was fortified. He saw him there in August 1642. He was about 60 years old, or more. He hath seen him at some meeting of the country in 1643. The castle was kept for the Irish, and they had constantly resort to the castle. This was about All-Hallowtide, 1642. He had cattle and corn. He married a sister of Art. Molloy, who was commander-in-chief of three baronies for the Irish. He married her after the war.

Antony Ennos.) Heard of one Westbury hanged a quarter of a mile of Ballybois. He was sent from his son, being wounded, to desire William to take him unto the castle, that his father refused, saying, "where he had got his wounds there let him look his cure," and that he would not be questioned for his son's fault, and so he died about two miles from thence.

G. Crosby.) Nothing.

Richard Fleming.) Ballybois was a castle for the Irish, and he was there himself. He saw him lead 30 or 40 soldiers with muskets, pikes, and swords from the castle to the church.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The witness had ammunition out of the castle, and William was then at home. This was in harvest, the second year of the war.

The witness was then of Preston's company.

Pro Querente.

Mary Daly.) Sweareth that Captain Chidley Coote was with M^r Parsons at the time of his speaking with William Molloy, when he was offered the possession of the castle of Ballybois.

Chas. Conan. Caer Thurlough.) Was present when William offered the castle to Mr. P. It was about three weeks after the rebellion began.

Dan' Raley.) Was present then. He was told then that Col. Chidley Coote was there, but he did not know him.

Col. Chidley Coote.) Acknowledgeth that he was with William soon after the rebellion began in Ulster, with Mr. Parsons; but knows not that there was any discourse about tendering the castle to the English, nor was there any occasion to do so, the rebellion not being then begun nor suspected in Leinster.

John Burke.) He keeps the pltff. out of charity, but hath no interest. William went to Connaught in May 1642, and returned not till 3 years afterwards. This gentleman lived constantly in the house with him. He was aged above 70, and sickly also. He hath seen a letter from Mr. Parsons giving him thanks for his care, and taking notice of his refusing to admit his wounded son into his house.

Thurlough Irish.) He was with him every day during his stay in Connaught, which was three years.

Adjudged Nocent."

"Tuesday, 20th August 1663, Post Meridiem.

461. Hugolin Spenser, Pltff., son of Peregrine Spenser, son of Edmund Spenser, the Poet,

Peregrine, the father, died in 1641.

Richard Conway.) The father lived in the county of Cork in the English quarters. Died at Candlemas, 1641. The claimant was then about 8 years old.

Adjudged the Pltff. Innocent; and Peregrine, the father, Innocent; and Eleanor, his wife, Innocent; and restored.

468. Laurence Holywood et Uxor.

_____.) Saw Laurence upon a horse to meet Sir Charles Coote.

_____.) Saw him with the Irish in the Navan. He went with them to Kells. He had an horse and sword. The wife gave Captain Rely two bags of powder the first year of the war.

Mackabe.) Saw the pltff. at the Navan with the Irish near May,—the first May.

He saw him with a Council of Officers.

Katherine, the wife, came with a cow to Colonel Manon, which was killed there. It was then an Irish camp. She entertained Irish soldiers. Once he was there.

Mac Richard.) Saw the pltff. with the Irish at the Navan; afterwards at Kells; and at Trim. He was amongst the Irish when they were beaten.

Pro Querente.

M^r Wallis.) Saw Laurence here in April 1642, and frequently during that summer.

Tho^s Ball.) Saw him here in 1642. He kept an house here, and paid rent for it till 1645.

M^r Ash.) Saw him constantly in Dublin, and saw him, May 1642. He was a merchant. He had an house in Dublin, and thinks he did put it off in 1642.

Adjudged Lawrence, Nocent.

Katharine, Innocent.

Edward Evers, admitted Nocent."

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

THE SECOND COURT OF CLAIMS. A.D. 1666–1669.

The Court of the Commissioners for executing the Act of Settlement (passed in May 1662), commonly called the First Court of Claims, was altogether consumed in hearing claims of Innocence. The Court of the Commissioners for the execution of the Act of Explanation (17 & 18 Charles II. c. 2., passed in December 1665), commonly called the Second Court of Claims, was almost exclusively employed in hearing the claims of Adventurers and Soldiers. Two years from the day of the first sitting of the Court was allotted to the Commissioners to put the Act in execution, but this time might be enlarged by the Lord Lieutenant, for additional periods not exceeding in the whole another year.¹

They began their sittings on 4th January 1665–6, and (the time having been enlarged) ended them on 3rd January 1668–9.

The case of Philip Lord Wharton, adventurer for lands in Ireland, exhibits the proceedings of both courts.

In the first he appears in the character of defendant, opposing the claim to innocence of the former proprietor of the lands set out to him by the Commonwealth for his adventure; in the second we find him as a plaintiff claiming his allotted lands.

Philip Lord Wharton was made Commander-in-chief of a private army of 5,000 foot and 500 horse raised by the adventurers in 1642, and destined for the invasion of Munster, and the subduing the Irish, and conquering lands for themselves. On the breaking out of the Rebellion on 23rd October 1641, the King, being absent in Scotland, directed the Parliament to make provision for its suppression. The popular party in Parliament pretended to understand this message as giving the Parliament the entire controul of the war, to the exclusion of the King. They extorted his assent to an Act passed in February 1641–2, commonly called The Adventurers Act, or Act of Subscription, by which a joint stock fund was subscribed for putting down the Rebels of Ireland, the subscribers to be satisfied their "Adventures," or sums adventured, out of Irish rebels' forfeited lands, whenever the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled (not the King), should declare the rebels to be subdued, and the war appeased and ended.²

An army of 5,000 foot and 400 horse was to be raised, officered, and paid by the adventurers, of which Lord Wharton was made Commander-in-chief and Lord General for Ireland. The officers were all named by the adventurers, but were to receive commissions from the King.³ This army was assembled at Bristol in the month of August 1642, ready to embark for the invasion of Munster, and only waited for their commissions to be signed by the King according to his promise. But they were ordered to march to Edge Hill against the King, and bore their part in that battle on 28th October 1642 (the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Irish rebellion), and then proceeded to Ireland. Lord Wharton does not seem to have been a subscriber to the adventurers fund. His name is not found in the list of the 1,364 original adventurers.⁴ But he may have purchased some of their shares. "Dame Philadelphia Wharton, Dowager," his mother, appears as a subscriber for 200*l.* Besides he had married Miss Goodwin, sole daughter and heir of Arthur Goodwin, Esq., and seems to have become entitled in her right to the joint adventure of John and Robert Goodwin, Members of the Long Parliament, for 600*l.*

On Lord Wharton's marriage with her, this Adventure was settled on the children of the marriage. In a "Memorandum concerning Lord Wharton's lands in Westmeath, in Ireland," evidently made when Lord Wharton was preparing for the first Court of Claims, there is the following statement, viz. :—

"His Lo'pp hath an estate for life in the said lands, in right of his lady, deceased, the inheritance being in his eldest son, who is motherless and under age."⁵

Doctor Temple appears as a subscriber for 200*l.* His lot and Lord Wharton's both fell to be satisfied in the county of Westmeath. Thus they had a common interest. The following is the division made of the lots of the adventurers in the Barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath:—

¹ 17 & 18 Chas. II. (A.D. 1665), cap. 2. sec. 160.

² 16 & 17 Chas. I. (A.D. 1642), English.

³ The List of the officers of this army, dated 18th June 1642 (printed), is to be found in vol. cxvii. p. 67.

⁴ This List or Roll is given in "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland," by John P. Prendergast. Second edition. 8vo. Longmans, London. 1870.

⁵ Vol. cxvii. 77.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ The Division of the overplus lands of the 11 lotts formerly set out in the Barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath, as admeasured and sett out by me the 22th of March 1656, as followeth :—

Denomination of Lands.	Profitable Lands.	Unprofitable Lands.
<i>The 1st Lot. Sir Mat. Brand.</i>		
Killaneny - - - - -	294 2 16	10 3 14
North p ^{te} of Bryan Moore next to Killaneny - - - - -	174 1 04	10 0 00
Ardnagragh - - - - -	330 1 10	127 0 00 com. bogg.
Ballinasinagh, p ^{te} of Ardnagragh - - - - -	151 2 30	—
On the east by an east & west lyne to Bryan Moore, he is to have - - - - -	49 0 20	7 0 00
In all - - -	1,000 0 0	154 3 14
<i>The 2^d Lott. L^d Ffynes & Henry Pitt.</i>		
The remaind ^r of Waterstowne - - -	369 2 16	comonage to boge & lough.
Out of the east part of Kilkenny, by a north & south lyne.	630 1 24	—
In all - - -	1,000 0 0	—
<i>The 3^d Lott. Dr Temple & Mr Baber.</i>		
The west p ^{te} of Kilkenny - - - - -	317 2 16	com. to boge & lough.
Out of the south of Waterstowne by an east & west lyne.	309 0 28	boge.
Bunowen - - - - -	279 0 00	55 0 00
The remaining p ^{te} of Listilleene con ^t - - -	94 0 36	—
In all - - -	1,000 0 0	—
<i>The 4th Lott. Mr. Woodward.</i>		
Annagh - - - - -	182 2 00	—
Caldragh - - - - -	70 0 00	—
Ballakerin - - - - -	143 2 00	—
'The remaining p ^{te} of the Waterstowne con ^t - - -	142 0 28	Whereof 24 is arable, w ^{ch} in unprofit. shrub, w ^{ch} is unprofit.
In all - - -	567 0 28	106 0 00
The totall found of the said lands in Kilkenny West, is of p'fit - - - - -	3,547 0 28	Irish measure.

“ ROBERT NEWCOMEN.”

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ The particulars of the division of 5,452A. 3R. 12P. w^{ch} is taken out of the overplus lands in the Barony of Moyashall & Magheridarnan to make up the whole in Kilkenny West Barony, 9,000A. as followeth :—

Denomination of Lands.	Profitable Lands.	Unprofitable.	Parish Names wherein they lye.
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	
And first the odd 452A. 3R. 12P. w ^{ch} make up y ^c 4 ^d lott in Kilkenny a 1,000, as followeth :— Glaskenagh, 2 p ^{ts} - Out of y ^c west of Garretstowne, by a north & south lyne.	428 0 00 24 3 12	55 0 00 —	All in Mullingar parish. —
In all - - -	452 3 12	—	
<i>The 5th Lott. Mr. George Farmer.</i>			
1. The first whole 1,000 as being p ^{ts} of y ^c 5,000 set out in the barony as followeth :— Rathnamodagh - Out of the south of Dizart 3 p ^{ts} by an east & west lyne - -	661 0 00 339 0 00	— —	Dizart parish. —
In all - - -	1,000 0 00	—	
<i>The 6th Lott. Lt. G. Hamond, Mr. J. Temple, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Hussey.</i>			
2. The 2 ^d 1,000A : The remaining p ^{ts} of Dizart 3 p ^{ts} w ^{ch} cont - Ballebrinie Glanloghmone Out of the southerly p ^{ts} of Stockestowne next to Dizart by an east & west lyne.	605 0 00 364 0 00 31 0 00	20 0 00 — —	} Dizart parish. In Mullingar parish.
In all - - -	1,000 0 00	—	
<i>The 7th Lott. Lord Wharton.</i>			
3. The 3 ^d 1,000 : *The remainder of Stocktowne. *The remainder of Ledwithtowne, Carlestowne, & Coaletowne lyeing on the north of it. *The remainder of Balleagh, which lyeth on the south-west of it. *Stratenstowne, $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t - Out of the southerly p ^{ts} of Tuitestowne, by an east & west line.	369 0 00 144 2 27 129 0 00 146 0 00 211 1 18	— — — — com. bogg to it.	} All in Mullingar.
In all - - -	1,000 0 00	—	

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Denomination of Lands.	Profitable Lands.	Unprofitable.	Parish Names wherein they lye.
A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
<i>The 8th Lott.</i> —			
Ld. Wharton - 444			
Mr. Gardiner - 100			
Rob. Pren Goodwin - 50			
Mr. Jessop - 6			
600			
4. The 4th 1,000:			
Brodenstowne, $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t -	110 0 00	20 0 00	
Dromlostie, $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t -	111 0 00	—	
Balleigney, $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t -	101 0 00	—	
*The remainder of Garrets-towne, lying on y ^e east of it.	212 0 28	—	All in Mullingar parish.
*The rem ^r of Tuitstowne, lying on the north of it.	125 2 27	—	
Clynstowne, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. -	135 0 00	—	
Goodstowne, Old Balkiot, $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t .	84 0 00	—	In Templeoran parish.
Out of the south p ^t of Slanistowne, by an east & west lyne.	121 0 25	—	In Mullingar parish.
In all - -	1,000 0 00	—	
<i>The 9th Lott. Robt. Pren Goodwin.</i>			
The 5 th 1,000:			
The north p ^t of Slanistowne cont ^r - -	116 3 15	— bogg.	In Mullingar parish.
Slanen Moore, 1 p ^t -	326 0 00	26 0 00	Templemore parish.
Slanen Beg, $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^t .	178 0 00	—	—
Out of y ^e west p ^t of Malshestowne, by a north & south lyne he is to have	384 0 25	bogg. 83 0 00	In Mullingar parish.
In all - -	1,000 0 00	109 0 00	

“ These are the several lands with their no^{brs} of acres sett out in the Baronies of Kilkenny West & Moyashall, p^t with the county of Westmeath, which in all amounts to 9,000 acres of profitable land besides unprofitable & com. boggs.

“ As witness my hand this 22th day of March 1656.

“ ROBERT NEWCOMEN,
“ Surveyor.”¹

Endorsed.

“ The survey & division of 9,000 A. of profitable land in the Baronies of Kilkenny & West & Moyashall, p^t in the county of Westmeath, by Mr. Newcomen.

“ 22 March 1656.”

It will be seen by the foregoing division, that the entire of the seventh lot fell to Lord Wharton's share, containing Stockstown and Tuitstown, and other lands amounting to 1,000 A. plantation measure, all in the parish of Mullingar. He had also part of the eighth lot of 1,000 A., containing the remainder of Tuitstown and other lands, formerly the estate of the Tuite family and Hope family, who gave him considerable trouble in the Court of Claims. Lord Wharton's first troubles, however,

¹ Carte Papers, vo^r. cxvii. p. 79.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

were concerning the lottery held by the Adventurers at Grocer's Hall, London, on 20th of July 1653,¹ where he urges Dr. Temple to guard their common interests as far as possible. Dr. Temple had informed him that 70,000*l.* adventure money was charged on the county of Westmeath, and there was not more land than would satisfy 40,000*l.*; consequently that he and Lord Wharton might have their lot to seek hereafter in some other county where they might get it, or else have the lot broken in pieces again, and be forced to divide and take the lands severally, which would be very prejudicial to them.²

After the Restoration, Lord Wharton's troubles commenced in the first Court of Claims.

The following is the list of lands claimed as his lot for his adventure by Philip Lord Wharton :—

“ County of Westmeath. Barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon.

Proprietors' Names in 1641, who forfeited the Lands claimed.	Denominations.	Acres, Profitable.	Acres, Unprofita- ble.	—
Edward Tuite, Irish Papist.	Part of the town, villages, &c., and profitable lands of Strokestown, being (with the appurt ^s).	369 0 00	—	—
John Hope, Ir. Papist.	Part of the town, &c., and profit- able lands of Ledwithstown, Carolestown, and Cobletstown.	144 2 27	—	John Hope, and his son Rich ^d Hope and the widow Hope, claims Led- withstown and her jointures; but no part hereof falls within your Lord- ship's lyne.
Christ ^r Plunkett, Ir. Papist.	The town and profitable lands of Ballinagh.	129 0 0	—	—
Edw ^d Tuite, & Tho ^r Tuite, Ir. Papists.	The town and profitable lands of Stratton- town, being.	146 0 0	—	—
	The castle, town, and lands of Tuitestown.	336 2 27	—	—
	Part of the profit- able lands of Ballyclin, alias Clinstown.	124 2 26	—	—
	Acres, profitable	1,250 0 0	—	

Endorsed.

“ A particular of the old proprietors of my several lands in Ireland, and by whom
“ claime now may be made, sent me by Mr. Lucas, 10th April 1664.”³

¹ “ And to the end all Adventurers for Lands in Ireland may have knowledge and take notice
“ hereof, it is further ordered, that in Grocers Hall, London, upon the 20th day of July next en-
“ suing, being in the year 1653, by eight of the clock in the morning, this lottery shall begin.”
Order of His Highness the Lord Protector and the Council of State, dated 1st June 1653, con-
firmed by the Act of Satisfaction passed 26th September 1653. Scobell's Acts and Ordinances.

² Dr. Thos. Temple to [] his “Sweet Cosin,” to be communicated to Lord Wharton.
He subscribes himself, however, “Your affectionate Uncle.” Dated Feb. 1654. lxxxi, p. 466.

³ cxxviii, 11 h.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

The widow of John Hope put in a claim to be satisfied her jointure out of the lands of Corstoun, and part of Ledwichtown, as an Innocent Papist, and some of the Tuite family claimed as Innocents the lands of Strokestown, the rest of Ledwichtown, and Tuitestown.¹

Lord Wharton had employed one Mr. Edward Lucas as his counsel in that court: "She is to be tried next week," writes this gentleman, "and I fear will carry it away. However we are doing what we can against her: she was married till 1646, and therefore thinks that being under covert, will excuse her for that time. We can prove that whilst she was a widow she did entertain willingly and did invite the rebels to her house and sent them intelligence, but till we see the event, know not whether that will be sufficient. If we conquer her jointure we can prove enough against her husband, but our principal witness is old, blind, and lame, and lives 40 Irish miles hence; and in expectation of his death (for we cannot get a commissioner to examine him in rei memoriam) they defer the trial. Against Tuite of Tuitestown, who is your principal proprietor, we can prove that in 1642, he being then high sheriff of Westmeath, raised the county in opposition to his Majesty's army, and was killed in a battle by them near Ticroghan."²

In April the widow Hope proved her innocence, and claimed her jointure under a deed of settlement bearing date before the rebellion, but alleged by Mr. Lucas in Lord Wharton's behalf to be forged. "Amongst other witnesses," writes Mr. Lucas, "she produced a priest, but we put it so close to them, that the commissioners (though indulgent to widows) dismissed her title to the common law. I think we are thereby safe enough, for (adds Mr. Lucas) that deed that would not pass the Court of Claims will never pass on a legal trial, especially after a dismiss there as presumed forged."³

The jury however, though all English, found in her favour, "but" (writes Mr. Lucas) "your Lordship will suffer no present loss, for no part of your Lordship's lands are in the forged deed (for doubtless it is no better though she now have a verdict on it)." The other lands, however, were limited in remainder to Richard Hope, a minor, son of John Hope, then living, whose brother Richard made the settlement, "both active rebels" (says Mr. Lucas), and if Richard, the minor, might have time to come in as an innocent upon the deed, he would then (so Mr. Lucas informed Lord Wharton) recover part of his Lordship's lands, which in the meantime were untouched. "John Hope is poor, but (added Mr. Lucas) Tuite is gallant and perhaps may find grace at Court." In the meantime he informs Lord Wharton, that Mr. Adams, who was then only concerned (holding Ledwichtown as an adventurer, for which the widow had a verdict), had sent for a writ of error to null the judgment if he could.⁴ At the date of Mr. Lucas's letter (30th April 1664) the first Court of Claims had suspended its sittings. The time for hearing innocents had expired on 21st of August 1663, and the Commissioners declined to proceed on the claims of the various other classes provided for by the Act of Settlement, because of the difficulties and injustices to follow from such a course.⁵ But no one at this time contemplated the excluding innocents (as was done by the Act of Explanation in 1666), and all were in expectation of the re-opening of the Court under some new Bill, and the proceeding with the claims of the innocents still unheard. In that event it was expected that Richard Hope, the minor, and the Tuites would put in claims to innocence, and against their claims Lord Wharton proceeded to collect evidence.

Some friend of Lord Wharton in Dublin informed Mr. Robert Kennedy, Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, of Lord Wharton's need; and he could not have had recourse to a better person; for John Hope had been Robert Kennedy's servant (probably assistant to him in the Court of Exchequer in the duties of his office), and in the time of the Rebellion had obtained his master's office of Chief Remembrancer from the Confederate Government, in those parts where the jurisdiction of the Confederates extended.

Mr. Kennedy was father of Sir Richard Kennedy, of Mount Kennedy, in the county of Wicklow, made second Baron of the Exchequer in 1661. Sir Richard was in London in 1664, and his father, who apparently bore a keen resentment against John

¹ See the List of Lands, with the Proprietors, in 1641, claimed by Lord Wharton, at p. 162.

² Edward Lucas to Lord Wharton. Dated Dublin, 4th March 1662-3. Addressed "These for the Rt. Honble. Philip Lord Wharton at his House near St. Gile's Church in the Fields, London." cxvii, p. 81.

³ Same to same. Date 15th April 1663. cxvii, p. 88.

⁴ Edward Lucas to Phil. p:Lord Wharton. Dated 30th April 1664. cxvii, 79 g.

⁵ "Reasons presented in writing to the Lord Lieutenant by H.M.'s Commissioners why they conceived it not fit for them to proceed in the execution of the Act of Settlement after the 21st of August last, until the obstructions they mention should be removed by a new Act." Collections relating to the Act of Settlement. Vol. III. Record Tower, Dublin Castle.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Hope for having usurped his office during the Rebellion, and was perhaps desirous besides to serve so powerful a person as Lord Wharton, wrote to his son, with proofs of John Hope's delinquency, to be communicated by him to Lord Wharton. Accompanying his letter, he also forwarded proofs from the Discrimination Office (or Black Books) to be used as evidence against John Hope's claim and those of the Tuities.

The following is Mr. Robert Kennedy's letter to Sir Richard Kennedy:—

“Son RICHARD,

“Dublin, Jan. 20, 1664.

“UPON the request of a friend here I was desired to signify to you my knowledge of John Hope, who before the Rebellion here was my servant; that in case the Lord Wharton (who has a considerable Adventure in Westmeath upon the said Hope's estate amongst others) should send to you to be informed concerning him, you should do it in as full a manner as may be, because he [Hope] expects to get in upon the Bill for a Nominee to be restored; for I am sure he could never come in upon account of Innocency, having had almost all the employments among the Rebels he was capable of, besides the several criminal acts he stands upon record for.

“He had my office of Chief Remembrancer among them; was Secretary to their Council; a captain of foot; besides several other things; and was indicted at the very beginning for a Rebell upon the jury's own knowledge.

“You did not know much of him, as well I did, and what a false fellow he was ever taken to be both before and since.

“Therefore pray inform my Lord what concerns him that such a man may not pass undiscovered.

“For Sir Richard Kennedy,
“These.”¹

“Your Father,
“ROBERT KENNEDY.”

[Proofs from the Discrimination Office of the Nocency of John Hope and Richard Hope.]

“Philip Lord Wharton is in possession of the following lands claimed by the persons following:—

“John and Richard Hope (y^e son of John), who claims in remainder as from his uncle Richard Hope, the brother of the said John, who died without issue male of his body and guilty of the rebellion of Ireland: both Richard the elder and John the father of Richard the younger were guilty of the Rebellion.

“Richard Hope the elder and John Hope his brother, father to Richard the younger, are thus discriminated; viz.:—

“1. They were indicted (the first year of Rebellion) on the jury's own knowledge, and had been outlawed thereupon but that the Sheriff was an Irishman and out too in action, as may be found on record with Mr. Savage in the King's Bench Office.

“2. They were Commissioners for the Irish Army in the county of Westmeath. Vide the bundle of new papers in the Discriminatory Office in Mr. Ralph Turner's deposition taken before the Earl of Roscommon. Liber D, page 8, and Liber L, p. 1475.

“3. John Hope (yet living) was a captain of foote for the Rebels, and kept a garrison at Ledwidge town in Westmeath, being his brother's house, and so upon other parts of the land, as Ballinah, some of the Lord Wharton's lot. That he was a captain is proved by several depositions; by Henry White, a priest, vide y^e bundle of new Depositions in the Discriminations; John Wilde, Liber R, p. 341; and that he robbed the last person named, &c.

“4. The said John Hope was Controuler of Westmeath. Vide Lib. M; and a Member of the Confederate Assembly at Kilkenny. Vide file of Indentures (74 and 37).

“5. The said John Hope was Chief Remembrancer at Kilkenny, their chief place, Liber I, page 474; and Secretary to their Council there, with many other offices. Liber F, fol. 925; Liber R (741).

“6. The said John Hope was with his company at the burning of Judge Donnelan's and Dr. Donelan's houses at Killucan in Westmeath in the first year of the Rebellion. Liber R (791).

“7. Both the said John Hope and Richard the elder signed the Confederate Association of Kilkenny, which appears upon record in the Discriminator's Office, with many other things less material, though actual rebellion.

“William Tuite, of Tuitestown, esq., claims another part of the said Lord Wharton's lot, as for his father Edward Tuite, of Tuitestown.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ 1. He was High Sheriff of the county of Westmeath the first year of the Rebellion amongst the Irish.

“ 2. He was at the fight of Cloncurry in the county of Kildare when the Duke of Albimari fought with General Preston there, and was slain by General Monk's party in Preston's service, and carried dead to Ticroghan, an Irish garrison. No doubt but the Duke of Albimari may remember it himself.

“ John Hope and Richard Hope claim the lands following, all in the Lord Wharton's lot; viz.: Ballinah, Old Town, part of Kealstown, and part of Curstown, which are as is conceived five or six hundred acres of the said Lord Wharton's lot.”¹

But all this evidence proved unnecessary. By the Act of Explanation, passed 23rd December 1665, no person who had not been adjudged Innocent in the first Court of Claims by the Commissioners of the Act of Settlement, was at any time afterwards to be reputed Innocent, or to be admitted to the benefit of any future adjudication of Innocence, but all were to be for ever barred of their claims.² Consequently Lord Wharton was now freed from all trouble on the part of the Hopes or the Tuities: the door was shut on their claims to Innocence. But other troubles rose for him in the new Court of Claims established for carrying into execution the Act of Explanation.

The scope of this Act was, after shutting out the Innocent Papists, to provide a fund of land for the many deficient Adventurers. This was to be effected by all Adventurers cutting off or “ retrenching ” one third of their claims. It was thought the more reasonable as the first Act of Subscription in 1642, the only one passed while the King attended Parliament, provided for the Adventurers in English measure, and they had received Irish. Lord Wharton was already in possession of his allotment, and was required to retrench 716 acres, being considerably more than one third. For on a re-survey of his lot by Doctor Petty, it was found that the surveyors employed by the Adventurers had put him into possession of 300 acres more than his fair share, by giving him as unprofitable (and therefore not to be counted) lands profitable. And then after taking off 300 acres as over his share by re-survey, Lord Wharton had to retrench 416 acres as one third of the remainder. But there were schemes for preserving possession of the overplus. Lord Wharton instructed his lawyer, Mr. Cressett, and he not so familiar with Irish practice consulted an Irish lawyer, versed in Adventurers' and Soldiers' law, and here is his advice:—

“ **THE CASE.**

“ My L^d is possest of more lands than will be allowed him by y^e rules of y^e late Act for settling Ireland. So that part of what he now hath which is more than his share will be taken from him. This part is (in y^e letter) called a Redundancy. Some Adventurers are not possest of any land (in satisfaction of their adventure money), or not so much as y^e late Act designs for them. These are called Deficient Adventurers. And the Adventurers money yet unsatisfied is called a Deficiency.

“ Now if y^e title to such Deficiency comes unto him who hath a Redundancy he may have preference to purchase his own Overplus or Redundancy with such Deficiencoy. And then no part of what he is now possest of can be taken from him.

“ Whether it be advisable to purchase a Deficiency ?

“ This is to be resolved by considering whether the Redundancy (which is to be purchased) be worth more than the Deficiency will cost.”³

This was the opinion referred to in the following letter of Mr. Cressett to Lord Wharton:—

“ **RIGHT HONOURABLE,**

“ Chinkford Hall, Essex, Aug^t 3^d 1666.

“ I RECEIVED your Lordship's letter, and with it a portion of a letter from Ireland, to which the enclosed paper is an answer. I immediately went to Sir Anthony Morgan, who is a lawyer and Parliament man in Ireland, and now employed here in the management of all the Adventurer's concerns here in England. He was best able to resolve the questions proposed. I gave him 20s. for his fee. I had spoken with Mr. Tibbs, who is a very sober, honest man, and he doth know of some Deficiencies that are to be sold, and will do all in the favour he can to bring him that sells any to sell at a reasonable rate. Sir Anthony Morgan's opinion is (and really it is mine) that if you have a Redundancy of land which by this late Act you must part with, then you had better buy a Deficiency and apply it to your own land, and keep it all in your own hands, rather than suffer your lands to be divided, and (it may be) the best to be taken from you. In this or any other your Lordship's affairs I shall be glad to receive your commands, and shall observe them and gladly approve myself

“ Your Lordship's, &c.,

“ JOHN CRESSETT.

¹ cxxviii., p. 115.

² 17 & 18 Chas. II., chap. 2. sec. 3.

³ cxxviii., 4to, p. 6.

No. I.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ [P.S.]—I forgot to write this morning at London, where I shall be again on Monday.

“ A Deficiency in Leinster will cost 600*l.* for 1,000 A. In Munster you may buy for 450*l.*; but a Deficiency in Munster will not be allowed on a purchase in Leinster.”¹

Lord Wharton's attorney in Dublin, Major Bull, was now employed to look out for a Deficiency to purchase. On 4th July 1666 he writes to Lord Wharton from Dublin, “ May it please your Lordship, your clayme is in the publique Lyst of Hearing to be ‘ heard on Monday ’; ” and he informs him that he had not yet purchased Deficiencies to place on his Lordship's thirds and overplus lands to be retrenched, but hoped to get longer time from the Commissioners of the Court of Claims for the doing of it. He had been on several conclusions for Deficient Adventures, but they had been such as had passed through several hands; and he had found the proving of the several assignments impossible without bringing witnesses on purpose from England. And thus he had hitherto been able to effect no bargain.²

The following letter details the progress of Mr. Bull's search for a Deficiency :—

“ My LORD,

“ July 14, 1666.

“ I HAVE not yet agreed for a Deficiency. Mr. Samuel Byfield (who may be heard of at his brother Wickins, att y^c 3 Horse Shoes, in Gratioues Street, London), hath a Deficient Adventure to sell, if your Lordship can agree with him, for 10 shillings in the pound, and binde him to secure you from all that may claime or pretend any title or interest in it, or to any part of it. I wish you [may give] 450*l.* for it; but it fell to be satisfied in the Province of Munster, and your lands lie in y^c Province of Leinster, so that perhaps the Commissioners may scruple y^c placing it on your Lordship's Redundancy; and if your Lordship get y^c Solicitor General Sir Heneage Finch's letter to his brother, Sir Edward Deerind,³ it may effect your Lordship's desires. If your Lordship agree with Mr. Byfield your bargam must be cautiously made, for that the Adventure Mr. Byfield hath is part of a joint Adventure of about 20 persons, and those who have not conveyed to him may, perhaps, come in hereafter for part of y^c satisfaction that may be obtained under Mr. Byfield's title. Mr. Tibs, y^c scrivener, in Paternoster Row, can inform your Lordship of other Deficiencies in the Province of Leinster.

“ In greatest hast, I remaine

“ Your Lordship's, &c.,

“ SAM. BULL.”⁴

He adds by way of postscript :—

“ The reason why your Lordship is redundant 700 A. in the county of Westmeath, and yet claim but 1,250 A. there, and are by the Act to retrench but one third thereof,—I say the reason thereof is, that the survey by which your Lordship's lot was set forth made it no more than 1,250 A.; but Doctor Pettie's survey, commonly called The Down Survey (made the standard by the Acts) maketh the land in your Lordship's possession in Westmeath to be 1,550 A. Your Lordship must cast off for your lands in Westmeath, first, 800 A. as overplus, and then 416 A. for the third part.”⁵

Mr. Bull's next care in Lord Wharton's behalf was to provide for the best parts of the lands to retrench, in case Lord Wharton should be driven to part with any; and the best, in this view, were of course the worst.

Unskilled himself, Mr. Bull applied to his client, Mr. Adams, the Adventurer already mentioned, in possession of Ledwichtown, the widow Hope's jointure lands, contiguous to Lord Wharton's.

“ I received yours of the 23d instant (writes Mr. Adams to Mr. Bull), wherein you “ desire an account of the quality of my Lord Wharton's lot, distinguishing the “ parcels, which I shall do as faithfully as I can (and I know the lands pretty well), “ but I dare not pretend skill in things of that nature.” After some apologies for going so rudely out of town ere he kissed Mr. Bull's hand, without any expression of gratitude for his unparalleled care and sense of his affairs in the Court of Claims, he proceeds to his promised report:—“ The several parcels of Lord Wharton's lot (he “ continues) are Tuitestown, Stockstowne, Ballinas, Corstowue, and Glinstown. Of “ all the whole lot Tuitestown is the best. If I were to purchase (for my own share) “ I would give an hundred pound more for it than for so many acres as it is in any

¹ cxxxviii., 9.

² cxxxviii., 10.

³ Sir Edward Deering, one of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims.

⁴ cxxxviii., 11.

⁵ cxxxviii., 13 k.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ other part of the lot, be it where it will; so that if it be for retrenching, you need not much care to cut off any of the rest, that being secured. But, as I remember, the Act saith it must be contiguous, and then the worst of the lot, as I consider, is Glinstown, Ballincaa, & Corstowne, which be contiguous, and then Stockstowne lies next to Ballincaa, a good part of which, viz., that next to Ballincaa, must be off too to make up your third, considering the over-measure which is made by Down Survey; so that I think your third will near reach 700 A., if not full so much.

“ Mullingar, Feb. 27, 1666-7.”¹

“ Your very humble servant,

“ JO. ADAMS.”²

This, as it turned out, was very necessary; for although Lord Wharton purchased Mr. Byfield's Deficiency, hoping to cover and thus retain the 716 acres found Redundant in his Westmeath lot, the Commissioners of the Court of Claims allowed Lord Wharton to apply it to the 300 acres overplus by survey, but left him to retrench the one-third, or 416 acres, taken off by the Act of Explanation, as appears by the following letter:—

“ May it please your Lordship,” (writes Mr. Bull), “ notwithstanding the progress formerly made, and the Commissioners' reference to Mr. Taylor in order to the placing of those Deficiencies purchased of Mr. Byfield on your Lordship's Redundancy, yet when I came to have Mr. Taylor's report (on the motion of Mr. John Temple) confirmed, the Commissioners would not permit your Lordship to place any more of the said Deficiencies than what will fill up the overplus admeasurement, that is to say, the difference between Doctor Pettie's and Captain Newcomen's surveys.”³

The Commissioners of the Court of Claims now made their decree or certificate, on which a Patent was finally passed to Lord Wharton for his lands thus diminished by retrenchment.⁴

The following letter of Mr. Bull's, complaining of the Commissioners' decision, which he calls “their pitiful dealing,” and “Irish tricks or Court knacks,” closes the correspondence:—

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

“ Dublin, March 3d, 1667-8.

“ YOUR Lordship's letter of the 8th and 11th of February arrived here together last week. I doubt not but that long before this tyme Mr. Myles Cooke hath waited on you (by whom I wrote to your Lordship), and hath acquainted you with the reasons of the Commissioners' delay in satisfying your Lordship's Deficiency, though in truth they might have done it formerly; and they delt, in my opinion, but very pittyfully with your Lordship in putting you to so great expense and trouble in placing a good Deficient Adventure on your Lordship's own Retrenchment or Redundancy. I honour them for what they have done as Englishmen honourably and handsomly; but these Irish tricks or Court knacks, they do not become men of their character.

¹ Addressed “To Major Samuel Bull, at his chamber in the King's Inn, Dublin.” cxvii. 81.

² Mr. Adams would seem to have been a settler at Virginia, in the county of Cavan, before the Rebellion, for in the same letter he refers to some claim pending before the Commissioners of Claims about lands there which he was jointly interested in with a number of poor planters. They were all driven out in 1641 by the Irish. The lands must have been usurped by the Cromwellians, and let out to the soldiers or Adventurers. Mr. Adams's reference to a map made of the lands before 1641 is curious. Sir Nicholas Plunket was agent for the Irish Catholics in 1646.

³ Sir,

“ I humbly crave one favour from you, & that is about my certificate for the poore inhabitants of Virginia, which now lies in Sir Edward Deering's hands on account of some opposition given by S^r Nich^s Plunket, who w^d seem to give us something just like nothing. We desire no more than the poor pittifull interests we had the 22^d Oct^r 1641, according to the Order of Council [Court?] at hearing. Nothing in the world can better ascertain our Interests than the very map it was, particularly before the Rebellion, laid out [by] to every freeholder, which the Sub-Commissioners drew their report by. The map is now with Mr. Lombard, Mr. Osborne's clerk, if there be any occasion to use it; as also the very commission is with him empowering such persons to lay it out according, which being done that map was made of the same. The commission is copied out in paper sheets. Pray let me entreat your assistance in getting the certificate completed for these poor people, which is charity, they having been so long out of it. In case it be necessary (pray let me know) that I may come to Dublin myself about it, though I conceive your interest improved that way, will be much more than mine can be.”

⁴ cxviii. 13 g.

“ The abstract of Lord Wharton's Patent will be found in 15th Annual Report of the Record Commissioners of Ireland, A.D. 1825, “Abstract of Grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation,” vol. iii. p. 213. Folio.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ The enclosed Constat sheweth your Lordship what lands of your's were retrencht, all which lands were granted to Mrs. King in Custodiam in June last, so that ne profit thereof are lost from your Lordship ever since May last.”¹

THE DUKE OF YORK IN THE SECOND COURT OF CLAIMS.

A.D. 1666–1669.

By the Act for the Settlement of Ireland, passed in the year 1662, the estates of Cromwell, Ireton, Jones, Axtell, and all other regicides, in Ireland, were given to the Duke of York. (14 & 15 Chas. II. chap. 2, sec. 188.) These lands were for the most part the estates of those Irish officers and gentlemen who, with 40,000 of their countrymen, were transported by the Commonwealth Government to Spain for the service of that King, then in amity with the Commonwealth. No sooner, however, did Cardinal Mazarin espouse the cause of Charles II., than at his Majesty's orders they came over to join the King of France's forces, still continuing to bear the King's English ensigns, and acknowledging him as their liege Lord. It was this conduct that made the King say of them in his Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland of the 30th November 1660, that “ he must always remember the great affection they shewed him during the time of his being beyond the seas, when with all cheerfulness they obeyed his orders, and betook themselves to that service which he directed as most convenient and behoofful to him at that time, though attended with inconvenience enough to themselves, and he promised them for this their demeanour, his protection, justice, and favour.” (Clause iv. of the King's Declaration embodied in 14 & 15 Car. II. c. 2.)

But the Cromwellians, according to their policy of buying up all powerful persons and giving them an interest in the Act of Settlement, which inflicted so much injury on the King's Irish friends, by that Act gave the Regicides' lands to the Duke of York.

“ And lest he should be awakened with the outcries of his unfortunate fellow soldiers & sufferers (for he commanded a regiment of them), they gave him all the lands given to the Regicides as a reward for their iniquity. And by this contrivance lopped off the hand of H.R.H. from giving them assistance, which might very well have hoped would be their sword & buckler too. And he gave not one foot of it to the old proprietors, though several concluded that he purposely got it to relieve those distressed soldiers that served under him in the Low Countries.” So far from giving back any, he insisted on being reprized out of others of his poor fellow-soldiers' lands for any lands of the Regicides he lost by the King's pardon of their forfeiture. Thus the King having given Mr. Wallop's estate (though Mr. Wallop himself was kept prisoner for life in the Tower) to the Earl of Southampton, and two other trustees, in trust for the benefit of Mr. Wallop's wife and children, Mr. Wallop having married Lady Anne Wriothesly, the Earl's sister,² the Duke claimed, in reprizal for the loss of these 10,000 acres in Wexford, lands in the counties of Dublin and Louth. The Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, in a letter to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor (11th October 1662), urges him to move His Royal Highness to have compassion on these poor officers. He says, “ It falls out that under countenance of the Duke of York's grant, many persons that I am sure he would restore to their own, or at least make his tenants, if he knew their case, will be absolutely ruined and their families. It is true, if the grant were not the Duke's, it might so fare with them. But I should think that those that fell into his hands should be in better case than those that have to do with the most hard-hearted adventurer or soldier, especially if they suffer by the severity of the Act, or only for want of reprizals; and it may be worthy of your relation to him, and concernment in the prosperity of his posterity, to propose some moderation in such cases.” Instead of doing so, the Duke employed, through Dr. Gorges (a kinsman of the Earl of Clarendon), the manager of his Irish affairs, the most unscrupulous agents, chief of whom were Sir Jerome Alexander, second Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and Captain Robert Thornhill.

¹ Addressed “ To the Right Honourable Philip Lord Wharton, at his house in St. Giles's in the Fields.—These.” ccxxviii. 13 e.

² “ Plunket's History,” Carte Papers, vol. lxiv., p. 189–216.

³ “ Calendar of Domestic State Papers,” Chas. II. 1660–1662, p. 70, and *ibid.* p. 94, and Act of Settlement, 13 & 14 Car. II. chap. 2, sec. 155.

⁴ *coll.* 14.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Of these men, Lord Ormonde writes to Mr. Matthew Wren, the Duke's secretary, in a letter dated Dublin, 24th December 1668, as follows :—

"The truth is (and I am to ask the Duke pardon for not having said it sooner) the Doctor [Gorges] has all along managed H.R.H.'s concernments in this kingdom by the worst under-instruments he could well light on. And to be plain, I mean by advisers, Judge Alexander and Mr. Shapeott, and by under-instruments one Thornhill, Townly, Dunbavin, and others ; fellows of notorious infamy even amongst those who had been of their own party ; by whose means multitudes of all sorts of persons have been put to extraordinary vexation and charge without the least advantage or profit to the Duke, and with as much reflexion on his honour as it could receive by the abuse of his name against the known nobleness of his nature."¹

Sir Jerome Alexander would seem to have been a most unamiable man. He left his estate to his daughter and heiress, but made the gift void if she married any Irishman, whether Archbishop, Bishop, or Temporal Peer, or any man born or bred there, or having his means of livelihood there.² He was an importunate suitor in his own behalf, and "a man full of custodiams and riches."³ Upon occasion of his being sent to try some Tories, the Duke of Ormonde said of him that Sir Jerome had a special commission to try them and a very special inclination to hang them.⁴ The Bishop of Derry says of him (22nd August 1662) that his coming Judge of that circuit twice running (for which great favour the Bishop felt especially bound to the Earl of Orrery) had struck such an awe among the Bishop's non-conforming Scots, that if they did not love him (Sir Jerome) and the Government, they began to fear both. The Bishop hopes that Ormonde will continue him once or twice more on that circuit.⁵ He found, however, that it was but a fit and qualm of loyalty and conformity that took the Presbyterians once in half a year against Judge Alexander's approach, and as soon as he was gone they were as they were, if not worse.⁶ A special instance of his malignity was the refusing the Ordinary's certificate in Court in favour of a convict for felony, of "Legit." This return was called the Benefit of Clergy, and saved a criminal from death for his first offence. But Sir Jerome tried the culprit with a Psalm instead of the Lord's Prayer, and because he could not read it, though he had learned some lines of the Lord's Prayer, he sentenced him to be hanged.⁷

Sir Jerome had been one of the most active of the Adventurers Committee in England in the beginning of the Rebellion.

Of the hardships thus caused by the Duke of York's agents, we may judge from the petition of a poor transplanted gentleman of the county Cork, who, driven from the pittance he had received as a Transplanter in Clare by the greed of the Duke of York's agents, sought shelter under the Duke of Ormonde in Kerry. The petition is addressed evidently to some one having influence with the Duke of Ormonde, and was probably enclosed in a letter now lost, so that the name of the petitioner is not disclosed. Its date was probably between the years 1666 and 1669. The petition was as follows :—

"1. You are to observe that for the most parte all my Lord Duke of Ormonde's estate in Kerry is sett to great and rich men abounding in plentifull estates and waste territories of their own, besides offices and beneficial employments from the State.

"2. That other poor men, that is to say, the miserable natives of this country, who seek shelter under his Grace's wings in that county, are such as have through the permission of God, for their sins questionless, lost both estates and all temporal comforts, and are through their proper necessities inforced into that dungeon of this nation, all the best parts thereof being taken up and possest by the richest and ablest sort of people, and they unable to tenant any part thereof through disability, but expecting cheaper bargains in that remote barren country than in the fertile & fruitful places.

¹ xlii, 302.

² "The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland." 2nd edition, p. 265.

³ Cornet Edmund Nangle, Petitioner, against Sir Jerome Alexander, Respondent. 27 Feb. 1663-4. lxi., 248.

⁴ Duke of Ormonde to Earl of Orrery. January 1665-6. xlvi., p. 52.

⁵ George Bishop of Derry to the Duke of Ormonde. Derry, 22 August 1662. xiv., p. 68.

⁶ Same to same. 24 Oct. 1663. Ibid., p. 70.

⁷ Petition of Turlough Entee, Humbly sheweth that being accused of stealing a cow was, on his trial at Trim before Judge Alexander, found guilty, whereupon petitioner craved the benefit of Clergy, and being put to read the Lord's Prayer, did pronounce so much thereof as caused the Ordinary then attending the Court to express "Legit." Nevertheless the said Judge turned a Psalm to your petitioner, which, because he could not read, sentence of Death was given against him to be executed on Wednesday next." He prays Ormonde for the King's pardon. 12th Feb. 1665-6. cliv., 19.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ 3d. That though those poor pretenders to his Grace’s protection are persons marked with the disfavour of the times (I pray God they be not of Heaven’s), yett are they not fishes who can dive into the sea, or fowl that can inhabitt the syre, but men who as long as they are permitted to live must do so upon some part of the habitable earth. And certainly had you known my Lord of Ormonde’s share of that country, you would judge them hard-hearted souls that would grudge their fellow Christians a living in so sad and disconsolate a country. But ‘much will have ‘ more.’

“ 4th. That among many unfortunate fellows I am one of this last sort of men, who never having sought anything of a transplanted interest in Cromwell’s time, and therefore had none, yet was I transplanted, and with much ado got a barren mountain in Thomond which I was forced to inhabitt by some poor men of my own friends out of the county of Cork till we reduced it to some habitable condition, whereon we lived a poor contented life till by his Highness the Duke of York I was turned out of it last summer and my farm conferred before my face upon one that was of Cromwell’s ministers.

“ 5th. That none of these powerful persons that tenant my Lord of Ormonde’s estate live upon it, either themselves or their stocks, but sett it to others to make benefit thereof to increase their wealth.

“ 6th. From these premises I ask you the question, What shall become of me & many others in my condition if no man must inhabit the earth but rich men ? You will perhaps answer me ‘Habent dabitur, et ab eo qui non habet auferetur quod ‘ habet.’

“ 7th. To conclude, I am told by some of my Lord’s Commissioners and servants that if I have not speedily an order from my Lord, expressly charging his Commissioners to give me a lease of some certain and particular lands by name, all general orders and letters will do me no good. Therefore that which I shall seriously pray you to do, is to procure me an order from his Grace to his Commissioners to sett me the inclosed lands at May next or when they are setting it for the next year, as they have been sett the last year or as they use to sett them ; and if his Grace shall think the farm too large, I can assure you that I know three ploughlands that have more profitable lands upon them than all those as I understand them to be ; and that his Grace sett larger farms to rich men there than all these denominations come to ; to inhabit which I have a great many poor fellows that through necessity are turned ploughmen and herdsmen.” (lxx. 200.)

The following Abstract of Regicides’ Lands shows the claims set up by the Duke of York for reprisals:—

“ AN ABSTRACT of the REGICIDES’ NAMES & the NUMBER of ACRES of their LANDS within the severall Countys of Ireland claimed by Robert Gorges in behalf of his Royall Highness, & controverted.

Regicides’ Names.	Number of Acres allowed.	Number of Acres controverted.	A particular of some Reasons why the said Lands should bee allowed to his Royal Highness.
<i>County of Dublin.</i>			
Edmund Ludlow - - -	5,500 0 0	2,942 0 9	Edmund Ludlow was assigne to Owen Row by several orders of titular parliament in 1643 (both Regicides) ; was to bee satisfied, £5,065. 17. 6. in lands at the rates the adventurers were satisfied in Ireland for so much money, & by the said orders there was due to him £5,065 17s. 6d., which at the act rates [given] 8,442 acr. & the Commissioners as yet have allowed only 5,409. 3. 11 a., so there rests due to his Royall Highnesse 2,941 acr.
John Jones - - -	3,000 0 0	2,193 0 0	John Jones by a grant of the late usurpers was possess of 3,000 acr. by a survey taken by himself on the common estimate, but the severall townes & lands which he was possess of contained by the Down survey 5,193 a., & out of the lands the said Jones was possess the Commissioners have decreed or restored to Innocent Papists 2,193 acr., of the which the Regicides was possess, & by the Commissioners decreed away. His Royall Highness ought to be reprised yet 2,193 acr.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Regicides' Names.	Number of Acres allowed.	Number of Acres controverted.	A particular of some Reasons why the said Lands should bee allowed to his Royall Highness.
<i>County of Dublin—continued.</i>			
John Hewson Miles Corbet	6,440 0 0	726 0 0	It appears that Miles Corbet was possest by grant or gift or some other means of Mallo-hide, &c. 726 a. for several years before his Majestie's Restoration, & laid out in buildings & improvements thereupon above £1,500, & being possest his Royall Highnesse ought to bee reprised by worth, value, or purchase.
S ^r Hardress Waller	- - -	396 0 0	S ^r Hardress Waller was possest of the fore-said lands by grant or guift or some other estate for many years before his Majesties Restoration; & laid out in building & improvement above £500, & being possest by a Regicide his Royall Hignesse ought to be reprised in worth, value, & purchase.
<i>County of Meth.</i>			
Daniell Axtell Edward Dendy Cornelius Holland Gilbert Millington Miles Corbet	3,712 0 0 2,076 0 0 1,611 0 0 3,750 0 0 1,550 0 0	1,578 0 0 - - - - - - - - - 1,000 6 0	It appears by the originall booke of the subscriptions & payments at Grocer's Hall, London, & copies of the 5 scales returned into Ireland, that Miles Corbet subscribed & paid £350, which money being by him doubled, their was then due unto him 1,000 acr., but in that there was one Robert Moulsworth, esquire, his assigne in the subscription booke, the same is controverted, but the 5 scales being in Corbet's name, & the subscription & payment maid by him, his Royall Highnesse ought to have it allowed.
Edward Harvey Oliver Cromwell	444 0 0 - - -	5,225 0 0	Theis numbers of acres was set forth for part of Oliver Cromwell's own acres in the county of Meth, & by the Act of Parliament, they are confirmed to John Eusell, of Chipnam, & to Dr. Jonathan Goddard, this being the Regicide estate & decreed away by the Commissioners upon the proviso aforesaid, & therefore his Royall Highnesse ought to bee reprised by page the 11th of the first account.
John Lyle Isack Pennington by Daniel Waller. John Temple John Allured Valentine Vallen, assigne to John Locke.	1,000 0 0 500 0 0 - - - 833 1 18 832 0 0 500 0 0	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
<i>Limbrick County.</i>			
S ^r Hardress Waller John Barrot, assigned to Isack Pennington. Giles Harding, assigne to yo ^e d ^r Pennington. Tho ^s Andrews	8,519 0 0 533 1 30 335 3 20 40 0 0	- - - - - - - - - - - -	
Thomas Andrews, Stephen Estwiche, his assigne, undistinguished.	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	Thomas Andrews by Stephen Estwiche, his assigne, subscribes & payes 750 & doubles it, & by the coppie of the 5 scales lands was to have been sett out in Limbrick to the number of 3,000 acres, the Commissioners allow only 1,500 a., being the principle money, because it fell deficient, or that his Royall Highness agents as yet could not find the verry land sett out, it being promiscuous with others, but inasmuch as the money was subscribed & paid in the county sufficient of forfeit lands his Royall Highness ought to be reprised.
<i>County of Cork.</i>			
John Hewson John Cooke Herkhius Hackey	851 0 0 604 2 20 7,117 0 0	- - - - - - - - -	

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Regicides' Names.	Number of Acres allowed.	Number of Acres converted.	A particular of some Reasons why the said Lands should bee allowed to his Royall Highness.
<i>County Wexford.</i>			
Edmund Ludlow - Henry Wallope -	1,477 0 0	10,000 0 0	Henry Wallope, by estimate, had in this county 10,000, & by the Act of Parliament, page the 94th in the first Act, & confirmed in the second page of the 46th & 47th, the said estate is settled on the Earle of Southampton & others, but being Regicides lands, & by the Act otherwise disposed of, his Royall Highness ought to bee reprized as in page the 43d & 44th of ye Explanatory Act. The said Wallope was also possest of the tythes of several parishes in the town & county of Wexford & worth by estimate £500 per ann.; the tythes are likewise by the Act settled upon the Earle & others, & being the estate of the s ^d Regicide, his Royall Highness ought to bee reprized. The reason why this is set in number of acres 10,000 is because at 4 years purchase of lands, being the usual rates land is sould at, £2,000 purchase the 10,000 acres.
Idem	- - - - -	- - - - -	
<i>County of Kilkenny.</i>			
Daniel Axtell	3,945 0 0	2,074 0 0	This 2,074 a. not allowed by the Commissioners upon hearing his Royall Highness claime was proved to bee in the possession of Axtell for several years before his Maj ^e Restoration, & that he received the issues & profits, & afterward several soldiers laid claime to the said lands, & the Commissioners gave them land away in allowing the thirds lost without ever making his Royall Highness party or giving notice to his agents they were lands decreed to Innocents or Provisomen restanned by grant, & inasmuch as the Regicide was possest & the land decreed away by the Act from him, his Royall Highness ought to bee reprized.
Henry Ireton	6,669 0 0	2,317 0 0	There was due unto Henry Ireton for his personall arrears £6,669, which, as the Act rates at £200 for each 1,000 a., shoud produce 8,968 acr.; that it cannot at present bee found out that he was satisfied any more than 6,669 a., so there remains justly due to his Royall Highnesse from the debt 2,317 acr.
Henry Ireton	- - - - -	1,076 0 0	This 1,076 a. of lands was purchased by Colonel Jerom Sancky, with the rents of the lands set out for Ireton's arrears, & for his discoverie his Royall Highnesse was pleased to forgive the s ^d Sancky the remainder of rent due & a debt of £200 by bond due to John Cooke, a Regid. But because it is lands purchased since Ireton's death, the Commissioners controvert that it ought to bee decreed. His Royall Highness is offered first from the Act of Attainder & indemnity all estate, reall & personall of the Regicides, or any in trust for them or to their use, or their heires, executors, or assiznes of them or any of them, or to their use, are vested in his Majestie from the 25th of March 1646 or any time since, & by letter patents of his Majestie dated the 6th of September in the 13 th Carol Secundi, at the nomination of his Royall Highnesse, are granted unto the Lord Barkley & others with a habendum, all & singular the lands, tenements, rents, issues, & profits, &c., any wayes due & payable against all person or persons whatsoeuer that holds or any wayes enjoys the same, & if this is taken in the nature of

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Regicides' Names.	Number of Acres allowed.	Number of Acres controverted.	A particular of some Reasons why the said Lands should bee allowed to his Royall Highness.
<i>County of Kilkenny—continued.</i>			
Tho. Wogan - - -	4,396 0 0	- - -	rents in specie, it is then his Royal Highness trustees', for his Royall Highness use. Secondly, the lands is confess by Colonel Sancky, the discoverer, to bee bought with the rents of Ireton's land; for his discovery he receives a valuable consideration, for which it is conceived his Royall Highness is intitled to the lands.
John Cooke - - -	251 0 0	- - -	
<i>County Tipperary.</i>			
William Boswell, assignee to Isack Pennington.	888 0 0	- - -	
Francis Allen - - -	888 0 0	444 0 0	This is controverted, in that the Subscription booke Coltman, Allen's sonne-in-law, is returned £200 with Allen. But it ought to bee allowed his Royall Highness in that by the 5 seals it appears Allen subscribed & payd that money, for that £200 paid the 1,332 assined & sett out to him, & no mention of Coltman.
Andrew Broughton, executor to John Bigge.	223 0 0	- - -	
Samuell Ball, assignee to John Bigge.	- - -	- - -	Controverted, because returned y ^e Adventurer of John Bigge, & he no forfitting person, this debt was due to John Bigge as the original Adventurer, & Andrew Broughton, a Regicide, was his executour, therefore ought to be allowed his Royall Highnesse.
Henry Ireton - - -	- - -	1,563 0 0	Controverted, because alledged to be purchased with money due to Ireton's children. It ought to bee allowed his Royal Highness for the reasons in the case of the lands in Kilkenny. ¹

The following letters of Colonel Edward Cooke, one of the five Commissioners of the second Court of Claims, which sat from the 4th January 1665–6 to 3rd January 1668–9, to the Duke of Ormonde, give a lively picture of the conduct of the Duke's agents and of the times. The other four Commissioners were Sir Edward Smythe, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, Sir Edward Deering, Sir Winston Churchill (father of John Duke of Marlborough), and Sir Allan Brodrick.

The Duke's "debt," so often spoken of in these letters, was the amount of land claimed by him ; his "credit" meant the land applicable to satisfy it. The delays caused by his agents were ruinous to other claimants, for the Court could not sit after the 3rd January 1669, as the utmost limit for their sitting was three years from the time of opening their Court, which took place on the 4th of January 1665–6, consequently the 3rd of January 1668–9 was the last moment they could sit. Meantime the Duke of York's agents not merely seized lands to which the Duke had no claim, but also placed every delay they could to H.R.H.'s claim being brought to a final hearing ; one object, among others, being that they might have the making of the letting from year to year during their custody of them, for the sake of the gifts and fees made to them as agents upon the lettings.

"**M**y LORD (writes Colonel Edward Cooke to Ormonde), May 19, 1668.
"We have spent this whole day in adjusting the Debt and Credit of H.R.H., and though we cannot say we have completed the whole, because there are some inconsiderable particulars, wherein Mr. Taylor (our Sub-commissioner) and Captain Thornhill differ in computations, yet we have so much fairly before us as to convince us what that Mystery of Iniquity is that hath occasioned all our delay and trouble. We find (as his own agents confess) H.R.H. hath already passed in three certificates above 77,000^{A.}, and that his clear Debt requires no further satisfaction. That the only

¹ From the Clarendon Papers, unbound.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

remaining controversial parts are on those two points, that in which by the order of the 4th of May 1666, H.M. hath been pleased so positively to interpose his authority, and which we cannot grant H.R.H. as being expressly against the text of the Act. Yet I find my brethren think it advisable once more to seek H.M.'s pleasure in the case; for though we cannot on that order judge anything to the Duke, yet we can respite the giving the land to any other person; which amounts to some 13,000*l.* (I speak with the most). The other is, that point of the Doubling Ordinance, in which case, that letter from the Council Board of England does not interpose their directions in H.M.'s name, only mentions it. Yet Sir Jerome Alexander affirms the King's letter to him positively requires his demanding the satisfaction for it, which amounts to about as much more, in all under 80,000*l.* So that should all this be resented (for which there is neither law nor reason), yet is there above 60,000*l.* that hath for above twelve months been in the possession of H.R.H.'s agents without any manner of reason or colour for it. Nor indeed can there be anything offered out of the accounts to so much as support a pretended right to any of those other 30,000*l.*, save what is fetcht out of our Register's books, that it was once ordered H.R.H. should have reprisals according to the rules of the Act, which is called an Order. And an inference that all orders, judgments, and decrees of the Commissioners shall be binding. That such must needs be such judgments as are final, and so intended, which we have from the very beginning premised nothing should be, but a signed sealed certificate.

"Nay, this very day many judgments to the disadvantage of H.R.H. have bin arraigned and set by, and the subject matter debated anew. So that how can we be said to act indifferently between party and party if we allow it so, but do not allow the same liberty against H.R.H.

"Nay, it were impossible for us to proceed did we not so. The merit of the case is wav'd in both these particulars, either that the Duke can be reprimed for Doubling Ordinance Money (these agents themselves waved 'Lapse money, which is the same case), as for lands the Act has otherwise disposed of. So that this vexatious appeal that hath given H.M. so much trouble, so delayed H.R.H.'s business, so obstructed the settlement of this nation, so persecuted the Commissioners, and so inflamed the Parliament, hath only bin for filthy lucre's sake; that H.R.H.'s agents might all the while scrape the benefit of above 90,000*l.* to their own use. For it is not on account of H.R.H., who hath but two titles to demand on account on, either his certificate or custodians. By the latter of which, they hold other lands to stop his mouth with, and pocket this to their own use. Besides all this, one circumstance is very remarkable, they have delayed it till May day is past, because they might make leases for all the next ensuing year, they exacting at least 20*s.* each lease, which itself, for these 90,000*l.* will amount to at least 1,000*l.* And thus we are traduced, this poor nation worried (by the worst of wolves that ever came into it), H.R.H.'s name prostituted, and his Sacred Majestie importuned into extremities, and all to enrich the arrantest miscreants of this nation (if not of the whole world)."

"And now I beseech your Grace am I not pardonable if I importunately beg to be enlarged from this slavery?"

[Concludes by asking leave of absence.]

"I remain your Grace's, &c.,

"EDWARD COOKE."¹

In the next letter Colonel Cooke seems nearly wrought to madness by the cries and murmurs of the suitors delayed by the manœuvres of the Duke's agents. The time was now drawing to a close, and, if they could not be heard before the 3rd January 1668–9, they could not be heard at all. The following is his letter to the Duke of Ormonde:—

"MY LORD,

"May 20th, 1668.

"SINCE my last to your Lordship we have been able to make but little way in our affairs. For what with H.R.H.'s counties and his list we are at a full point. For the major part of our number will not proceed without Sir Jerome will give consent, and he will not consent. Sir Jerome has been twice this week in person in our Court, on Tuesday in a concern of his own, and yesterday was with us on H.R.H.'s behalf. Both times and in both cases pressing so immoderately for unreasonable things that he put the Court in some heat, and himself broke forth into some flames of passion. Certainly never any judge was made up of such composition. He told my brother,² for nothing but modestly presenting his client's right, that if he had him in his court

¹ ccxv. 235.

² Mr. Myles Cooke, a barrister.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

he would make a public example of him. He is easily provoked, and very unsufferable when in his passion. He was here heard to forewarn coming any more into the Court, but those are but words of course. I find the Barr (both clients and counsel) in very high dissatisfaction not only with him for delaying us and them, but also with us for permitting him to do it. For Monday was appointed peremptorily, and then put off till Tuesday. Then Sir Jerome appeared not, pretended indisposition. Yesterday he came, but had retained no counsel, pretended he could get none; and I am somewhat of that opinion, what with his indecent behaviour towards them, and the unreasonableness of the demands he would put them upon, and the niggardliness of his rewards for their pains. All the lawyers find excuses; even Colonel Shapcott himself. So that my Lord Chief Justice (to some of our dissatisfactions) did publicly offer to assign him counsel (but that was too panper-like for the quality of his master). But by that it may easily be inferred how very much the Duke's interest impairs by his agents' practices, which seriously may have a very fatal consequence.

"The murmurs and repinings daily encrease, that whole families are reduced to penury by the delays these agents put upon all causes they are concerned in, and in few but they will interweave themselves.

"Seriously, my Lord, it grieves my very heart to see such a pack of infamous persons so supported by their dependence on so honourable a person, whose honour, as much as in them lies they daily wound. As if H.R.H.'s happiness in this world, and in that to come, were concerned in a few Irish houses torn from necessitous persons, and to the endangering of perjury in those that shall judge it!

"The poor people insisting upon their titles, because the legality thereof is as clear as the sun, and out of which there is no other way to evict them, but either by tyring them out with delays or beggaring of them. I held myself bound in conscience, being wounded by the cries for justice to demand the question, Whether we should proceed, the day being peremptorily appointed (and that by Sir Jerome himself) without his consent? For we know the law in the case as well as they can tell us, and will be as tender of H.R.H. as they can justly desire us. But Sir Edward Deering and I were out-voted, and so I believe we shall always be.

"All that I desire is to bring it to that, that so I may discharge my own conscience."

[He concludes by praying that his Grace will obtain H.M.'s leave for their return to England after the 4th of June.]

"I remain your Grace's, &c.,
"EDWARD COOKE."¹

These delays still continuing, some of the suitors bethought themselves of employing Sir Audley Mervyn, famed for scathing invective, to expose these unjust and ruinous practices. But the Duke's agents, especially Captain Thornhill, the most active of them, were impervious to shame. The following letter from Colonel and Commissioner Cooke to Ormonde, gives a good view of the discontents of the suitors, and the shameless character and conduct of Captain Thornhill :—

" My LORD,

" Dublin, May 26, 1668.

" My last prostrated some humble complaints at your Grace's feet of the ill usage and tiresome delays imposed upon us by H.R.H.'s agents; I then bespeaking what there is now great symptons of, a great and grumbling discontent amongst all sorts of people at the delays and expenses those agents occasion in general. This morning, at our first meeting almost, we were saluted with these petitions from the subscribers by the hands of Sir Audley Mervyn, who backed them with a most pertinent speech, sufficiently setting forth the sufferings of the nation by the delays, and the causes of them. He came to the Tempeters and the Tempted. Thornhill & his accomplices were the former, and the Commissioners the latter. The faults of the former were sufficiently blazoned as pride, insolence, oppression, &c., and indeed the latter are not spared; though their greatest fault (I should have said our's) was too much indulgence and lenity. My Lord Chief Justice, when he found him cruel upon Thornhill (who impudently outface all he said), cautioned him to be very tender lest through the agents he should wound their Royal Master. But Audley, having acknowledged the admonition as a very great favour, did assure him his mouth could not vent any such disrespects, much less disloyalties, and that he was resolved to put what he said in print, and justify every title of it. He closed with a desire that he would hasten the small dispatch of the Duke's claim, and hasten the giving out of all the rest of the stock, that Ireland might be settled.

¹ ccxv. 224.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

" This ended, the Captain (having what he wanted in eloquence made up in impudence) compared the joining together the Protestants & Papists to that of Herod and Pontius Pilate to crucify Christ. But though others laughed at him, yet the gravity of the Court thought fit to check it. But this brought us upon a review of the Duke's Debt, and opened the mouths of many to revile the agents. Several came in and swore horrid misbehaviours against the Duke's agents not only exacting sums of those that took leases ; but also of taking all lands they could lay hold on without any colour of title so much as a Custodiam : only the agents having agreed with persons to rent the land, clap it into their lists, and so become entitled to it. Nay ! in many cases leasing the very retrenchments of the Nominees' Contiguities, point blank against the rules of the Court. Nay ! further and in some cases against the very decrees of the Court. I never since I was born heard so great and so just a murmur. And yet did the impudent fellow stand in the Court as [if] unconcerned at every detection of his and the rest of the agents ill practices. We did charge the Captain home concerning his letting leases of the stock lands,¹ which he shuffled off for some time ; but testimony upon oath came in so frequently against him he was fain without a blush to confess what with very great severity we rebuked him for.

" I must crave leave to digress into another affair, my Lord Anglesey's concerns, wherein I find I am so variously accused, and not knowing in which sense I have been misrepresented to your Grace, before whom I would fain have my innocence appear, yet I know not very well how to manage my defences. I perceive my Lord Burlington and all H.R.H.'s Commissioners (or many of them) characterise me as one that have sacrificed my honesty to justify my gratitude to my Lord Anglesey, being a means that he hath vast quantities of land against rhyme and reason. It is true my Lord hath great quantities of land, four whole baronies (that is, that suspected part of them that is in the stock) in the county of Wexford. But yet it was such land as scarce any one would take any part of it, but nobody would take all of. Wherefore, since no person would take it acre for acre according to quantity, we thought it best for the stock to put off great quantities of very bad land to preserve better for those that are to be reprized in value. And all this while all Lord Anglesey's friends complain of the barbarous usage that we have given him the worst of land. All I can answer is, that we judged it most advantageous for the stock (the only mistress we court) to dispose of such lands to reprise such persons as are to be reprized as he is.

" Besides we forced no land upon his Lordship. We had his own agents' claim to justify us ; and though we did not give his Lordship all they chose, yet we gave him nothing but what they chose.

" Had I room, I would clear the court and myself of the same kind of guilt in relation to my Lord Kingston, only we have obliged him indeed to take all he yet hath, in the worst land of his worst county.

" I remain, &c.,
" EDWARD COOKE." 2

The Commissioners of the Court of Claims now made attempts to force the Duke of York's agents to bring his claim to a conclusion. They gave directions to Mr. Taylor, their Sub-commissioner,³ to prepare lists of lands for the Duke's reprizal, whether H.R.H.'s agents would attend or not. But the letter is principally valuable for the lively account Colonel Cooke forwards to the Duke of Ormonde, of Captain Thornhill's visit to Sir Winston Churchill at his chambers, with the design of browbeating him, and forcing him to retract his charges. It will be seen with what spirit, with what passion even, Sir Winston, instead of retracting, repeated them, threatening to kick the Captain down stairs.

" MY LORD,

" Dublin, June 6, 1668.

" THOUGH little hath happened since my last, yet some of that little I presume is my duty to present your Grace with an account. Notwithstanding the positiveness of our former orders in H.R.H.'s case that his agents should retrench sometimes a greater number of acres, sometimes a less, yet hath not one acre yet bin so. Nay ! daily complaints come in (offered upon oath) that H.R.H.'s agents proceed to set leases of almost all the lands in the stock. But seeing all other expedients have proved frivolous, though we have reheard all pretensions and passed adjudications upon them that they are left without anything further to offer, as the Captain himself could not deny, & yet no one order is obeyed, we have this day directed our Sub-

¹ The fund for Reprizals.

² ccxv. 237.

³ Ancestor of the Marquis of Headfort.

No. I.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

commissioner Mr. Taylor, by Monday to bring us in a list of 30,000*A.* extracted out of the Duke's two lists which he can discover to be either incumbered or least valuable, and given direction that he shall be guided by Captain Thornhill in the choice, if he think fit, to assist him. And against Wednesday morning he is to draw out 30,000*A.* more; so that by Thursday morning all the Adventurers in Ireland will be completely satisfied, and as many of the Souldiers as there is valuable land to accomodate them with. One unlucky passage happened on Thursday morning on the Bench. Thornhill's impudence having given some provocation to my Brother Churchill's passion, it vented itself on the Duke's agents in general, calling them all a pack of knaves and cheats that daily betrayed their master. And though this is bad enough, yet worse is to come, for the subtlety of the Judge (and of the serpent also I think), was joined to the craft of the Captain to provoke Sir Winston yet further into a kind of Premunire. And the Captain directed a visit to my Brother Churchill at his chamber in the afternoon, and desired to speak with him, and having audience told him how much he suffered by what he said in open Court, and desired to know who he meant by 'the Duke's agents'? The other hotly replied, 'What! Are you "come to challenge and Hector me? I meant you!"' The other replied, 'The words "were the Duke's "agents,"—that it could not be he only meant me." "No!" said Sir Winston,—"I intended you and Dr. Gorges—and the whole pack of you." "Sir!" said Thornhill, "Will you give it under your hand that I am a knave?" "Alas!" replied Churchill, "how long is it since you became so squeasy-stomached that you "could not brook being called knave? You shall have it under my hand,"—and called his man to fetch pen and ink. But the whilst, the Captain took an occasion to proceed in temptation, and told him Sir Jerome was the Duke's chief agent. He presumed he durst not call him so. 'Yes!' in passion, replied the Knight, 'He's "the chief knave, and so I can prove you all;" and with that directed the Captain to the stairs, who seeing the necessity of either running down the stairs or being thrown down, as the least of two evils elected the former. We expected hereupon that a public complaint would have followed, but on the contrary we find a far different and composed out-of-countenance temper in the man of war, by which I the more suppose mischief is brewing. For though yesterday and today many provocations were offered on Sir Winston's part in open Court, contrary to the late custom, all have bin borne with great patience.

"Your Grace's, &c.,
"EDWARD COOKE."¹

This lively correspondent of the Duke's next furnishes him with an amusing account of the anger of Chief Justice Sir Edward Smythe, one of the Commissioners of Claims, and his brother Commissioner Sir Winston Churchill, against Colonel Cooke and Sir Edward Deering, their fellow Commissioners. The latter had obtained the Duke of Ormonde's leave of absence, but on condition of not making use of it till the state of business should permit of their going. Colonel Cooke gives an animated picture of their brethren, the Chief Justice and Sir Winston Churchill, at their dinner table at the King's Inns, and their reception of him and Sir Edward Dering. He ends with a fresh picture of Sir Jerome Alexander.

"My LORD (writes Colonel Cooke),

"Dublin, June 13, 1668.

"THIS presents your Grace with an account of the arrival of the King's license for Sir Edward Deering's return to England and mine, and our most humble thanks to your Grace for it. I also do hereby assure your Grace that it shall be conformed to in all its circumstances, so that neither your Grace shall have cause to repent the favour, nor any one in this nation to begrudge it. But it gave my brethren a furious alarm. Sir Winston's lady saluted him with such a tempestuous epistle, as if the only reason he sought not the same liberty was because he was more delighted with his diversions than obliged by his business to continue here. Sir Edward Deering and I were informed by a false brother among them (Sir Allan) that the affront in asking the King's leave was so highly resented by my Lord Chief Justice (in which Sir Winston also concurred) that a resolution was taken to petition my Lord Deputy and Council to stop our passage, not knowing but that our leave was absolute, and we resolved to put it immediately in practice.

"Whereupon yesterday after dinner Sir Edward Deering and I directed a visit to his Lordship enthroned at the upper end of his table between the two Knights and environed with his Honour's irrational companions, where, through the door of other business, we let ourselves into the discourse of our going for England, which, pricking

¹ ccxv. 241.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

the bladder that was full blown with capriciousness, his Lordship vented himself very passionately at our unfriendly behaviour in seeking leave without having first obtained his leave. We gave his Honour rope, quietly hearing and patiently bearing all he thought fit to say, or rather all he said without considering whether it was fit or no. Our silence encouraged Sir Winston to second him.

“ But at last I told them it was reasonable in me to prevent my ruin, and shewed them what the Duke of Albemarle had wrote would be the recompense of my longer stay from my Lord Norreys’s estate.¹ And for asking their leave, I understood not the language : I took them for my fellow Commissioners, not my Masters, and ever considered them as too much concerned for themselves and their own honours to trust my safety to their mercy. In conclusion, as it always happens, it then was : after the storm came a calm. So went all brotherly together to attend the Council concerning some petitions are put in for prolonging our time, which the Lord Deputy and Council have directed us to consider what is fit to be done, and we on Monday are to reporte.

“ Yesterday (an ill star I suppose reigning) Sir Jerome Alexander came into the Court and roughly told us he had been abused and all the Duke’s agents. I told him every man had his share of injuries in this life, but by the place he had chosen to make his complaint in, I presumed it might be either directed against the Commissioners or some they had influence over, and desired him to speak out. He said they that served the Duke were all called too naughty. I asked him, by whom ? He publicly acquitted me; whereon I diverted the discourse, and told him the work of that day was to receive out of the Duke’s lists almost 40,000 £. and to distribute it. But he professed he was not able to do it on so short a time, but promising to do it by Monday, or Tuesday at the furthest ; and to shew we had no other work to do, we adjourned till Monday. But since then we are told he will bring in but 1,000 £. he cares not to keep, and protest against us if we dispose of any of the rest.

“ Your Grace’s, &c.,
“ EDWARD COOKE.”²

The following letter brings this correspondence to a conclusion, and gives an account of the amount of land finally allotted by the Commissioners of Claims to the Duke of York, under his claim for the Regicides’ lands, or for reprizals for such of their lands as the King had disposed of to others, his favourites. It amounted to no less than 100,653 plantation acres, being equal to 163,038 acres English statute measure : —

“ MY LORD,

“ Dublin, June 23^d, 1668.

“ I now present your Grace with an account that having spent most part of yesterday and all this day from 8 till 6 o’clock without stirring, we have at last perfected both the Duke’s Debt and Satisfaction in presence both of Judge³ and Captain. And though I can neither say nor hope they went away satisfied (for I think the horse-leech will sooner cry enough), yet I can assure your Grace they were both perfectly silenced. I am sure there was not anything that we could with a safe conscience allow H.R.H. that was denied him. So that now, he being fully satisfied, your Grace’s controversy with him (or rather indeed with his agents) is fallen of course, which the Judge prest yesterday, might come to some determination when he saw your Grace’s counsel absent.

“ It was a universal joy to all people to see this work so well over, and no protesting in the case, nor indeed considerable wrangling, for we took this course, with all judgments, to give our reasons publicly and our votes too, which gave the Judge abundant satisfaction, who we always admitted to speak uninterruptedly as long & as often as he pleased, and luckily we had sundry opportunities to detect the Captain of gross mistakes (at best) before the Judge. So that he relieved us sometimes by rebuking him. Now I hope all things will be so fully ended, that with both his Excellency’s leave and all my brethren’s consents, I may that night begin my journey for England. I am sure no considerable business will be left unperfected, so that I may hope without a check to kiss your Grace’s hands and be received into your good grace and favour as,

“ My Lord, &c.,
“ EDWARD COOKE.”

¹ Colonel Cooke was probably steward to Lord Norreys. ² ccxv. 249. ³ Sir Jerome Alexander.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“P.S.—The exact state of the Duke’s Debt,—

	A.	R.	P.
“ The whole allowed Debt amounts to -	88,876	0	22
“ Resisted on the Order of the 4th of May 1666 -	11,777	0	7
“ In all - - - -	100,653	0	29
“ Of which already satisfied the number of -	77,419	0	20
“ So that, admitting the Order of May, remain unsatisfied - - - -	23,284	0	20

“ To satisfy which there is 28,000 acres of the best land in the Stock out of which that proportion is to be chosen to-morrow morning.”¹

II.—DOMESTIC PAPERS.

EARL OF OSSORY’S MARRIAGE. A.D. 1659.

Thomas, Earl of Ossory, Ormonde’s eldest son, in his 24th year fell in love, in the year 1658, while resident at the Hague, with Emilia, daughter of Louis de Nassau, Sieur de Beyerweert, natural son of Maurice, Prince of Orange. The Marquis of Ormonde was at this time at Brussels with the King ; while Ossory’s mother, the Marchioness, was resident at Dunmore, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland. As the great bulk of the Ormonde estate was hers, the Commissioners for Ireland during the Commonwealth allowed her Dunmore Park and lands, to the value of 2,000*l.* a year, for her maintenance there. The consequence of this dispersion is that the letters of all parties are forthcoming.

Ossory communicated to his father his passion for Mademoiselle de Beverweert, and on 24th October expresses his joy at finding that the Duke approves of his suit : “ I had never believed there was such a thing as love before, and that have so much jeered at others for being in it, cannot but with much shame confess that I am so much overtaken with it that if I fail in this I shall never have a concern for any other.” From his mother (he continues) he had not heard for two months. The lady (he said) had other suitors, but he knew he was preferred. He asks for two band laces of the newest fashion, and concludes by referring to some lie of Dick Talbot’s about him.² Next day he writes that he has been so accustomed to have his hopes frustrated (“ though not in things of this kind,” he adds in a parenthesis), as his fears much exceed his hopes. He is no further engaged, however, than that if his friends approve he has desired her not to oppose happiness, “ which I am sure (he says) she will not.”³

The Marchioness of Ormonde was opposed to the match. She did not think the rank of the De Beverweerts high enough, nor 10,000*l.* money enough, as there was 20,000*l.* mortgage to be cleared from the estate and two daughters unprovided for ; and she hoped some of his friends would give a stop to his ruining his poor family.⁴ As late as 19th January 1659, after she had given an apparent consent, she hopes Ossory will be argued with. “ It is not himself (she says), but a whole posterity that will be ruined by an unsuitable marriage portion.”⁵

Mr. Thomas Page, who was Ossory’s secretary, writes to Ormonde :—“ About two months ago my Lord sent word to my Lady (his mother) that in his next she might happily hear of a match proposed to him, and that the young lady’s fortune was 10,000*l.*, and it may be more. My Lady, whether out of an umbrage of the improvidence of young men in general, or touched by the example of some of our nobility who have destroyed themselves and their family by rash engagements in this very place, or dissatisfied with the dowry itself (because she made a ‘but’ of 10,000*l.*), or intending my Lord for somebody else, or, lastly, upon presumption that this county affords not a party parallel to your family, enjoined him to proceed no further, under no pretence whatever, without her and his family’s consent, since his lady’s portion must serve part to disengage the estate mortgaged, partly to marry my Lady Elizabeth.” Page adds : “ Since I had the honour to be known to my Lord I never saw him in so disconsolate a mood as he has continued ever since the receipt of this letter ;” and he advises Ormonde to address a little word of comfort to Ossory.⁶ Page found it hard (he said) to disabuse Ossory of his hopes of getting Monsieur de Beverweert’s assent to applying the marriage portion as his mother wished. He writes to Ormonde : “ I have a thousand times represented unto him the difficulty,

¹ xxxvi. 262.² cxxii. 89.³ Ibid. 91.⁴ Her letter to Ormonde, Nov. 26, 1658. Ibid. 24.⁵ Ibid. 150.⁶ Nov. 8, 1658, ibid. p. 113.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ or rather impossibility, of obtaining the portion for the use of himself or kindred ; “ and if the father of the family deserve his character ‘tis as easy to get 10,000*l.* out “ of his hands as to fetch water out of a rock without a miracle.”¹

Meantime Ossory pursued his suit. He writes to his father : “ I got so much “ favour that the young woman has promised to speak herself to her mother.”² And then : “ This is to tell you of the success of the gentlewoman’s discourse, which was, “ I found, that her mother was somewhat displeased at her making so much an “ advance as to take upon her to break the thing first . . . I spoke to the mother “ myself.” (Nov. 15, 1658, cxxii. 119.) He was therefore the more distressed at the Marchioness’s continued opposition. As to his mother’s saying “ She might have “ had more in England ;—besides that she has often failed in her projects, she should “ remember that people will not be ready to ally themselves with a family in such “ disfavour with the ruling power in England.” (Nov. 29, 1658, *Ibid.* 126.) He compares the present match with that proposed on the part of Mr. Treswell for his daughter ; of that on Sir Walter Py’s behalf, who said he would disinherit his son and make his daughter worth 20,000*l.* “ But there he overshot himself,” says Ossory. He knew the girl, and would never dispose of himself that way for a reason he has which he could tell Ormonde, but not write it. (Jan. 17, 1659, *Ibid.* 148.) And one of Ormonde’s household named Buck, having intermeddled, Ossory writes : “ Littel “ Buck, as you will see by his letter, is very officious, but I have desired him not to “ undertake so much. It is my Lord of Southampton’s daughter he means, whose “ alliance I should more covet than any person’s in England, if I could like the young “ woman, whom I have seen often, or if I were not so absolutely given over to this “ person as it is impossible for me ever to love another. I think it were an unworthi- “ ness in me to marry any deserving person on score of fortune, which will not pre- “ vent both of us being miserable if there be not a mutual kindness.” (March 3, 1659, *ibid.* 160.) Thomas Page was employed by Ormonde to proceed to Ireland to try and soften Lady Ormonde. It shows the straits that the exiled Royalists were reduced to, that Page had not money to pay even the postage of the despatch he was sending to Ormonde. He had received 200 guilders for his journey. He said he did not know what Ossory would do to defray some trivial expenses. He (Page) could not part with any of the 200 guilders ; “ and for payment of this your Excellencie’s packet I had only “ one shift left, viz., an old gold ring which I casually found in a little cabinet.”³

Ossory still hoped that Monsieur de Beverweert might consent to the marriage portion being applied as his mother desired. In a letter to his father, after first treating of his passion, and saying “ as I never had a virtuous love before, so I am sure I shall “ never be capable of having one again,” he adds a postscript, “ I forgot to tell you “ that one night the mother, talking with me of Tom Howard’s marriage, laughed at “ him for being duped in having bin shewed his portion and afterwards being put in “ bank, which I am apt to believe was not said without design of letting me know “ that I might expect the contrary.” (March 18, 1659, *Ibid.* 167.) Lady Ormonde’s assent was at length extorted, and on 17th November 1659 he was married. Shortly after his wife wrote, evidently at Ossory’s dictation, a letter of compliment and affection to her new father-in-law (who certainly had stood much her friend), consisting of three or four lines in such a scrawl as a girl of five or six years of age might write.⁴ Some desperate attempt being now on foot for the King’s cause, Ossory expresses himself to his father as ready to engage in it. “ I am very glad you are of my “ mind in thinking past services not sufficient to keep up a posterity in reputation. “ You may see that, for the most part, a rebel’s condition that treats, is better than an “ honest sufferer’s. As to this world and the ordinary conveniences of it, I assure “ you I would not change the condition your generous proceedings have brought “ yourself and family into for all the advantages of the other. I cannot imagine “ what commands I shall receive from you, but they shall not fail of success from any “ negligence or want of venturing on my part. I shall be ready upon four hours “ warning to go any journey.” (March 12, 1660, *Ibid.* 473.) The married life of the Earl of Ossory and Mademoiselle de Beverweert was happy, but the Duchess of Ormonde probably judged right in thinking that a suitable connexion with some of the English nobility would have more strengthened the family influence of the Ormondes. The Duchess generally speaks of her in a tone of complaint, as if she still retained her regrets at the marriage. In 1668, the Duchess being then on a visit to Ireland, was at Kilkenny, and writes as follows to the Duke in London :—

“ The last post brought me yours of 1st and 5th of this month, that mentions the receipt of some of mine sent you before and at the time of leaving Dublin. Since my

¹ Nov. 15, 1658, *ibid.* 117.

² Nov. 4, 1658. *Ibid.* 115.

³ June 17, 1659. *Ibid.* 187.

⁴ Countess of Ossory to Ormonde, Dec. 19, 1659. *Ibid.* 340.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

coming hither I have given you an account of Carrick and of your affairs here, which I hope is come into your hands. The rest I shall defer the discoursing of until I see you, nothing staying me but till the yacht comes, which the contrary winds has hindered hitherto.

"I suppose my son Ossory (she continues) will now be convinced that it is not practicable what he did propose unto himself of having a command in Flanders, though at the same time I doubt he designs what will be almost as prejudicial unto him, and to his own and your interests, which is to carry his wife and family into England and live at London, at least leave her there where she has a mind to be, and go himself to Italy. For, in this place I find that neither of them has a mind to stay, though I assure you they have not wanted such encouragements as might abundantly satisfy any reasonable persons.

"I hear the house they pitch upon to live in there is the Lord Middleton's, and to take it ready furnish'd. Who has put him on that choice I cannot tell, and should be loth to suspect Sir Arthur Forbes. This is kept a profound secret from me, but possibly James Clarke may know something of this from Mr. Page, who is the only counsellor my son chuses, because he finds him complying with his humour in all things."¹

The Duchess prophesied Ossory's ruin in six months from going thither "with the charge of a helpless wife and a number of small children." The Earl of Ossory died in 1680, in the lifetime of his father and his wife.

ORMONDE'S PALACE ON OXMANTOWN GREEN. A.D. 1664.

In the Earl of Anglesey's accounts as Vice Treasurer of Ireland, rendered 20th January 1665–6, there appear the following items:—

	£
" For the purchase of Chapel Izod (in part)	- - - 5,000
" To Mr. Pooley for lands in the park	- - - 500
" To Col. Daniel for lands there	- - - - 100
" For building the park wall	- - - - 7,890
" For deere for the park and other incident charges	- - - 334." ²

It was Ormonde that formed the Phenix Park by a purchase of the manor of Chapelizod from Sir Maurice Eustace, and subsequent purchases of some neighbouring lots to the value in all of 10,000*l.* There was previously about 300 acre only appendant to the Priory of Kilmainham, the ground whereon stands the Royal Hospital, and Doctor Stevens's Hospital being part of it, the other part extending beyond the Liffey, and forming part of the present park. On this latter portion stood the King's Manor House of the Phenix, near the site of the present Star fort or magazine. Ormonde employed Colonel Jeffreys to purchase deer for stocking it in England. He also sent thither for partridges.

"**MY LORD**" (he writes to Lord Bulkeley, near Beaumaris, in North Wales),

"HAVING employed the bearer hereof, Captain Richd' Kinaston into N. Wales to take partridges & bring them hither to store the parts hereabouts, and sent him with dogs and nets useful for the business, I desire your Lordship will take order that he may have liberty on the places about you without interruption to do the work committed to his care by your Lordship's most affectionate, &c.

"ORMONDE."

"Dublin Castle, 18th Feb. 1662–3."³

About this time Oxmantown Green, which seems to have extended from the front of St. Mary's Abbey to the Phenix Park, began to be laid out for building ; and Ormonde took a plot of ground adjacent to the park to build a mansion house. On a map attached to a lease made to Sir William Ellis by the Corporation of Dublin, about 1664, of lands along the north side of the Liffey from Church Street to the Park gate, there appears near the site of the present Royal Barracks "The Duke of Ormonde's Palace Gardens."

On 27th April 1665 he writes to the Mayor of Dublin, as follows:—

"**SIR,**

"I CONCERVE it will be very convenient to have a handsome highway laid out from the street between Dublin Bridge and Young's Castle in Oxmantown to the ground set apart for me to build upon in Oxmantown Green ; and I have therefore given Mr. Dodson directions to set one out in such place as he shall think fittest,

¹ coxlii. 12.

² xxxv. 21

³ clxiv. 17.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*

wherein I desire you to afford him your best assistance, as also to contribute your furtherance to him upon all occasions in the making of the new bridge over the Liffey at the island, wherein you will oblige.

“ And so I remain, &c.

“ Your affectionate friend

“ ORMONDE.”¹

On 20th January 1665–6, Ormonde writes to the Trustees of the (1649) Officers, (who were granted by the Act of Settlement all the houses formerly belonging to the Irish in towns) :—

“ SIRS,

“ BEING informed by Mr. William Dodson that there is a piece of waste ground in Church Street near Roscommon House in Oxmantown, 50 yards [long] and 30 yards broad, or thereabouts, part of the security of the 'Forty-Nine Officers, which lieth convenient for a way from the said street into Oxmantown Green, where I intend to erect a mansion house, I make it my desire to you that you will put a value on that ground and set it out to be employed for such a way for my use, and Mr. Dodson will attend you and agree with you for the value, and when I understand what you are to have for it, I shall give order for your satisfaction.

“ And remain your loving friend,

“ ORMONDE.”²

In Ormonde's private accounts appear the cost for carriage of stones and building materials for this mansion. On 2nd April 1666, Dodson inquires if he is to proceed with the work.³ It was never carried out. Had this design been executed, and had fashion followed in this direction, the Phenix Park would have been surrounded by the habitations of the nobility and the wealthy, and it would have become to Dublin what Hyde Park is to London. In connexion with the rising character of this neighbourhood, the Corporation intended to establish a bowling green in this part.

Ormonde writes to the Countess of Tyrconnel, who had married Col. Oliver Fitzwilliam, Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merrion, created by Charles II., Earl of Tyrconnel :—

“ MADAM,

“ The Mayor and Sheriffs of Dublin being about to make a public bowling place in Oxmantown Green, and the Mayor informing me that the sodds there, or in Stephens' Green are not fit for sodding it, but that others more fit are to be had on the lands of Meryong, I desire your Ladyship will give liberty to such as he shall appoint to cut & carry away as many sodds out of those lands where they may be best spared as shall be necessary, if your Ladyship consent, wherein not doubting,

“ I remain, &c.

“ ORMONDE.”⁴

“ Dublin Castle, 4 April 1664.”

And Ormonde gives liberty (9th March 1663–4) for the digging of stones in the quarry in the Phenix Park, and of clay for making bricks to raise a wall about this bowling green.⁵

It was not only the Duchess of Cleveland that attempted to obtain a grant of the Phenix Park from the King ;⁶ Sir James Edwardes made a similar effort.

Ormonde thus writes to Secretary Coventry :—

“ SIR,

“ Yours of the 22d sufficiently exposed the mystery of Sir James Edwardes's earnestness to pass his patent in England.

I hope such an endeavour to surprise his Ma^te will make it harder to do hereafter. If that patent had passed and proved good, the park had been quite destroyed ; future Chief Governors would not have ground of the King's to graze a horse on ; and we should have been prevented, in a suit his whole Army will make to him, for the site of that demolished priory and some acres about it to build an hospital upon, which will well consist with the subsistence of the park. The lands belonging to that priory which I conceive were demesnes to the Castle of Dublin (and are no more a concealment than the Castle) are not near 300 A. But whatever the number is, sure I am it could never be in custodiam to Colonel Hill or any body else, because the use of that land has been in the Chief Governors ever since the Dissolution of Priors. All this could not but be well known to my Lord Privy Seal and yet I find it passed his office.”⁷

¹ cxlv. 190.

⁶ Ibid. 273.

² Ibid. 60.

⁵ Life of Ormonde, vol. ii. p. 276.

³ cliv. 34.

⁴ cxlv. 46.

⁷ cxlii. 231.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

Oxmantown was the place of exercise for the guards, and for the militia of the county of Dublin when embodied, and being laid out for building, another place must needs be selected. Stephen's Green was chosen.

“St. Stephen's Green.

“After our hearty commendations to your Lordship; and forasmuch as by reason of the building lately made upon Oxmantowne Green near the city of Dublin, the companies of horse & foot soldiers that were usually exercised there cannot have such convenience for that purpose as was formerly. We especially recommend it unto your Lordship to take present and effectual order that the ground upon Stephen's Green lately walled in, be forthwith made smooth & plain, and a fit place for exercising H.M.'s regiment of guards and the militia company of the said city and the suburbs thereof; in which, expecting your readiness and a speedy account of your doings therein, we bid your Lordship heartily farewell. 11th August 1668.

“Your Lordship's very loving friend,
“ORMONDE.”¹

A few months later the Earl of Ossory, Lord Deputy for his father the Duke of Ormonde, asks for a clean approach to St. Stephen's Green. His letter is addressed to the Lord Mayor, aldermen, commons, and citizens of Dublin.

“After our hearty commendations to your Lordship, &c. Whereas his Grace the Lord Lieutenant formerly writ to your Corporation, desiring that St. Stephen's Green might be levelled and the ways made good unto it, that so his Majesty's guards might be there accommodated in the room of Oxmantown Green, which is now taken up with building; we, taking notice that a considerable progress is made in that work, desire your Lordship to lay down a course in this your present assembly for the perfecting thereof, and making a good pavement to the green, which will be not only of use for the guards & militia, but of ornament to the city. So not doubting of your compliance herein, we remaine, &c.

“Your Lordship's, &c. very loving friend,
“From His Majesty's Castle of Dublin,
the 16th day of October 1668.”² “OSSORY.”²

ORMONDE'S HORSES.

Ormonde took some interest in his stables. He even ventured to breed horses, but was too much engaged in public business to pay that attention to the subject that breeding requires, and accordingly he failed to obtain such fine horses as he expected. And at length (but late in life) he handed over all his breeding stud to his son, the Earl of Arran, in disgust at his failure.³ One would be glad to think however that his care was not all lost, and that the fine blood of the Kilkenny horses is derived in some degree from the sires that Ormonde introduced. The following letters from the Earl of Ossory, who was at this time acting as Lord Deputy to his father, the Duke of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in attendance upon the King at Whitehall, gives some account of the Duke's stables.

“[Dublin] July 2d, 1664.

“I can give you an account of only two fillies that are fallen since your going away. The colts are well and very hopeful. Your Spanish horse is recovered and has covered those mares you appointed. Mr. Dodson tells me the park wall on the Phenix side will be done at Michaelmas. Some of the deer are broke out and got to the mountain past recovery. The lurcher and greyhound were sent by me to Sir Richard Hastings, and both prove []. Carrie, your French gardiner, is very laborious, and hath undertaken to make a fountain in the centre of the court-yard where the alleys meet at Kilkenny, which shall perpetually rise 24 foot high. My wife and little ones are all well, and she thinks herself most happy in the kindness you always honoured her withal, and in your remembering her. The guards, both horse and foot, are in very good condition; this morning I saw them.”⁴

The following shows Ossory employed in looking for a sire, to be sent over to Kilkenny.

“Newmarket, 12 March 1674-5.

“My journey hither was upon the account of getting you a stallion, as well as my duty in waiting on the King. Upon the first news of your setting forth [from Ireland] or arrival, I shall not fail to move as you direct. And for a horse I have offered 110

¹ Endorsed, “To y^e Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Commons, & Citizens of y^e Citty of Dublin.” Vol. cxliv. p. 86.

² cxliv. 122.

³ See his letter page 185, post, dated 1 May 1694.

⁴ ccxx. 102.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

guineas, which if not taken, I shall trust to Mr. Barton that served in Ireland, who has promised me his endeavours. Mr. Colt tells me my Lord Great Chamberlain intends to present you with one; but I will not on those hopes omit any opportunity. I have taken care for laying in a small parcel of wine for your use, and I hope you will find your lodging¹ not very inconvenient. My letters hereafter shall be directed to my mother, believing that by the convenience of the ship of Kinsale they may not find you in Ireland, from whence I pray God send you a good voyage."²

The next shows Ossory nettled at Colonel Cooke for not estimating his horses at the value he set on them, and refusing to purchase them for his father, who had commissioned Colonel Cooke to purchase for him in England.

"[Whitehall] 24 September 1667.

"I have sprained my left arm by a fall I got this day a fox hunting. I offered Colonel Cooke a couple of horses for you at a hundred pounds, hearing he has a commission to buy some for you. One cost me fifty pieces in gold, and is known to be one of the best hunters in town, but has not shapes for thirty. The other is a Spaniard of seven years old (for which I have been offered fourscore), and an admirable hunter; for I have tried him at the chase of the stag.³ His objection to them is their leanness, being kept clean. If he bring you none, I will send you them at a venture. The controulleur gives the King to supper immediately, and, [I] fear we shall have terrible doings."⁴

He returns again to the charge :—

"October 26, 1667.

"If Colonel Cooke has not skill in horses, yet he ought to have it, being a commissioner, in his reports. For it was neither of those I intended you that gave me the fall, and the bargain I offered was more in order to your service than my own profit; for I have parted with my Spanish horse at the rate of threescore guineas, and will not take fifty for my gelding."⁵

In the following account by the Duchess of Ormonde of her visit to Carrick Park, there is a further notice of Ormonde's horses.

"Since I wrote last to you (writes the Duchess of Ormonde), I went to Carrick, where I had a view of a very ruinous house in the outward appearance of it, but preserved from any greater or more dangerous decays as to the falling of it. The orchard is not fine, but well planted with good fruit. But the park is, I think, the finest one of the bigness that can be seen anywhere, and the deer-wall the best of any that ever I saw, and all finish'd, and the ground fully stocked with brave, large, tall deer.

"I had a sight also of five of your young colts, some three, some four years old; three fillies and two horse colts very handsome in others' opinions as well as mine; otherwise, perhaps, you would no more believe them to be so than you do the wine to be good that I commend, my skill in both being much alike.

"I lay one night at Kilcash,⁶ and the next night at Thurles, where I found my Lady your mother well unto a wonder considering her age, and very inquisitive unto you."⁷
"Kilkenny, June 9 [1668]."

Ormonde was so anxious for sires to improve his breed that he was ready to make an attempt on the King's stables if he had been possessed of face enough to beg from his Majesty. But being too proud or too modest, he endeavoured to engage an old comrade in arms, Sir Nicholas Armorer, if he found himself furnished with a good face for begging, to undertake the office.

"HONEST CLAUS (writes the Duke),

"YOURS of the 28 of the last, writt in yo^r hollyday hand, was given me some dayes after other letters of fresher date weare gotten over by the post. The young man for his owne sake as well as his Captain shall have all the furtherance I can give him without warrant from the King, & if I could from the Secretary be told it would not displease his Ma^{ie}, my assistance might be the more considerable.

"I am in great want of a couple of good stallions. I would have them large & such as had been good, rather than finely shapt & noe experience had of them. If

¹ Ossory's apartments at Whitehall.

² cxxx. 538.

³ He writes to his father, September 3, 1667. "I have been up before 5 this morning, and have been out all day a stag hunting, by which I am so weary and sleepy as together with my having nothing to inform my mother of, I presume hero to beg her pardon for not writing more (cxix. 192.) "I do often play with the King at tennis, by which I have now caught a cold, &c." July 20, 1667. (cxix. 182).

⁴ In allusion probably to the night of dissipation to be expected. cxix. 192.

⁵ cxix. 212.

⁶ The seat of Ormonde's brother, Colonel Richard Butler.

⁷ cxlili. 8.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

the King's stable can furnish me with such I could be content somebody would begg for me. If your face can bear the office I doe not doubt of your dexterity. If any can be bought yo' neede the lesse expose or doe violence to your modesty.

“ Farewell good Claus,

“ Yo”,

“ ORMONDE.”¹

Ossory having taken up his abode in London, much to his mother's regret at his leaving Ireland, where he might live so nobly and preserve his father's interest and his own, whereas in London he would be in debt in six months if any body would trust him.² Ormonde had now to employ some one else to look after his stables. For this purpose he engaged Sir William Flower, and the following is the Duke's first letter to him on the subject:—

“ Sr, “ Whitehall, 25 March 1668.
You and I have not often corresponded this way. I desire the Controuller and you would take a speciall care of my breed of horses, and this summer prepare for wintering of colts, without which no horse can be halfe what he would be. If there be any now coming five or four, I wish they may be kept in the house, and, if they are likely, sent over to race together with two or three summer nags, if they can be gotten, good and easy goers.

“ Your faithfull old friend & servant,

“ ORMONDE.”³

The next shows Ormonde's care for his breed of horses. It is addressed to Sir William Flower:—

“ Sr, “ Whitehall, 3^d April 1668.
On Monday next a groome will go hence with an Arabian horse for a stallion for this yeare, but he must cover only the strongest and largest mares. The Spanish horse I had from my Lord Dungannon gets (as I am told by one who knows him) no likely colts; yett he may serve to help the neighbourhood to mend the ordinary breed; as also my great ‘Crop’ who should be well kept for that use. My Lord Glenally tells me some disease is gotten into my stable at Carrick, where the hopefulllest colts and fillies are. I presume there has been so much care taken as to separate the sick from the sound. If ‘Lindsey’ be living, I wish he may cover at least two of my best mares; and that I had from Ned Vernon for one. My Lord Power will not refuse it. I would have (beside the young horses at Carrick and such others as you find fit for transportation) the nag I bought from Hill—old ‘Fairfax’—and the mare which was Tom Harman's, sent me over when my groome returns with another honest groome to help them bither. The Spanish horse called ‘Neale,’ if my son Ossory will not have him, may likewise be sent, for I like him not for breed. This is all in addition to what I wrt last. My wife will begin her journey on Munday in Easter weeke.

“ Yours,

“ ORMONDE.”⁴

But at the end of near twenty years, Ormonde, annoyed at his want of success, handed over all his stud to his son, Arran. In a letter, dated 1st May 1684, he thus writes to him:—

“ Whilst I can remember it, I am to tell you that I have bin so unlucky or so much cheated in the breeding of horses that I am resolved to be troubled no more with them if you will take them all,—stallions, colts, and mares.”⁵

ORMONDE'S HAWKS.

Ireland from of old was celebrated for her breed of hawks; but the native Irish do not seem to have given themselves to this sport, nor to the training of the birds; though fond enough of the chase of the wolf and the deer. In Henry VIII.'s day one of the English statesmen in Ireland sends Cromwell a present of a hawk as one of the three good things of that country; viz., a hawk, a hobby (or Irish nag), and an Irish mantle. A rhyme of Queen Elizabeth's day thus describes the Irish hawks:—

¹ Endorsed, “A copy of my Lord's to Sr. Nicholas Armorer, the 17 Dec. 1667.”

² Duchess of Ormonde to her husband, 20th June [1668]. cxlii. 10.

³ Endorsed, “A copy of my Lord's to Sir William Flower, by Sir Oliver St. George.” xlii. 330. cxix. 59.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ Of Hawks which retain sundry names
 The country store doth breed ;
 Whose names if patience will abide,
 In order shall proceed.

“ The Goshawk first of all the crew
 Deserves to have the name ;
 The Falcon next for high attempts
 In glory and in fame.

“ The Tarsell next ensueth on,
 Good reason 'tis that he
 For flying hawks in Ireland next
 The Falcon placed should be.

“ The Tarsell Gentle's course is next,
 The fourth peer of the land,
 Combined to the Falcon with
 A lover's friendly hand.

“ The pretty Merlin is the fifth ;
 To her the Sparhawk's next ;
 And then the Jacke, and Musket last,
 By whom the herds are vext.

“ These are the hawks which chiefly breed
 In fertile Irish ground,
 Whose match for flight and speedy wing
 Else where be hardly found.”¹

The English settled in Ireland therefore, who no doubt followed the manners of England in their taste for hawking, always employed English trainers for their hawks, as Ormonde appears to have done. But this sport, with all others, of course fell with the monarchy in the time of the Great Rebellion, and remained in oblivion during the rule of the Puritans.

The taste for field sports and horse racing returned however with redoubled zest at the King's restoration. The Cavaliers sang—

“ A hound and a hawk no longer
 Shall be tokens of disaffection :
 A cock-fight shall cease
 To be breach of the peace,
 And a horse race an insurrection.”

There are many traces of this taste in the Ormonde papers in the Carte collection. In the accounts rendered by Mr. Page, his secretary, to Ormonde, for “ Moneys received for Wooll Licences,” which Ormonde evidently dedicated to his personal expenses, the sums spent upon his hawks and falconers are considerable. Amongst items such as “ 50l. to Mr. Richards for 25 boxes at the theatre ending 18 February 1666-7,”—“ to Mr. Andrew Butwell for a perywig for your Grace, May 11, 1667,” “ 12l.”—“ paid for another perywig, July 18, 1667, to Mr. Morton, 10l.”—“ to Mr. Ludlow for foxes & ringtailes heads, 22^d Feb 1665-6, 15l.”—“ to a footman that came express with a letter to Kilkenny from Dublin, Nov. 18, 1666, 12s.”—“ to Mr. Ruthorne, 12 January 1666-7, to buy Deficient Adventures for your Grace, 30l.”—are found the following concerning hawks: “ Paid to Mr. Mathews, your Grace's falconer, in full of his bills from 30th Dec^r 1666 to 17 June 1667, for board wages and salary, 69l. 4s. 8d.”—“ March 26, 1666, to the same, a month's dyet for himself and two men, and keeping three cast of hawks, 6l. 2s.” (and so periodically); “ Gave to Angus Mehealy for bringing a cast of falcons from the Marquis of Antrim, 2l.”; “ May 23^d, 1666, paid to Robert Wells towards his charges in going to Mr. Browne, of the Neale, for an ayrie of hawks, 1l.”²

On the 23rd July [1664] Ormonde writes to Mr. Mathew Harrison, his controller, and directs him to allow to Colonel Jeffreys all the middle story of the house at the

¹ “ Image of Ireland,” by John Derrick, A.D. 1581. Somers' Collection of Tracts, vol. i. pp. 573-575.

² cxxviii. 7.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

Phenix,¹ except a partition at the gallery, which I would have reserved for Mr. Beling. As for the rider and the falconers who are at present lodged there, you must remove them to the lodgings over the stables, and the bayliffs to Chapel Izzod;² and Mr. Haleey, the housekeeper, must have the use of the old buildings.³

In a letter to Colonel Marcus Trevor, Lord Dungannon, made by Ormonde Ranger of Ulster, with the care of the woods and game, the Duke writes : “ Let me know “ how our game of all sorts do thrive, how our hawks fly, and in what state country “ matters are.”⁴

Sir Allan Apsley, the Duke’s correspondent in the following letters, distinguished himself in the service of Charles I during the Civil War, and at the Restoration formed part of King Charles II.’s household. He seems to have been a warm friend and admirer of the Duke of Ormonde, and had a taste for field sports. He sends the following letter to Ormonde, with “ a cast of the best tarsell gentles” he could procure :—

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

“ May the 12th 1663.

“ UNDERSTANDING from yr Grace’s most obliged servant, S^r Allan Brodrick, that your Grace desyred a castt of tersell gentles for yr cock,⁵ I have presumed to send yr Grace a castt of the best I could procure att this tyme, when all our prime hawkes are in the middle of their mewning. They are very hopefull young hawkes which the Dutchmen brought over flying,⁶ and were chosen for the Kyng. I have a tersell gentle in the mew which fybes very high. When hee is fitt to drawe, which will bee about Bartholomew tyde, if your Grace please to send for hym I will send hym to your Grace. I doe confess there are hygher flyers now in Englannde, and doe wish your Grace were here to helpe take them down.

“ May God Almighty bless your Grace & all yr family with the same generous bounty you have obliged your King & country.

“ My Lord,

“ Your Grace’s most humble, &c.,

“ A. APSLEY.”⁷

Sir Allan writes again to Ormonde a few years later from Oxford, where, probably, Parliament was at this time assembled, and sends him another cast of “ tersell gentles,” and with the tersells a bockrell :—

“ MY LORDE,

“ Oxforde, Oct^r yr 20th [1666].

“ By this bearer, Thomas Mathews, I have sente your Grace a cast of tersell gentles and a bockrell. The tersells are very good hawkes. The bockrell fybes heigh, butt whether shee proove as good as I wish her I am doubtfull. There is also a falcon of hys owne which he ses is a very goode hauke. Hee is as good a falkoner as any wee have, and will shew your Grace these hawkes flying. Your Grace may please to keepe hym as long as you shall have any use of hym, and then returne hym to my Lorde.

“ Your Grace’s, &c.,

“ A. APSLEY.”⁸

Colonel Edward Cooke, one of the Commissioners of the second Court of Claims, was the Duke of Ormonde’s principal purveyor of hawks and hounds for hunting, and beech-mast and mustard balls for planting, and a grand authority on all country affairs. He seems to have been steward or manager of Lord Norreys’ estate and others in England ; and Ormonde made him Ranger of the newly-formed Phenix Park. His letters enliven the more serious tone of the Duke’s ordinary correspondents of the troubled period he moved in. The following letter of his to the Duke gives an agreeable picture of the preliminaries for a season of gaiety at Kilkenny Castle, whither he and Lord Dungannon were about to repair with hosts of hawks, spaniels, and hounds, when the news of the appalling fire of London caused Colonel Cooke to stop short, or, to use his own phrase, to “ holt, heave : ”—

¹ The King’s Manor House of the Phenix stood in the Phenix Park where the Magazine (or Star fort) now stands.

² The Duke of Ormonde may be said to have made the Phenix Park. He induced the King to purchase the house and manor of Chapelizod from Sir Maurice Eustace, and various other adjacent fields. The house of Chapelizod thenceforth was preferred by the Lord Lieutenant for a summer residence to the Phenix, which was old and dilapidated.

³ cxlv. 15.

⁴ xlvi. 190.

⁵ Woodcock?

⁶ Pledged?

⁷ ccxiv. 305.

⁸ cxxv. 47.

No. 1.—Carte Papers: Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

"**MY LORD** (he writes),

"**H**AVEING receaved the honour of your Grace's orders of the 12th I intended immediately to have putt them in execution myself, and marche in the head of that glorious hoast of hawkee, spaniells, and hounds.

"**B**ut on the receipt of this dredful London alarum,¹ not knowing what influence it might have on y^e Grace's purpose of soe long a day at Kilkenny, I resolved to rally together those various forces from severall parts, but holt heave till further orders. Lacy and his regiment, I understand, are compleatly reddy; my Lord Dungannon² is hastening down to dispatch away his Ulster militia of harriers and spaniells; and myself am provided (if the common enemy of partridges and feasants appear anything numerous in the field) to bring down with me a goshawke, a falcon, and a tarcell gentle, such as have imbruied themselves pretty well in blood. . . . If your Grace makes any considerable stay at Kilkenny I will rather mutiny and run away from my Commissioner's colours³ than delay my attendance on your Grace.

"**B**e pleased to command us all positively, and I dare say the obedience will be suitable. I am sure my own shall be so in this and all things else, for I am (without reservation),

"**Dublin, September 18, 1666.**"

"**M**y Lord, your Grace's, &c.,

"**ED. COOKE.**"⁴

The following year the Duke writes to Colonel Cooke in terms suggestive of the pleasure he felt at the temporary lull in business which followed his arrival at Kilkenny, a kind of Halcyon period in the perpetual gale of public business he was constantly involved in:—

"I am gotten hither (he says), and am yet in the happiest calm you can imagine. Fine weather, great store of partridge, a cast of merlins, and no business; and this may hold for a week."⁵

Some years later, when Ormonde was temporarily removed from office, and was about to live among the trees at Kilkenny, he prepared to provide himself (as one of his resources against dullness in that, to him, unusual condition of life) with a proper establishment of hawks. And he had no sooner arrived in Ireland from London, than he writes to his house-steward, Mr. James Clarke, to see if he could engage a proper falconer.

"In twenty hours after you saw us set sail (writes the Duke to Mr. James Clarke in London), we arrived in y^e River of Waterford, and before and with us all the vessels that were loaden with our goods, as by y^e last post you may have bin informed from Duncannon. Mr. Nelthrip will I hope be punctually complied with, as his civill and obleidg dealing with me very well deserves. Finding it probable that I shall winter here, I am taking the best care I can to provide for divertisements suitable to y^e place and season, of which I feare to be most defective in hawkeing; and therefore, I desire you would once againe make triall whether Robin Squier may not be prevailed with to come over with good hawkes and dogs upon y^e old accompt; or if his husbandry will not admit of his absence, whether he will not send one good falkner and an assistant with his hawkes & dogs; which shall content mee; he making his bargain as well as he can with them. It is true they will be more imployed than they were in England; but then in recompense it is certaine they will be at less charge to him here than there; especially if he come over himself to settle them."

"**Kilkenny, July 1, 1674.**"⁶

The following letter, still on the subject of hawks, is to the young Earl of Derby, who had married his granddaughter, to whom he in the same letter communicates the approaching marriage between the young Earl of Ossory and the daughter of Lord Hyde, afterwards made Earl of Rochester. She, however, died in giving birth to her first child, and the Earl of Ossory (who succeeded his grandfather as second Duke of Ormonde) married soon after Lady Mary Somerset, daughter of the first Duke of Beaufort.

¹ The great fire of London.

² Lord Dungaunon was Ranger of Ulster, with the care of the woods and game.

³ He was one of the five Commissioners of the second Court of Claims, A.D. 1666-1669.

⁴ xxxvi. 49.

⁵ Ormonde to Col. Edwd. Cooke, Kilkenny, 19 August 1667. xl ix. 272.

⁶ ccxix. 79.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*.

“ St. James’s Square, London, 15 July 1682.

“ I AM much obledged to your Lo’p for the offer you make me of a supply of hawks, after the disasters that have befallen mine.

“ Your Lordship may be pleased to command that they put into a mew and fed there till a faulkner shall come to receive them, whom I send for by this post. If your Lordship can spare a cast of tassells they are the kind I desire. I am now to inform your Lordship that a match is concluded on betwixt my grandson James and my Lord Hyde’s daughter, and that all circumstances are to my full satisfaction. I hope before I pass for Ireland your Lordship will see them at Chester. This account is due to you in many respects, especially because I know you, believe me to be,

“ My Lord,

“ Your most affectionate grandfather and most faithful,

“ ORMONDE.”¹

Upon being removed from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland by King James II., in 1685–6, Ormonde bade adieu to public business and retired to Cornbury Park, the seat of Henry Earl of Clarendon, about 12 miles north of Oxford. There he resolved to compose his mind and his memoirs with the aid of Sir Robert Southwell before his departure from the world, which took place only two years later. Thither he was accompanied by his hawks, as appears by the following letter : It is written to Ormonde’s step-brother, George Mathew :—

“ St. James’s Square, London, Oct^r 5, 1686.

“ I AM going to-morrow to Cornbury to take the air, and some exercise, which I hope may prevent winter diseases. I have borrowed hounds, and have hawks of my own.” He adds, “ They say (for I know no more than is said abroad,) that this Parliament will be prorogued, and that one will be called for Ireland.”²

The following was written in the interest of the ‘49 officers. The name of Ormonde’s correspondent does not appear :—

“ Sr.

“ May 1666.

“ THERE being several ayeries of goshawkes in the county of Leitrim, in the woods upon the lands belonging to the ‘49 men, which I understand are not far from your dwelling ; I therefore desire your particular care of all those hawks which timber in those parts ; and that you will send strict orders that none do presume to take or any ways meddle with them, I having given order to my Lord Dungannon to send a person to you who hath skill and judgment in bringing the said hawkes hither in order to their being disposed to his Majestie’s pleasure.

“ Sr, Yours, &c.

“ ORMONDE.”³

ORMONDE’S HOUNDS.

Colonel Edward Cooke, of Highnam,⁴ was, as has been seen said, one of the five Commissioners of the second Court of Claims. He was evidently given to field sports and country affairs, and for this reason was appointed by the Duke of Ormonde, ranger or keeper of the newly-formed Phoenix Park, and employed by him for purchasing horses and hounds, and furnishing him with beech-mast, Tewkesbury mustard balls, &c., for his park at Kilkenny, and other similar commissions. His letters are full of notices of such matters. On 24th August 1667, he writes to Ormonde from Highnam, “ that as his Grace has allowed him, a beggar, the liberty of being a chooser, he has “ the confidence to desire that a frigate rather than the pleasure-boat may meet him at “ Milford rather than at Holyhead by the end of September.” He proceeds to say, “ I “ have no manner of news to present your Grace with out of these parts. Deane Forest “ is the scene on which both the Marquis of Worcester and myself act our daily parts, “ and as often recount our duty to your Grace. All the particulars I can remember “ I have taken care for, as mustard-balls, walnuts, acorns, beech-mast ; and I have “ great hopes to provide a suitable kennel of beagles to your Grace’s liking, for “ tongue, speed, and stopp hunting ; size and colour.”⁵

In a long letter concerning principally the business of the Court of Claims of 12th December 1668, he says : “ As to other affairs within the compass of my capacity ; “ the old beagles are well, and run well ; every play-day we meet together : the old “ wall of the park is as decayed as Dodson is in honesty, but the new work is good.

¹ cxxix. 213.

² cxx. 89.

³ lxx. 24.

⁴ Query, Highnam Park, two miles west of Gloucester ?

⁵ cxxv. 138.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*

“ The deer thrive admirable well. The hares increase exceedingly. We keep the foxes under. But other game impair apace, because the ringtailes increase daily.”¹
 On 25th November 1668, he writes from Dublin, “ As to what relates to either of my capacities of keepership or commissionership, I shall humbly tender this short account. As for the fence of the park, it stands much better than formerly, the keepers taking the care on them to see it well mended where mending is needful. The does prove well; and all the deer look well. We almost daily kill foxes above ground, for all the earths are dug to such a shallowness that the foxes find no safety in them; but the common enemy, the ringtails,² begin to multiply amongst us; so that what with the Soldiers and them, there is scarce a partridge left about these parts. I hear trammels are carried out every night under red coats.”³

Sir Francis Aungier, Earl of Longford, writes (London, September 14th, 1680) to the Earl of Arran, the Duke of Ormonde's son, and Lord Deputy.

“ This being Holyrood Day the King and Duke make an end of Buck-hunting at Mr. Secretary's lodge,⁴ and to-morrow the Duke dines with the Artillery band. Adieu.”⁵

The following year, on the same anniversary, Sir Nicholas Armorer writes to Ormonde from the same place.

“ Enfield Chase, September 13, 1679. Mr. Secretary commands me to send you his service. We were to make this Holyrood Day because to-morrow is Sunday, but the rain has driven us home. The huntsmen are to bring home a brace of bucks to be hung up by the horns upon the great tree before the door, and there, horns at least twenty, are to sound the mort;⁶ and after to drink the King's health out of these horns. The Irish folks come in course every day, and will not be forgot in this great day of ceremonie.”⁷

ALLEGORICAL ADDRESS TO ORMONDE.

We shall conclude this series of illustrative papers with an exceedingly curious poetical piece written on occasion of Ormonde's fourth Lord-Lieutenancy, entitled, “ A NAVALL ALLEGORY, by the Register of the Admiralty in Ireland. Although many of the allusions (for the most part explained in the notes which we have thought it well to append) are obscure, the “ Navall Allegory ” contains a humorous summary of the political history of Irish Ormonde's career from 1641 to 1677.

“ To his Grace James, Duke of Ormonde, as Grand Pilott of the good Shipp Ireland, upon his fowther expedition in that Botome. [A.D. 1677.]

“ What weather are wee like to have? Or what
 Long voyage are wee goeing that you're att
 The helme this fourth tyme and take in hand
 The whip s'tafe of the Sword and Cheife Command?
 When first you took it Boreas, Rebellion, blew
 An Ulster stress of wind which over threw
 Both Church and State untill you sailed close-hauled
 Into the smoothenys a Cessation called.
 Next turne you tooke at Ireland's ticklish helme,
 Was when the Pope and Nuncio plagued the Realme
 With spiritual frauds and bugbear fulmination,
 And when Rump reigned in carnall usurpation.
 Then did you wisely lash the helme a lee,
 And put the Shipp a Try till you could see
 What saile to make. You spooned away before
 The wind and sea untill the storm was o'er.
 Without a knott of saile you drove twelve years,
 Tossed with the floods of hopes and ebbe of fears.
 So drawn about with tides and currents motion
 And having crossed a wide Atlantic Ocean,
 You made the coast of Ireland, and then once more
 You took the helme and bore in with the shore.
 A noble pilotage! For though the weather
 Seemed fair (the King restored) yet you had neither
 Compass nor Card nor Running Glass, nor line,
 Yet stood the course your wisdom did divine

¹ cccv. 274.

² Kites.
⁴ On his retirement from the office of Secretary of State the King granted Mr. Secretary Coventry a lodge in Enfield Chase, for his occupation.

⁵ ccclii. 260.

⁶ The air sounded at the death of the stag in hunting.

³ ccxv. 271.

⁷ cxciii. 230.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued*

Amidst a thousand rocks. Here lay a sand
 Of Souldiers' Interest¹ (some in Command,
 Some out). There a dangerous shelfe
 Of vext Adventurers² and men of pelf.
 Here a strange tide of Innocents did sett in
 Which spoiled the fishing, Nocents were so thin.³
 There Connaught purchasers⁴ and Transplantees
 Meeting a thousand sorts of bold grantees,
 Made a growne sea. Here came a hazy fog
 Of dark Provisos⁵ which the Act did clog.
 There arose clouds of several sorts of men
 (Whose names I can't remember one of ten).
 Ensigne,⁶—Mero motu,—Men reprizable,
 Nominees,—and such as never yet were able
 To set their foot on land. All made a noise
 Like sheet-flown sails. The Court-Claims swearing boys
 With paraphrasèd oaths, steeled with pretence of clause
 In Act Explanatory and other laws,
 Beget a damned confusion fore and aft,
 Whilst some rejoiced,—some fumed,—some cried,—some laughed.
 Sometimes a flaw of wind (or angry vote
 Of Parliament) would overset the Boat.

All this while you (I mean, Great Ormonde, you)
 Stood right in with the Land ; kept the Ship to
 The King's and Country's Interest ; and when a puff
 Of other wind did blow, you kept your Luff,
 And got to windward. Thus we all, though late
 Came to an anchor in Certificate.⁷
 When, having stopped a tide, at length we went
 All safe ashore in Letters called Patient.
 Some of the fleet stayed in the Bay, Decree,⁸
 Some hal'd in the open road of Letteree.⁹

Thus landed all, the freight and Cargo paid,
 Year's value,¹⁰ Subsidie, and Chimney aid.
 We went to sleep till the Exchequer bees
 Woke us again, and stung us with their fees
 And wild demands. Oh King ! Is it your intent,
 After these 'scapes, the hurricane quite spent
 Should stave and sink us ? Or that a local swarm
 Of pilfering picaroons should do us harm ?

¹ The Soldier Interest was of two kinds, the Royalist or The (1649) Officers, all "In Command," i. e. Commissioned Officers : the Cromwellian, part Private Soldiers, or "Out" of Command.

² The Adventurers were "vaxed" at being deprived by 17 & 18 Chas. II. ch. 2. sec. 5 (Act of Explanation passed in December 1663) of one-third of their lands.

³ The new English Interest were discontented at so many of the Irish being decreed Innocent by the Court of Claims.

⁴ The English, concerned in setting out their Lots in Connaught in Cromwell's time to the Irish, which they purchased through fraud and force at under rates, but were confirmed to them by the Act of Settlement.

⁵ Men of influence at Court and elsewhere got special Provisos, which much obstructed the general rules of Settlement to the vexation of the new English Interest in general who had not the same means of influence.

⁶ "Ensignmen" were those who had ranged themselves under the King's Ensigns in the Army of Irish which was formed during his exile in France and Flanders, and were promised restitution by the King's Declaration, embodied in the Act of Settlement (Clause XXV.) "Mero-moto Men" were those Irish restored at the King's first return by Letters Patent, of which "mero-moto" is a phrase. Those patents obtained before 30 November 1660, the date of the King's Declaration of Settlement, were by the Act of Settlement made good ; those after that date were voidable (sec. 128).

⁷ The Commissioners of the Court of Claims were to "Certify" their Decrees to the Lord Lieutenant in order to the claimant's obtaining Letters Patent thereon (14 & 15 Chas. II. ch. 2. sec. 51.)

⁸ Papists and Protestants who were decreed Innocent were thereby re-invested with their ancient title, and rested secure with their mere Decree. Perhaps, however, it may allude to those that rested on their Decrees without taking out Letters Patent.

⁹ "Letterees" were such Irish as had obtained the King's Letters for restitution in the early months after his Restoration. But they were put out again by the Act of Explanation.

¹⁰ The new English Interest paid a fine of a year's value to the King for confirming their Cromwellian title by the Act of Settlement (14 & 15 Chas. II. ch. 2. secs. 131, 132).

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

“ No !” quoth the King, “ I’le rather make James go
 A fourth trip for Ireland.” “ Let it be so ”
 Cried one and all. Thus did with cheerful voice
 The whole Ship’s crew from stem to stern rejoice.

The Post Script.

The greater was their joy because they all
 Hoped Ossory (their friend) father Admiral,
 Ossory the Great, the honest, and the stout,
 Might by his means at helm have t’other bout.
 “ Were he,” quoth they, “ but Boatswain, all were well ;
 He would’nt the cables nor the anchors sell ;
 Make stays and shrouds of rotten ropes, nor let
 Harl’d kens into the running rigging get.
 All sheaves should in their blocks run yare and clever.
 Capstans gear true. The pumps of Justice never
 Be’t fault, but always fit the hold to free
 From what can dangerous or can noisome be.

Ormonde and Ossory don’t sail for wages ;
 They have great cargoes of their own, and gages
 For Ireland’s Common Interest still to be true,
 And make the highway to the Law be their due.
 Let’s drink their healths—Here’s to ‘em, my hearts of gold,
 Ossory the young, and Ormonde never old.”¹

In respectfully submitting to your Lordship this account of the Carte Collection, we are sensible how very inadequate is the notion which can be formed of its richness, its variety, and its immense historical value, whether from our own description of its contents or from the original documents, interesting as many of them are, by which we have attempted to illustrate it. We can only venture to hope that what we have written may at least serve to invite the attention of historical students to this vast, but too long neglected, repertory of information regarding the history of one of the most important periods in our annals. To the original materials of the history of England, political and social, during the period of the Commonwealth and Restoration, it forms a most valuable supplement ; for those of the history of Ireland during the same period it may almost be said to be the sole available repository.

In conclusion, we feel bound to repeat our warmest acknowledgment, more than once expressed in former Reports, of the uniform courtesy and ready kindness which we have experienced during our lengthened researches in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. To its distinguished head, the Reverend H. O. Coxe, and to every official of the Bodleian, we shall ever feel deeply grateful, and our association with this great Library will remain one of the most agreeable recollections of our lives.

We have the honour to remain,
 My Lord,
 Your Lordship’s most obedient servants,
 C. W. RUSSELL, D.D. JOHN P. PRENDERGAST.

¹ lxxix. 553.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

APPENDIX A.

CONTENTS OF LORD GORMANSTON'S CABINET captured at Lord Fingal's, in the County of Cavan, 17th April 1643.

The following Calendar or Abstract made by Carte of the contents of Lord Gormanston's cabinet, seized in 1643, throws light on the early proceedings of the insurgent Irish, particularly those of The Pale. The originals were amongst Lord Egmont's papers, representative of Sir Philip Percival, a prominent privy councillor in Ireland in 1641 and the following years, who no doubt got possession of them through the place he held at the Council Board. Lord Gormanston was made Commander-in-chief by the gentry of the Pale.—See tit. 12.

"LETTERS, &c., taken in LORD GORMANSTON'S PAPERS, at Loughramer hard by Lord Fingal's house, in Co. Cavan, and delivered at the Council Board, by Lieutenant Hatcher, on 17 April 1643.

1. Lord Dunsany to Lord Gormanston, from Rathreagh, 1st Jan. 1641-2. That he had according to his directions sent as many men and in as good order as he could procure ; had been in Westmeath and Longford to reconcile the factions, particularly Andrew Nugent of Donore ; and intimated his Lordship the fittest to have the command of them. He was treating with Longford and hoped to prevail with them to march where Gormanston should please, though Roger Moore had sent to them also. He hoped his Lordship would think he was not slowest in his endeavours to do his dread Sovereign service : and intreats him "that as I have formerly written you would take some present course whereby his Majesty may be informed of our proceedings. I have also taken a course to get intelligence from most parts of the kingdom."

2. Lord Gormanston's order to Nicholas Dowdal, High Sheriff of Meath (4th Jan. 1641-2), to send him a schedule of the Names of the Collectors of the several baronies charged by Colonel McMahon for arrears.

3. Edward Dowdal of Monkstown's speech to the Gentlemen in arms in Meath assigning the Causes to be—1st. For a free exercise of Roman Catholic religion ; 2nd. Restoration of H.M.'s Prerogative invaded by the English ; 3rd. Independency of this country oppressed by the Parliament of England.

4. Richard Butler, of Castlecomer, to his Cousin, 21st Dec. 1641. Come from Kilkenny where Lord Mountgarret was with great forces and had sent thence all the Protestants. Luke Byrne and Feagh McRedmon were with 2,000 men in Co. Carlow.

5. Pass from Thos. Barnewall to Thos. O'Carrol. } 7th Dec.

Do. Lord Gormanston to Plk. Laughlin. } 15th "

6. Lord Gormanston to the nobility and gentry at Duleek, 8th Feb. 1641-2. To settle among themselves a course for provisions.

7. Lords Justices and Council to Lord Gormanston, W. Parsons and J. Borlase ; La. Dublin, Ant. Midens. R. Ranelagh, J. Dillon, Adam Loftus, J. Temple, T. Willoughby, Rt. Meredith ; thanking him for his advertisements, desiring him to meet the nobility and gentry of Meath at Navan, and then to certify what they resolve on the Lords Justices letters that they may deliver arms for 500 men, such as the country should appoint, which with the arms already there they hoped would suffice for the safety of the country.—[2nd Nov. 1641.]

8. Desire of the gentry of Dublin that Lord Gormanston should continue in command, Lusk, 25th Jan. 1641-2; Luke Netterville, Jo. and T. Finglas, Peter Cruise, G. Blackney, Law. Beling, Phil. Hore, Thomas, James, and N. Russell, T. Fitzwilliams, James and Edward Bermingham, Alexr. Aylmer, Andrew Barnewall, W. Travers, T. and Walter Conron, Patrick Caddle, and Richard Pentany sign it.

9. Account of haggards about the Navan lately burnt, belonging to Protestants. By whom threshed off.

10. Robert Nugent to Lord Gormanston, proposing a meeting between him, Mountgarret, and Sir Phelim O'Neil, to make up all jealousies and differences between them, or at least to send some lawyers and clergy as their Commissioners to do it.

11. Richard Barnewall of Crickstown to Lord Gormanston, 27th Feb. 1641-2. Represents their case as desperate without a better course for provisions. That Lord Gormanston's uncle, Moore, was at Naas with 2,000 men and but 200 muskets.

12. Gentry of Meath appointing Lord Gormanston Commander-in-chief, 9th Jan. 1641-2. Signed, Fingal, Slane, Trimleston, R. Barnewall, Laurence, Nicholas, and E. Dowdal, Thos. Nangle, James and Peter Cuscack, Pat. Bermingham, Valerian Weasley, Pat. Segrave.

13. Earl of Fingal to Lord Gormanston from Kilbrue, Sunday : That he had endeavoured to draw forces in those parts to Drogheda, but on General Byrne's letter had sent them to Kilsoughlan, where the enemy was to be on Monday morning.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

14. Lord Slane to Lord Gormanston, 16th April 1642. “ My Lord, Sithence my coming home I have heard certain intelligence that there are 3,000 Scots landed with Colonel Munro, and 7,000 more daily expected. My Lord of Ardea hath 5,000 ready to join with them. Sir Phelim hath butt a firkin and a half of powder, so as unless you procure Terence Coughlan his sudden despatch of those letters to the State we are all undone. Therefore I shall earnestly desire that your Lordship delay no time, but instantly send for him and not alter, my cousin Plunket or Sir William Hill being the fittest men to go. Tirлагh O’Neil is of the same opinion, and thinks it most necessary, being assured his brother [Sir Phelim] will be very glad of it, and all those that are engaged in this unfortunate business. If you omit this opportunity I doubt not of sudden ruin, which I hope may be prevented by taking this course. It is fitter to employ them, than those that declared themselves; for if others be employed it will be known it is our request by reason of our weakness; whereas it will be supposed these men were sent without our privity. Thus not doubting of your Lordship’s care therein, I remain, your Lordship’s, &c.—SLANE. There are not above 800 about Dundalk, who do not intend to assault it, being not provided to do it, and [being] out of hopes to recover the same by reason of the fortifications made within the town lately.”

15. Lord Gormanston to his wife, desiring her not to come to him, being wounded. 31st Jan. 1641.

16. Lady Gormanston to her husband. London, 8th June 1641. About the battle of Sedan, Count Soissons killed. The King passing the Bill for abolishing the Court of Star Chamber, High Commission Court, &c. Earl of Denbigh and his daughter, Lady Kinalmeaky overturned in a barge under London Bridge, but saved.

17. James Fleming to Lord Gormanston, from Syddan, expecting an attack the next morning, with receipt of 10 lbs. from his Lordship.

18. Emer McMahon, R. Bellings, Roger Moore, Gerald Fennel, Mor. Flaherty, Tibbot Burke, Peter Clinton, Barthw. Dillon, and James Cusack to Lord Gormanston, from Kilkenny, Thursday, 20th July 1642. That they had received his Lordship’s letters that morning at 8 o’c.; they were two days in coming. Cars and horses should be sent to the county of Wexford [for] the powder and arms from Dunkirk, &c.; and desire him to leave there a competent provision for security of the place, which the council now enabled [by] this supply would effectually take care of, and keep the enemy at a further distance.

19. Inventory of Lord Gormanston’s household stuff at his death in December 1629, taken 11th Jan. 1629-30.

20. Fr. Thomas Fleming to the Lords of Meath. Wednesday, sent by his brother James (as it seems) from Galway. He says that he had wrote abroad for help, presses an union among them, and says that the last merchant’s (Mr. Darcy’s nephew’s) powder, all to three firkins is with friends, and he hoped to get some of it.

21. Richard Barnewall, R. Belling, Robert Nugent, and Piers Butler (too few to make a council) to Lord Gormauston, from Kilkenny, 23rd July 1642; advises him to return to Wexford, and get what powder he could from thence, leaving the least quantity he could prevail with the town to be content with. Complain of the stubbornness of the people.

22. Fr. Fleming to James Delinor or Joseph Sarsfield, &c. from Ardagh, 1642; that the Scots were as yet towards the Newry, and resolved to march towards Monahan.

23. Todd Netterville to Lord Gormanston, from Balleygan, 6th Feb. 1641-2; that he will not spare his men at present from defence of his house.

24. Patrick Segrave to John Roe at Waringston, from Killeglan, 1st Jan. 1641-2; threatening to come with 200 men if he did not send the cows.

25. Lord Trimleston to his cousin, 9th January 1641-2.

26. Warrant for Laurence Dowdal and Patrick Betagh for levying money, 29th July 1642.

27. Luke Netterville to Capt. Bartholomew Fitzgerald, to come with his men, and restore five or six muskets.

28. Protection of Lord Gormanston, Philip Reilly and Sir Phelim O’Neil to E. Birmingham’s castle. 13th Jan. 1641-2.

29. Lord Gormanston to the Lords of Meath, for supplies from Gormanston. 27th Dec. 1641.

30. Earl of Fingal’s order not to molest Richard Allen in threshing the vicar of Knockwarke’s wheat. 14th Dec. 1641.

31. Lord Gormanston’s pass for W. Cawan. 15th Dec. 1641.

32. N. Dowdal’s order for levying 20 beeves, and 10 barrels of bread on the barony of Dunboyne, to be sent on Wednesday to Col. Reilly’s regiment at the siege of Drogheda. 22nd Dec. 1641.

33. Do. do. on the barony of Skreene.

34. Do. do. on the barony of Dunboyne, for 20 beeves and 17 barrels of bread. 6th Dec. 1641.

35. Patk. Barnewall to his cousin, sending copies of the oath the gentlemen took yesterday and the declaration which Col. Byrne promised to send him.

36. Chrstr. Barnewell to his cousin, sending 10 beeves, 12th Dec. 1641.

37. Appoltment of the barony of Mayfenragh, [Co. of Meath], putting 27 men on the parish of Rathcor, and the town of Longwood for month; bread for 10 days, &c. 17th Feb. 1641-2.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

38. Petition of Patrick Sedgrave of Killeglan to the Lords Justices and Council, drawn by Nicholas Plunket and in his hand, representing his dutiful behaviour since the rebellion, being pillaged by 200 Irish, his house plundered, narrowly escaping with his life, his house fired by the King's forces. Desiring leave to dwell in peace in the remains of his house, &c.
39. Patrick Sedgrave to J. Rowe of Waringstoun, from Killeglan, Saturday, 1641; desiring him to meet the General of the barony of Dunboyne & Ratoath to-morrow at 1, and to bring the beeves and bread with him. He had also directions to speak with him about some business from the camp at Drogheda.
40. Lord Gormanston, Lord Trimleston, &c. appointing the Earl of Fingal General of the Horse. January 1641-2.
41. Lord Fingal's warrant to Richard Allen of Trim, to seize on corn, and thresh it for the maintenance of the army.
42. E. Beytagh's and Christopher Barnewall's warrant to ditto, on sight of the above warrant. 9th Dec. 1641.
43. Hugh Brady's receipt of 20 beeves from the collector of the barony of Skreen. 20th Jan. 1641-2.
44. Edw. Dowdal's warrant for 27 beeves on the said barony. 15th [Jan. 1641-2].
45. Summons of George Barnewall of Cookstown to meet at Skreen, and bring the last plot of beeves. 15th Jan. 1641-2.
46. Roger Moore and other commanders at the siege of Drogheda; their commission to Nicholas Sutton to be a colonel and raise a regiment. 15th Dec. 1641.
47. John Netterville to Ignatius Plunket. 4th March 1641-2.
48. The King's proclamation against the rebels.
49. R. Plunket to the gentry and Lords of the Pale, exhorting them to persevere as he had been a means to invite them to appear (in arms) in the blessed cause. Bewly, 28th February 1641-2.
50. To Patrick Barnewall, Abbot of Mellifont.
51. Lord Gormanston's warrant to block up the harbour of Drogheda. 30th Jan. 1641-2.
52. Indulgence of Pope Adrian VI. to the graines which he blessed at the request of Cardinal Laquirame Barbant, A.D. 1528, confirmed by Pope Paul V. in 1607, and by Urban VIII. 25th Jan.
53. Christopher Fitzgerald to the Earl of Kildare, 29th Dec. 1641; giving an account of his house of Taghton's being seized by Mr. Gaydon, G. Walshe, and Colonel Garret Talbot.
54. Nicholas Wogan to Earl of Fingal, from Mynalvy, 5th Feb. 1641-2, that the muskets his Lo'p ordained to be sent were left at Rathcoffy, to guard his house; what he had at Mynalvy were Lewis Dempsey's. He had sent his men to learn what would be concluded on at Taragh; desires his Lo'p to send him word what news from Drogheda. G. Aylmer, Thomas Ashe, and Higgins, a Dominican, carried prisoners to Dublin.
55. Roger Moore's warrant to James Helen to be captain and raise 100 men. 6th December 1641.
56. John Eustace to his cousin R. Barnewall.
57. Gentlemen of Kildare's Commission to assessors of the Barony of Naass, and to give account to Christopher Eustace, of Newland, and W. Eustace, of Craddockstown. Signed, Sir Andrew Aylmer, Sir Robert Talbot., Barnaby Britten, Nicholas Wogan, James and William Fitzgerald, Chr. Eustace.
58. Commissioners of Kildare appointing a market at Athy. 17th Jan. 1641-2. Signed, Andrew Aylmer, R. Talbot, G. Aylmer, Sir Robt. Talbot, Barnaby Britten, Nich. Wogan, James & William Fitzgerald, Christ. Eustace.
60. Christ. Archbold's pass for Denis Dowling. 9th Jan. 1641-2.
61. Col. Pieri Fitzgerald's commission to Capt. Oliver Fay, of Ballaghinrone. 23rd Dec. 1641.
62. Maur. Eustace to Col. Sutton, Castle Martyn. 2nd Jan. 1641-2.
63. Oliver Louth's order for several persons to attend on Thomas Roome for the King's service, with instructions to Capt. John Babbe. 28th Jan. 1641-2.
64. Peter Clinton to Jas. Plunket, of Keierstown, Esq. 14th Feb. 1641-2.
65. —— Warrant to Math. Penteny, of Ardee, to be Quartermaster. 5th March 1641-2.
66. Orders of Oliver Louithe, 29th Jan. 1641-2, for the town of [] to provide 120 soldiers.
67. Christ. Barnewall to Sir Christ. Bellew, Patrick Bellew of Vardenstown and Js. White, of Belregan, 5th Dec. 1641, inviting them to join him with their forces next day. The words are—
- “I pray you to be here to-morrow with such forces of horse and foot as you can possibly make, whereof if you will fail there is a course to be taken for the ruin of yourself and your estate which I advise you to prevent. Even so, with my best wishes to yourself I rest,

“Your Worship's very loving cousin,

“CHRIST. BARNEWALL.

“From my Camp, 5th Dec. 1641.

“P.S.—Let Mr. Bellew, of Verdanstown, and Mr. White, of Belregan, expect no better usage unless they shall give their attendance with their forces.”

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

68. Christopher Barnewall's protection to Patrick Cashel, of Dundalk, for his goods. 18th Dec. 1641.
69. O. Louith's order to Captain Babbe to seize English goods, &c. 21st Feb. 1641-2.
70. Do. for levying 1 Soldier out of every 40 A. in the county. 18th Feb. 1641-2.
71. O. Louith's order to Captain Babbe to thresh an haggard, &c. 10th Dec. 1641.
72. O. Louith's pass to N. O'Down and Patrick Magrath. 24th Jan. 1641-2.
73. " order to Captain Babbe to come up with his forces and to bring Col. Brian O'Neil with him.
74. Christ. Barnewall's order to Mathw. Pontaine. 25th Deco. 1641.
75. O. Louith's, Christ. Barnewall, and Jas. Plunket's orders to collectors of the barony of Dundalk to take up 1 cow in each plough land, or 4 nobles in lieu thereof. Carrington, 5th Feb. 1641-2.
76. Sir Phelim O'Neal's warrant to Capt. Thos. Kappock. 16th Feb. 1641-2.
77. Col. McMahon's pass to Fr. Patk. Taaffe and his garrons. Old Bridge, 30th Dec. 1641.
78. Philip O'Reilly to William Moore, Esq., 21st Oct. 1641, to borrow his black horse, Morocco saddle, good bridle, and his petronels, to be conveyed to him by the bearer, so that none may get a sight of them for fear of a discovery. To send also the piece he had from [], by Owen Brady, the bearer, at nightfall; and if he had any pikes to send as many as Owen Brady and O. McDonnell could carry; and give them directions not to take his way; and if he could send him another horse with the like saddle it were well; to send also the key of petronels (the pretence being that a trusty fellow had undertaken to inform him certainly where he might between that date and Sunday come upon three of the rebels, though he could not directly set down the night). He desired him to keep all this secret to himself; otherwise all the preparation would be in vain, for the rebels have so many friends near us that they will presently suspect the preparation. 21st Oct. 1641.
79. Malachi, Archbishop of Tuam, to Serjeant-Major Barrett, 1st July 1642, about measures for opposing the English advanced to Athlone.
80. Phil. Reilly's and Js. Fleming's pass to L. Fitzallen, of Trim. 6th Dec. 1641.
81. Sir Phelim O'Neil to Patrick O'Hagan, for account of cows he had seized in the Largy, 27th Dec. 1641, taken in Captain Neil's pocket.
82. Capt. Barnaby Byrne's, of Knockdriet, co. Wicklow, owning to serve under his brother, Brian Byrne, of Kilternan, for the destruction and banishment of Heretics and Schismatics, &c. 27th March 1642.
83. Lord Gormanston's Commission to Philip Hore, of Kilsallaghan, to be Treasurer of the Catholic Army in the co. of Dublin. 12th Feb. 1641-2.
84. R. Caddel's orders to the Collectors of the Barony of Dunboyne to send 21 beeves and 11 barrels of bread to Harbertstown for the army at the siege of Drogheda. 5th Jan. 1641-2.
85. Warrants to Capt. Phil. O'Reilly to seize all plate in Belturbet. Signed, Phil. O'Reilly. 28th Feb. 1641-2; and 2nd March, signed Christ. Brady, for supplying Phil. O'Reilly with corne.
86. Do. for cessing 120 men till 120*l.* was paid out of the Lapsed Titles in the co. of Cavan. 24th March 1642.
87. Sir Phelim O'Neil's Commission to Capt. Fox to be Serjeant-Major of the Province of Meath, and third to him over the Catholic Army. 15th Jan. 1641-2.
88. Col. Roger Moore, L. Byrne, and J. Byrne to Serjeant-Major Felix Byrne to come and join them at the Naal.
89. Mathew Cusacke, Priest's Certificate of J. Huxley and his wife being Roman Catholics.
90. Hugh O'Byrne to Phelim Byrne: hopes good news from Drogheda. 19th Jan. 1641-2.
91. J. Morphy, Priest's Certificate of J. Huxley, of Rath, and Grace Salsbury, his wife, being Roman Catholics. 10th Dec. 1641.
92. Ph. Rely's Order to Capt. Dowdal to march to Kells, Navan, and Mornanstown. 18th Dec. 1641.
93. Patrick Segrave's receipt for 6 cows of the barony of Dunboyne in consideration of his loss. 19th Dec. 1641.

The end.¹

1 ciii. 163.

No. 1.—Carte Papers : Final Report of Commissioners—*continued.*

APPENDIX B.

CATALOGUE of ORIGINAL KING'S LETTERS under SIGN MANUAL and PRIVY SEAL, addressed some few to the Lords Justices, but principally to the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the year 1660 to the year 1669, contained in Volume 41, Volume 42, and Volume 43 of the Carte Papers.

[The letter **R**. in old English in the outer margin signifies that there is a memorandum on the Letter of its having been enrolled in Chancery in Ireland. The letter **S**. that it appears to have been entered at the Signet Office. The Letters **A. G.** that it had been enrolled with the Auditor General of Ireland.

The numbers on the inner margin give the pages where the Letters are to be found in the Volumes.

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| Jones, Col. Oliver, (616). | McGill, Hugh, Captain, (400). |
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| Jones, Robert, (120). | McGuire, Jephson, (541). |
| Jones, Roger, (586). | McMahon, Bryan, Col., (308). |
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No. 2.—CALENDARIUM GENEALOGICUM: CALENDAR of HEIRS,
extracted from the INQUISITIONS, 1 & 2 Edw. II.

* is prefixed to such Documents as are not noticed in the Calendar printed by the Record Commissioners in 1806, or have been added to the series since their publication.

† is prefixed to such Documents as are, in the same Calendar, placed in the wrong year, and are now removed to the right year.

‡ is prefixed to such Documents as are without date, or where the date is doubtful from obliteration or decay.

Anno 1° Edw. II.

1. ADAM FILIUS WALTERI DEL WODEHUSE *alias DE WODEHOUSE.* *Inq. p. m.*
“Willielmus filius ejusdem Ade est propinquior haeres ejus, et aetatis viginti quatuor annorum.” *Ebor.*
[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 9.*]
2. JOHANNA QUA‡ FUIT UXOR GALFRIDI CUCKU. *Inq. p. m.*
“Johannes Cucku est filius predictus Johanne et haeres ejusdem propinquior, et aetatis triginta annorum et amplius.” *Sussex.*
[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 5.*]
3. MARGERIA FILIA ET HAERES ROGERI DE CLAVERING, *defuncta.* *Inquisitio de hærede facta in presentia Alani de Clavering qui in terra, &c., se asserit jus habere.*
“Johannes de Clavering est propinquior haeres predicta Margeris, filiae et heredis Rogeri de Clavering, nuper defunctae, de terris et tenementis predictis, et est aetatis quadraginta annorum.” *Northumb.*
[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 1.*]
4. ALICIA QUA‡ FUIT UXOR WILLIELMI FROMOND, *alias Le Framon, quæ tenuit de hereditate ipsius Willielmi.* *Inq. p. m.*
“Ricardus Le Fremon est propinquior haeres Willielmi Le Fremon, et aetatis viginti unius anni et dimidii.” *Hereford.*
[*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 12.*]
5. RADULPHUS DE SONFORD, *alias SONDUFORD.* *Inq. p. m.*
“Ricardus filius ejus est propinquior haeres ejus, et est de aetate triginta annorum.” *Salop.*
[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 9.*]
6. SABINA PECCHIE. *Inq. p. m.*
“Nicholaus Pecche filius predicta Sabine Pecche propinquior haeres ejus est, et est aetatis triginta trium annorum et amplius.” *Somerset.*
[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 8.*]
7. WALTERUS AUNGEVYN, *alias AUNGEWYN, qui obiit tempore Edwardi primi. De terra et hærede ejus, viz., si Willielmus filius ejus sit propinquior haeres, &c.*
“Terræ et tenementa predicta sunt in manu domini Regis ‘per mortem dicti Walteri et ratione minoris aetatis predicti Willielmi.’ * * * Praefatus Willielmus est propinquior ‘haeres’ ipsius Walteri, et fuit in festo Sancti Laurentii proximo preterito aetatis viginti et duorum annorum.” [*Inquisitio facta 11° die Aprilis.*] *Devon.*

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

8. RICARDUS DE GRYMENHULL', qui tenuit per legem Angliae de hereditate Agnetis uxoris sua. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Isabella una filiarum predictarum Agnetis etatis quadraginta quinque annorum, quam Willielmus Le Kyng duxit in uxorem, Amicia altera filiarum ipsius Agnetis etatis quadraginta quatuor annorum, quam Simon Underhull' duxit in uxorem, et Margeria tertia filiarum ejusdem Agnetis etatis quadraginta annorum, sunt heredes ipsius Agnetis propinquiores.” *Salop'.*

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 3.*]

9. MATILDA DE CARRIK'. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Roulandus de Carrik' filius predictarum Matildae est propinquior haeres ejusdem Matildae, et est etatis triginta annorum et amplius.” *Cumbr'.*

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 4.*]

10. WILLIELMUS DE BODRIGAN, qui tenuit de herede Joceli de Dynham infra etatem existente. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Henricus de Bodrigan miles et nepos ipsius Willielmi est propinquior haeres ejus, et etatis triginta annorum et amplius.” *Cornub'.*

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 15.*]

11. THEORALDUS FILIUS ALANI. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Tenuit manerium suum de Stowe eodem die [quo obiit] ut liberum tenementum ad terminum vitæ sua tantum ex dimissione Briani filii Alani fratris sui; * * cui quidem Briano et heredibus suis spectat reversio predicti manerii post mortem dicti Theobaldi. * * Matildis 'et Katherina' filiae et heredes predicti Briani et neptes dicti Theobaldi, quibus spectat reversio ejusdem manerii, quae quidem heredes et neptes 'dicti Theobaldi' nunc sunt in custodia domini Regis per mortem dicti Briani, sunt propinquiores heredes ejusdem Theobaldi; et predicta Matildis est etatis septem annorum, et dicta Katherina est etatis quinque annorum.” *Cantebr'.*

12. PETRUS DE HUNTINGFELD'. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Hawisia de Leyham, soror predicti Petri, est propinquior haeres ipsius Petri, et de etate sexaginta annorum et amplius.” *Kant'.*

“ Petrus de Huntingfeld' tenuit manerium suum de Saham in eodem comitatu [Cantebr'] per feoffamentum domini Willielmi de Sancto Georgio, predicti Petro et Matildae uxori ejus et heredibus de corporibus predicti Petri et Matildae legitime procreatis.” *Cantebr'.*

13. MATILDA DE DAGGEWORTHE. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Johannes de Daggeworthe filius predictarum Matildae est haeres ipsius Matildae propinquior, et etatis triginta annorum et amplius.” *Midd'.*

14. MARGERIA QUAZ FUIT UXOR WILLIELMI BELET. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Radulphus Bygod miles filius predictarum Margerie propinquior haeres ejus est, et etatis quinquaginta annorum et amplius.” *Norfcol'.*

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 16.*]

15. ROBERTUS LE BRET. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Simon filius predicti Roberti est haeres ejus propinquior, et etatis septemdecim annorum.” *Essex'.*

16. NICHOLAUS FILIUS ET HAERES GILBERTI URRY, *infra etatem existens*. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Rodlandus de Merlawe, filius Roberti Rodlaund', consanguineus predicti Nicholai est ejusdem haeres propinquior, et est etatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius.” *Essex'.*

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 1 Edw. II. m. 5.*]

17. HENRICUS LE WALEYS, qui tenuit de heredibus Hugonis de Mortuo Mari de Castro Ricardi *infra etatem existentibus*. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Willielmus filius dicti Henrici Le Waleys est propinquior haeres ejusdem Henrici, et est etatis quadraginta annorum.” *Wigorn'.*

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 18.*]

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—cont.

18. JOHANNES FILIUS HENBICI LE COUHYRDE alias COUHERDE. [Breve datum est 7° die Junii a° 1°.] *Inq. p. m.*
 “Johanna soror ejusdem Johannis est haeres ejus propinquior, et aetatis viginti sex annorum.” [Inquisitio facta 14° die Junii a° 2°.] Warw.
 [Vide Rot. Fin., 3 Edw. II. m. 16.]
19. RICARDUS DE BRADDELEGH' alias RICARDUS FILIUS WALTERI DE BRADELEY. *Inq. p. m.*
 “Quidam Robertus est filius et propinquior haeres ejusdem Ricardi, et est de aetate viginti duorum annorum et amplius.” Ebor.
 [Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 3.]
20. WILLIELMUS BATTE alias LE BAT. *Inq. p. m.*
 “Galfridus Le Bat est filius predicti Willielmi et haeres ejusdem propinquior, et aetatis sex annorum et amplius.” Sussex.
21. ROBERTUS DE ETON', qui tenuit de haerede Thome de Wodhulle infra aetatem existentis. *Inq. p. m.*
 “Simon filius predicti Roberti est propinquior haeres ejus, et aetatis trium annorum.” Bedford.
 [Bedford'.—Hawysia quae fuit uxor Roberti de Eton' finem fecit cum Rege per quadraginta solidos pro licentia se maritandi cuicunque voluerit. Rot. Fin., 4 Edw. II. m. 3. sched.]
22. GRIFFINUS AP HOWEL, defunctus.
De terris ipsis Griffini quas Resus Ap Griffin petit tanquam propinquior haeres et plena aetatis.
 “Predictus Resus est filius ejusdem Griffini legitimus et propinquior haeres ejus, et aetate viginti quinque annorum.” Wall.
23. HENRICUS DE GASCRIK'. *Inq. p. m.*
In dore Brevis 27° die Martii a° 1° Edw. II. “Nullam feci executionem istius Brevis quia consimile Breve mihi venit tempore domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angliae patris Regis nunc, per quod Breve [20° die Junii a° 35° Edw. I.] cepi terras et tenementa quae fuerunt Henrici de Gascrik' in manu Regis et feci inquisitionem quam vobis mitto una cum Brevi dicti Regis Edwardi huius Brevi consultam.”
 “Inquisitio facta coram Eschaetore domini Regis apud Barton' quinto die Julii anno regni Regis Edwardi 35°. * * Johannes de Gascrik' est filius dicti Henrici et haeres propinquior, et est aetatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius.” Lincoln.
 [Vide Inq. 28 Edw. I. no. 76.]
24. RANULPHUS DE THORNTON', qui obiit temp. Edw. I.
De terris ipsis Ranulphi quas Petrus de Thornton' petit tanquam propinquior haeres et plena aetatis.
 “Predicta terra et tenementa in manu domini Regis nunc existunt ratione minoris aetatis Petri filii Ranulphi de Thornton'. * * Dicitus Petrus est propinquior haeres ipsius Ranulphi, et fuit aetatis viginti unius anni in festo Sancti Marci Evangelista anno supradicto [1 Edw. II.]” Cestr.
25. MARGARETA QUA FUIT UXOR JOHANNIS LE FYZ BERNARD', qui tenuit de hereditate Thome nepotis et haeredis Radulphi Le Fyz Bernard' infra aetatem existentis. *Inq. p. m.*
 “Idem Radulphus diu ante mortem suam concessit predictum manerium [de Adintone] prefata Margareta tenendum ad totam vitam ipsius Margaretae; ita quod post decepsum ipsius Margarete predictum manerium cum suis pertinentiis integre reverteretur ad praefatum Radulphum et haeredes suos.” Buckingh'.
- Ibid.* AGATHA QUA FUIT UXOR RADULPHI LE FYZ BERNARD' (patris predicti Johannis Le Fyz Bernard').
De dote sua habenda in manerio de Adyngtone.
 “Præfatus Radulphus præfatam Agatham desponsavit anno regni Regis Henrici avi domini Regis nunc quadragesimo, et eo tempore idem

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

Radulphus tenuit manerium predictum cum pertinentiis in dominio suo ut de feodo, eundem statum sic continuando in manorio predicto post desponsationem predictam per triginta octo annos et amplius quousque idem Radulphus manerium illud cum suis pertinentiis dimisit et concessit Margaretae que fuit uxor Johannis Le Fyz Bernard' nuper defunctae tenendum ad totam vitam ipsius Margaretæ. * * * Per quod dicunt [juratores] quod predicta Agatha dote suam de eodem manorio habere debet." Buckingh'.

26. RICARDUS DE SANDBACHE alias SONDBACHE. *Inq. p. m.*

" . . . filius Thomæ de Sondbach nepos dicti Ricardi de Sondbach propinquior h" Cestr'.

27. JACOBUS DE PULLE, qui tenuit de Johanna filia et herede Hugonis de Tydringtone infra etatem existente. *Inq. p. m.*

" Reginaldus filius dicti Jacobi propinquior heres est, et est etate viginti sex annorum." Cestr'.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 11.]

28. JOHANNES DE FURNEAUS. *Inq. p. m.*

" Ricardus frater dicti Johannis est propinquior heres ipius Johannis, et etatis quindecim annorum." Devon'.

Est etiam assignatio dotis Matilda que fuit uxor ipsius Johannis.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 8.]

29. ROBERTUS DE ETON'. *Inq. p. m.*

" Nicholaus de Eton', filius predicti Roberti de Eton', est propinquior ejus heres, et fuit etatis duorum annorum ad festum Annunciationis Beatae Marie ultimo preteritum." [Inquisitio capta die Sabati post festum Sancti Marci Evangelista.] Northampt'.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 4 Edw. II. m. 3.]

30. THOMAS KAYNES, alias DE KAYNES. *Inq. p. m.*

" Johannes Keynes, filius predicti Thomæ, est heres ejusdem propinquior, et etatis quindecim annorum." Devon'.

Tenuit de herede Joceli de Dynham in custodia Regis existente.

[Devon.—De fidelitate capta. Rex Waltero de Gloucestr' Eschaetori suo citra Trentam salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem quam per vos fieri fecimus quod Thomas de Kaynes defunctus non tenuit de nobis in capite aliquas terras seu tenementa in balliva vestra die quo obiit, sed quod tenuit quasdam terras et quedam tenementa in Thorry in comitatu Devon', de herede Joceli de Dyneham defuncti infra etatem et in custodia nostra existente, per servicium reddendi eidem heredi unam libram piperis per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et faciendo sectam ad curiam ipius heredes de Herton', de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas pro omni servitio, quodque Johannes de Keynes filius predicti Thome est propinquior heres ipsius Thomas et etatis quindecim annorum, cepimus fidelitatem ipsius Johannis de terris et tenementis predictis et ea ei reddidimus. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod, accepta securitate a praefato Johanne de rationabili relevio suo nobis reddendo ad scaccarium nostrum, eidem Johanni de terris et tenementis predictis, quae occasione mortis praefati Thomæ cepitis in manum nostram, plenam seisinam habere faciat, salvo jure cuiuslibet. Teste Rege apud Wyndesoram quartodecimo die Julii. Rot. Fin. 2 Edw. II. m. 16.]

31. HENRICUS DE LA SALE, alias DE AULA, DE SKIPTON' IN CRAVENE. *Inq. p. m.*

" Quidam Willielmus est filius et propinquior heres ejusdem Henrici, et est de etate quinque annorum ad festum Annunciationis Beatae Mariæ Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo." Ebor'.

32. HUGO DE GEROUNDE. [Inquisitiones lacerata sunt.] *Inq. p. m.*

" Johannes filius predicti Hugonis est propinquior heres ipsius Hugonis, et etate novem annorum et amplius."

[Vide Rot. Fin. 2 Edw. II. m. 7.]

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—cont.

33. HENRICUS DE EDMUNDESTROP¹, alias EDMUNDESTHORP², dudum defunctus.*De terris, &c. dicti Henrici et de hærede ejusdem.*

“Post deceasum ipsius Henrici quidam Malculmus de Harlee tunc temporis eschaetor domini Regis cepit predictum messuagium et predictam virgatam terram in Edmundesthorp³ in manum domini Regis simul cum custodia ballivæ predictæ forestæ de Withlingelee et parci predicti de Fremantel. Et dicunt [juratores] quod Alicia uxor predicti Henrici per finem quem fecit cum domino Rege habuit predictum messuagium et predictam virgatam terram, una cum custodia ballivæ predictæ forestæ et parci predicti, usque ad legitimam etatem hæredum predicti Henrici tunc infra etatem existentem.” * * Et dicunt quod Alicia et Pavya filia predicti Henrici sunt propinquiores hæredes ipsius Henrici. Et dicunt quod predictæ Alicia et Pavya sunt plena etatis prout probatum fuit eorum Waltero de Gloucestria, eschaetore domini Regis citra Trentam, anno regni Regis Edwardi patre Regis nunc tricesimo tertio.”

Southampton’.

34. PATRICIUS DE HASEWELL⁴, alias HASELWELLE. *Inq. p. m.*

“David de Haselwelle filius ejusdem Patricii propinquior hæres ejus est, qui fuit de etate quinquaginta annorum die Sancte Marie Magdalene proximo præterito.” [Inquisiti⁵ facta 7⁶ die Octobris.] Cestri’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 15.]

35. DAVID UPPEHULL. *Inq. p. m.*

“Johannes filius dicti David est propinquior hæres ipsius, et etatis quatuordecim annorum.” Devon’.

36. THOMAS DE BITTON⁷ EXON⁸ EPISCOPUS. *Inq. p. m.*

“Johannes de Bitton⁹ nepos predicti Thomæ est propinquior hæres ejusdem, et etatis viginti et unius annorum.” Devon’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 8.]

37. THOMAS DE IREBY. *Inq. p. m.*

“Thomas filius Thomæ de Ireby predicti est propinquior hæres dicti Thomæ, et est etatis viginti sex annorum et amplius.” Cumbr’.

[Cecilia quæ fuit uxor ipsius Thomæ dotatur. Vide Rot. Fin., 3 Edw. II. m. 4.]

38. WILLIELMUS DE ERLE, alias ERLEE. *Inq. p. m.*

“Dicunt [juratores] quod Johannes de Erlee est filius et hæres predicti Willielmi, et quod est de etate decem annorum et non amplius.” Southampton’.

39. RICARDUS BEKK¹⁰, alias BECK¹¹. *Inq. p. m.*

“Valentinus Beck¹² est frater et hæres propinquior predicti Ricardi, et est de etate viginti quatuor annorum et amplius.” Southampton’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 9.]

40. HUGO LE QUOBYNTE, alias QUOYNTE. *Inq. p. m. lacerata.*

“ Hugonis et Margeris et hær’” Southampton’.

41. REGINALDUS DE ARGENTEIN. [Breve deest.] *Inq. p. m.*

“Johannes de Argentein est filius ejus et hæres propinquior, et est etatis triginta annorum et amplius.” Cantabr’.

“Johannes de Argentein miles filius predicti Reginaldi propinquior hæres ejus est, et est etatis viginti septem annorum et amplius.” Norfolc’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 4.]

42. ROGERUS DE FRAXINIS. *Inq. p. m.*

“Lucia filia predicti Rogeri proxima hæres ejus est, et est etatis duorum annorum.” Norfolc’.

43. WILLIELMUS DE CURZUN, alias CURZON, qui tenuit de hæredibus Hugonis de Mortuo Mari in custodia Regis existentibus. *Inq. p. m.*

“Ricardus de Curzon est filius et hæres propinquior Willielmi de Curzon, et etatis viginti duorum annorum et plus.” Hereford’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 16.]

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*44. WALTERUS JEROUNDE. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Prædictus Walterus tenuit die quo obiit in comitatu prædicto, per legem Angliae de hæreditate Agnetis uxoris ejus defunctæ, tertiam partem manerii de Perndon’, &c. * * * Johannes Jerounde filius prædicti Walteri est propinquior hæres prædicatorum Walteri et Agnetis, et ætatis viginti quatuor annorum.” Essex’.

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 2.*]

45. GILBERTUS FILIUS THOMÆ DE CLARE. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Ricardus de Clare, frater dicti Gilberti, est ejus hæres propinquior, et est ætatis viginti duorum annorum et amplius.” Essex’.

“ Ricardus de Clare, frater prædicti Gilberti filii Thomæ de Clare est ejusdem Gilberti hæres propinquior, et est ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius.” Dorset’.

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 9.*]

46. HUGO POYNTZ alias Poynz. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Nicholaus Poyntz, filius prædicti Hugonis Poyntz, est ejusdem Hugonis hæres propinquior, et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius.” Somerset’.

“ Nicholaus Poyntz miles, filius prædicti Hugonis Poyntz, est propinquior hæres ipsius Hugonis, et est de ætate viginti octo annorum et amplius.” Kant’

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 9.*]

47. ROBERTUS DE BROMLEGH’, alias BROMLEYE. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Johannes filius prædicti Roberti de Bromleye est propinquior hæres ejusdem Roberti, et fuit ætatis viginti septem annorum ad festum Ascensionis Domini ultimi præteriti. [Inquisitio facta die Veneris in crastino Sancti Thoma Apostoli.] Stafford’.

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 10.*]

48. GILBERTUS DE UNFRAMVILL alias DUMFRANVILL COMES DE ANEGOS alias DANEGUS. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Robertus de Unfranvill’, filius prædicti Gilberti Dunfranvill’, est propinquior hæres prædicti Gilberti, et est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius.” Northumbry’.

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 14.*]

49. EDMUNDUS GASCELYN. *Inq. p. m. [Breve deest.]*

“ Edmundus filius Edmundi Gascelyn est propinquior hæres prædicti Edmundi, et est ætatis viginti sex annorum et amplius.” Wiltes’.

50. ADAM DE STUBHUSE, alias STUBHOUS’, *defunctus.*

De terra et hærede ejus.

“ Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod prædicta terra et tene-
menta ejusdem Adæ defuncti fuerunt in custodia domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angliae, patris Regis nunc, per minorem ætatem Ricardi filii et hæredis prædicti Adæ, ratione minoris ætatis Roberti de Insula filii et hæredis Warini de Insula infra ætatem et in custodia domini Regis adhuc existentis. * * * Et dicunt quod idem Ricardus est filius et propinquior hæres ejusdem Adæ. Et dicunt quod idem Ricardus fuit de ætate viginti unius anni in vigilia Omnim Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo.” Ebor’.

[*Vide num. 66 ; et Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 7.*]

51. JOHANNES DE BOLTESHAM. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Idem Johannes et Gundreda uxor ejus, conjunctim feoffati per Henricum de Pynkenye, tenuerunt die obitus ejusdem Johannis decem et novem solidatas et quatuor denaratas redditus. * * * Thomas de Boltesham, filius prædicti Johannis, est hæres ejusdem Johannis propinquior, et fuit ætatis quinque annorum ad festum Omnim Sanctorum ultimo præteritum.” [Inquisitio facta 19° die Octobris.] Northampton’.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*52. GALFRIDUS DE LIZINIACO. *Inq. p. m.*

“Ignorant [juratores] de hærede ejusdem Galfridi et de ætate, quia alienigena est.” Ebor.

“Nesciunt, [juratores] ipsum alium hæredem habere nisi dominum Regem.” Hibern’.

[*NORFOLK’.*—PRO DRONGONE DE MERTON’.

Rex cepit homagium Drononis de Merton’, nepotis et hæredis Galfridi de Liziniaco, de omnibus terris et tenementis quæ prefatus Galfridus avunculus suus tenuit die obitus sui de domino Edwardo quondam Rege Angliæ patre Regis, et ei terras illas et tenementa Rex reddidit. Et mandatum est præfato Eschaetori quod accepta securitate a præfato Drogone de rationabili relevio suo nobis redeundo ad scaccarium Regis eidem Drononi de omnibus terris et tenementis prædictis, et de quibus præfatus Galfridus avunculus fuit seisiitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in balliva dicti Eschaetoris die quo obiit, et qua occasione mortis ejusdem capta sunt in manum Regis, plenam seisinam habere faciat, salvo jure cuiuslibet. Teste Rege apud Wyndesore vicesimo sexto die Marcii’. Per Breve de privato Sigillo.

Eodem modo mandatum est Nigello le Brun Eschaetori Hiberniæ. Teste Rege apud Wyndesore vicesimo sexto die Aprilia.

Eborum. — Eodem modo mandatum est Rogerio Sauvage Eschaetori ultra Trentam quod, accepta securitate a præfato Drogone de rationabili relevio suo &c. eidem Drononi de omnibus terris et tenementis, &c. ut supra. Teste ut supra. *Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m. 4.*]

53. ROBERTUS BERTRAM DE BOTHALE, *dudum defunctus.*

De terris et hærede ejus.

“Dicunt [jurati] super sacramentum suum quod terræ et tenementa quæ fuerunt præfati Roberti die quo obiit extiterunt in manu domini Edwardi quondam Regis Angliæ, patris Regis nunc, a tempore mortis dicti Roberti per quatuor septimanias. Et postea per lapsum quatuor septimanarum dictus dominus Edwardus dedit custodiæ dictarum terrarum et tenementorum dominæ Margaretæ quondam Reginæ Angliæ usque ad legitimam ætatem Roberti Bertram consanguinei et propinquioris hæredis dicti Roberti Bertram defuncti. * * Et dicunt quod prædictus Robertus nunc petens, consanguineus prædicti Roberti Bertram defuncti, est propinquior hæres ejusdem. * * Item unusquisque juratorum per se diligenter examinatus et probatus super ætatem prædicti Roberti nunc petentiæ aicit ut subsequitur. Primo, prædictus Johannes de Seton’ juratus et diligenter inquisitus et examinatus super ætatem dicti Roberti dicit quod prædictus Robertus fuit ætatis viginti et unius annorum die Martis in festo Sancti Georgii proximo præterito.” [*Inquisitio facta die Martis post festum Sancti Marci Evangelista.*] Northumbr’.

54. REGINALDUS DE GREY. *Inq. p. m.*

“Johannes de Grey est filius prædicti Reginaldi, est propinquior hæres ejus, et ætatis trigesima annorum et amplius.” Essex’.

“Johannes de Grey est filius et hæres prædicti Reginaldi propinquior, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum et amplius.” Gloucester’.

“Dominus Johannes de Grey est filius ejus et hæres propinquior, et est ætatis quinquaginta annorum.” Huntingdon’.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 1 *Edw. II. m. 3.*]

55. ROBERTUS DE TATESHALL (filius et hæres Roberti de Tateshall, *dudum defuncti*), *qui dum infra etatem fuit obiit.*

Extenta feodorum militum et advocationum ecclesiarum.

Item, Partitio terrarum quæ fuerunt dicti Roberti filii Roberti facta 14° d^e Januarii a^o 35° Edw. I., inter Thomam de Caylly, Johannam de Dryby, et Isabellam uxorem Johannis de Orreby, hæredes ejusdem Roberti.

56. RICARDUS DE CERIZEAUS. *Inq. p. m.* [*Breve deest.*]

“Ricardus filius Johannis filii prædicti Ricardi de Cerizeaus est propinquior hæres ejusdem, et ætatis septem annorum.” Cornub’.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*57 STEPHANUS DE BROKEDISSA'. *Inq. p. m.*

“Reginaldus filius prædicti Stephani est propinquior hæres ejusdem Stephanii,
et est ætatis decem annorum.” *Suffolk'.*

58. JOHANNA DE VALENCIA COMITISSA PEMBROK'. *Inq. p. m.*

“Adomarus de Valencia est hæres dictæ Johanna de Valencia propinquior
et de ætate viginti sex annorum et amplius.” *Wigorn'.*

“Adamarus filius prædictæ Johanna est hæres ejus propinquior et ætatis
triginta septem armorum.” *Kant'.*

“Almaricus de Valencia filius et hæres prædictæ Johanna est propinquior
hæres ejus, et est ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius.” *Berk'.*

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 14.*]

59. MATILDA QUA FUIT UXOR HUGONIS DE MORTUO MARI DE CASTRO RICARDI,
qua tenuit in dotem de hæreditate hæredum ipsius Hugonis. *Inq. p. m.*

“Johanna primogenita filia prædicti Hugonis est ætatis quindecim annorum
et amplius, quam Thomas de Bykenouere duxit in uxorem; et Margareta
altera filiarum ipsius Hugonis est annorum et
amplius, quam Galfridus de Cornwayle duxit in uxorem; et sunt hæredes
ejusdem Hugonis propinquiores.” *Salop'.*

“Johanna uxor Thomæ de Bykenore et Margareta uxor Galfridi de Cornwayl’
sunt hæredes propinquiores prædicti Hugonis, et prædicta Johanna est
ætatis quindecim annorum et quinque mensium, et prædicta Margareta
est ætatis duodecim annorum et septem mensium.” [*Inquisitio facta
23° die Aprilis.*] *Essex'.*

60. BALDEWINUS DE INSULA. *Inq. p. m.*

“Johannes de Insula est filius Baldewini de Insula defuncti et ejus hæres
propinquior, et fuit de ætate quatuor annorum in festo Purificationis Beatae
Mariæ anno regni Regis Edwardi, patris Edwardi Regis nunc, tricesimo
quinto.” *Southampton'.*

61. HENRICUS TYEYS, alias THYEYS, alias TYHEYS. *Inq. p. m.*

“Henricus filius prædicti Henrici est propinquior hæres ipsius, et fuit in festo
Sancti Laurentii præterito ætatis viginti duorum annorum.” [*Inquisitio
facta 2° die Novembri.*] *Cornub'.*

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 11.*]

62. JOHANNES DE MERIET. *Inq. p. m.* [Breve deest.]

“Johannes de Meriet est filius prædicti Johannis et ejus hæres propinquior,
et est ætatis undecim annorum et dimidii.” *Lincoln'.*

“Johannes de Meriet filius prædicti Johannis et fuit ætatis
die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni Regis
Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo, decem annorum.” *Somerset'.*

63. THOMAS DE ALDITHELEGH', alias ALDITHELEYE, alias AUDITHLEY (filius et
hæres Nicholai de Aldithelegh') qui obiit infra etatem. *Inq. p. m.*

“Nicholaus filius Nicholai de Alditheleye est propinquior hæres Thomæ de
Alditheleye, nisi ita sit quod uxor predicti Thomæ sit pregnans, et est de
ætate decem et septem annorum.” [*Inquisitio facta die Veneris post
festum Sancti Petri in Cathedra.*] *Salop'.*

“Nicholaus filius Nicholai de Alditheleye et frater prædicti Thomæ est
propinquior hæres ejusdem Thomæ, et fuit ætatis octodecim annorum ad
festum Sancti Martini ultimo præteritum.” [*Inquisitio facta die Lunæ
post festum Sancti Ceddæ.*] *Salop'.*

*Sunt etiam inquisitiones de terris, &c., de quibus prædictus Nicholaus de Audi-
thelegh' senior, (qui obiit tempore Edwardi primi), tenuit die quo obiit.
Item, de terris quas Eva qua fuit uxor prædicti Thomæ de Aldithelegh'
tenet in dotem, quam quidem Evans Thomas Dufford' duxit in uxorem.*

[De terris capiendis in manum Regis. Rex dilecto et fideli suo Johanni Abel
Eschaetori suo citra Trentam, salutem. Cum nuper concesserimus
dilecto et fideli nostro Radulpho de Monte Hermerii id quod ad nos
pertinet de maritago Johanna qua fuit uxor Henrici de Lacy nuper
Comitis Lincolniæ defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite, que sacramentum
præstítuit coram nobis, quod se non maritaret sine licentia nostra, ac

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

eadem Johanna jam se sine nostra aut p̄fati Radulphi licentia, maraverit Nicholao de Aldithegh', ut accepimus; Vobis mandamus quod omnes terras et omnia tenementa quae iidem Nicholaus et Johanna tenent in dote ipsius Johanna sine dilatione capiat in manum nostram, et ea salvo custodiri faciat donec aliud inde a nobis habueritis in mandatis. Teste ut supra (Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium tertio die Maii.) [Rot. Fin., 6 Edw. II. m. 4.]

64. ISOLDA LA BRUNE, alias BROUNE. *Inq. p. m.*

“Mauricius Le Brun, filius predictæ Isoldæ, est hæres ejus propinquior et ætatis triginta annorum.” Southampton.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 16.]

65. GUIDO DE BRIAN, alias BRIONA. *Inq. p. m.*

“Guido de Briona, filius dicti Guidonis defuncti, propinquior hæres ejus est, et est ætatis viginti trium annorum. * * Summa exituum 56l. 11*½*d. et duas libras ceras et una libra cimini, unde Johanna de Brian' uxor quondam Guidonis de Brian', avi Guidonis qui nunc est, habet tertiam partem in dote.” West Wall'.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 16.]

- † 66. RICARDUS DE STUBHUSE, FILIUS ET HÆRES ADE DE STUBHUSE, alias STUBHOUSE.

Probatio ætatis facta die Dominica post festum Decollationis Sancti Johannis Baptista anno, &c., 2°.

“Willielmus de Hetheris miles ætatis quinquaginta annorum juratus et examinatus super ætate predicti Ricardi dicit in virtute sacramenti quod idem Ricardus fuit ætatis viginti unius anni in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo, et natus fuit in Stubhouse in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc decimo quarto, et baptizatus fuit in ecclesia de Harewood in dicto festo Omnium Sanctorum.” Ebor'.

[Vide num. 50; et Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 7.]

- * 67. JOHANNA FILIA ET UNA HEREDUM HUGONIS DE MORTUO MARI. [Breve deest.]

Probatio ætatis facta 11th die Aprilis.

“Willielmus de Mortuo Mari de Ley de comitatu Hereford', ætatis sexaginta annorum juratus et diligenter examinatus super ætate predictæ Johanne, dicit quod nata fuit in Castro de Keirfally et in capella ejusdem castri baptizata in Vigilia Sancte Katherine Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi patris domini Regis nunc vicesimo incipiente. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod ipse et Henricus Le Waleys socius suus steterunt tunc in servitio cum Hugone de Mortuo Mari patre predictæ Johanna, et predictus Henricus fuit patrinus predictæ Johanna. * * Et sic per istam examinationem et probationem fuit predicta Johanna ætatis sexdecim annorum ad festum Sancte Katherine Virginis proximo præteritum.”

- * 68. JOHANNES LE HAUEKERE FILIUS ET HÆRES SIMONIS LE HAUEKERE. [Breve deest.]

Probatio ætatis.

“Ricardus Golene de Conyton' ejusdem comitatus ætatis sexaginta annorum dicit per sacramentum suum quod predictus Johannes Le Hauekere, filius predicti Simonis, nunc est ætatis viginti trium annorum et amplius. Et fuit natus apud Conyton' in comitatu supradicto die Sancti Clementis Papæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc tertio decimo, et baptizatus in ecclesia ejusdem ville in crastino predicti Sancti Clementis anno supradicto.” Cantabr'.

- * 69. JOHANNES FILIUS ET HÆRES JOHANNIS LE CHAUMBERLEYN.

Probatio ætatis.

“Johannes de Tunderley ætatis quinquaginta annorum, juratus et examinatus super ætate predicti Johannis, dicit quod predictus Johannes fuit ætatis viginti et unius anni die Dominica proximo post festum Sancti Luce

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

Evangelistæ hoc anno, videlicet, anno regni Regis Edwardi primo, et hoc scit quia natus fuit apud Dangbur' in comitatu Essex' die Dominica proximo post festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc decimo quarto, et in crastino sequenti baptizatus in ecclesia de Dangbur'.” Essex'.

† 70. DIONISIA DE ESSEX' DE HELVYNTON', alias DIONISIA DE HELLINGTONE DE ESSEX', dudum defuncta.

De terris et hærede ejus.

“Dicunt [jurati] quod omnia tenementa prædicta cum omnibus pertinentiis steterunt in manu domini Regis post obitum dictæ Dionisia usque nunc, et obiit die Pentecostes anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo octavo. Et dicunt quod Willielmus filius prædictæ Dionisia est hæres ejus propinquior et ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius.” Wiltes'.

*Anno 2° Edw. II.*1. JOHANNES DE BOYDEL. *Inq. p. m.* [Breve laceratum.]

“Willielmus filius dicti Johannis propinquior hæres ejus est, et est ætatis viginti sex annorum. Cestr'.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 11.]

2. JOHANNES DOMINUS DE MERIET, defunctus. [Breve est de a° 1°.]

Extenta feodorum militum, &c.

3. JOHANNES WOLVERHUNTE, alias LE WOLFHUNTE. *Inq. p. m.* [Breve est de a° 1°.]

“Johannes filius ejus est ejus hæres propinquior, et est de ætate triginta annorum.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 4.]

4. JOHANNES LAUNDRY. *Inq. p. m.*

“Philippus Laundry, frater prædicti Johannis Laundry defuncti, propinquior hæres ejus est, et de ætate quinquaginta annorum.” Wall'.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 14.]

5. JOHANNES DE KNOVILL', defunctus.

De terris et hærede ejus.

“Terræ et tenementa quæ fuerunt prædicti Johannis in Wyswen in comitatu de Cardigan die quo obiit, per mortem ejusdem Johannis ratione minoris ætatis præfati Willielmi filii prædicti Johannis, in manu domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie patris domini Edwardi Regis nunc capta fuerunt, et ea ratione in manu domini Regis nunc existunt, et in custodia Alicia quæ fuit uxor prædicti Johannis ex concessione domini Edwardi Regis Anglie patris domini Regis nunc prædicti. * * * Prædictus Willielmus, filius prædicti Johannis, est propinquior hæres ipsius et non aliis, et est de ætate viginti duorum annorum.” Cardigan'.

Est etiam probatio ætatis prædicti Willielmi facta 4° die Octobris a° 3°.

“Dicunt [jurati] per sacramentum suum quod idem Willielmus natus fuit vicesimo octavo die mensis Octobris anno regni Regis Edwardi patris domini Edwardi nunc quartodecimo apud Lanpadary in comitatu de Cardigan et in ecclesia ejusdem villæ baptizatus, et quod plenæ ætatis est ad terras suas et tenementa habenda. Et præfata Alicia summonita fuit quod esset ad prædictos diem et locum ad ostendendum si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciat quare præfato Willielmo ut illi qui plenæ ætatis est terræ et tenementa prædicta reddi non deberent: non venit.” Cardigan'.

6. STOUTUS—STUTUS DE STUTEVILL', alias STOTEVILL'. *Inq. p. m.*

“Idem Stutus tenuit maneria de Barton' et Brademere in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de Alianora quæ fuit uxor Roberti de Stotevill' per servitium unius feodi militis, et post decepsum ipsius Alianoræ maneria illa tenebuntur de hæredibus ipsorum Roberti et Alianoræ inter ipsos legitime procreatis. * * * Quidam Nicholaus filius prædicti Stuti de Stotevill' propinquior hæres ejus est et plenæ ætatis.” Nottingham'.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

7. RICARDUS FILIUS JOHANNIS, *qui tenuit de hærede Rogeri filii Johannis infra aetatem existente.* *Inq. p. m.*
 “Willielmus filius dicti Ricardi filii Johannis est propinquior hæres ejusdem Ricardi, et est aetatis quinque annorum.” *Heresford.*
8. PATRICIUS COMES DE DUNBARRE. *Inq. p. m.*
 “Patricius de Dunbar est filius et hæres propinquior predicti Patricii Comitis et est aetatis viginti quatuor annorum.” *Northumbr.*
 [*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 2.*]
9. WILLIELMUS DE BEUERYTH', *alias BEURYTH.* *Inq. p. m.*
 “Maurilius est filius ‘et hæres’ ejus propinquior, et est aetatis trium annorum.” *Ebor.*
10. MARGARETA MUSARD. *Inq. p. m.*
 “Johannes ‘filius Jobannis’ est filius ejusdem ‘Margaretæ’ et est propinquior hæres ejus, et est aetatis triginta sex annorum” *Derb.*
11. HUGO FILIUS GALFRIDI DE WYCHECOTE, *alias WYCHCOTE.* *Inq. p. m.*
 “Hugo filius Hugonis predicti est propinquior ejus hæres, et fuit aetatis viginti sex annorum et amplius ad festum Omnim Sanctorum proximo preterito.” [*Inquisitio facta die Jovis post festum Sancti Valentini.*] *Salop.*
 [*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 9.*]
12. AGNES FILIA MARGARETE DE BEAUMEYS, *alias BEAUMAIS, fuita in custodia Regis existens.* *Inq. p. m.*
 “Emma de Cotone est propinquior hæres, et est aetatis quater viginti annorum et amplius.” *Tenuit de Willielmo de Beaumais.* *Northampton.*
13. JOHANNES DE CORONE *qui obiit temp.* *Edw. I.*
De terris et hærede ejus.
 “Dictæ terræ et tenementa in manu Anabillæ que fuit uxor Simonis de Provincia existunt, ratione minoris aetatis Thomæ filii et hæredis predicti Johannis, ex commissione dicti domini Regis patris Regis nunc. * * Predictus Thomas propinquior hæres ipsius Johannis est, et est aetatis viginti unius anni et amplius.” *Cestr.*
14. JOHANNES DE DISTISLEYE, *alias DISTESLEGH'.* *Inq. p. m.*
 “Johannes filius dicti Johannis propinquior hæres ejus est, et est aetatis decem annorum.” *Cestr.*
15. RICARDUS DE LETON'. *Inq. p. m.*
 “Rogerus filius predicti Ricardi est propinquior hæres ipsius Ricardi, et fuit aetatis viginti octo annorum in festo Sancti Michaclis ultimo preterito.” [*Inquisitio facta die Mercurii post festum Epiphaniae Domini.*] *Salop.*
 [*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 10.*]
16. ROBERTUS DE LA FELDE. *Inq. p. m.*
 “Robertus de La Felde filius predicti Roberti est hæres ejus propinquior, et est aetatis quadraginta annorum et amplius.” *Gloucestr.*
 [*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 8.*]
17. RICARDUS FILIUS WILLIELMI DE BARDELEYE. *Inq. p. m.*
 “Dicunt [jurati] quod predictæ duæ partes messuagii xiii. acræ et dimidium semper a tempore mortis predicti Willielmi de Bardeleye fuerunt in manu domini Regis, nomine custodie, ratione minoris aetatis predicti Ricardi, et nunc per mortem ejusdem Ricardi in manu Regis existunt. Et quod Alicia soror predicti Ricardi est ejus hæres propinquior et aetatis viginti quatuor annorum.” *Salop.*
 [*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 2.*]

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

18. ADAM DE ELMRUGG', alias ELMERUGGE, qui tenuit de hæredibus Hugonis de Mortuo Mari de Castro Ricardi infra etatem existentibus. *Inq. p. m.*

“Rogerus filius prædicti Adæ est propinquior haeres ejus, et fuit ætatis viginti sex annorum in festo Sancti Michaelis proximo præterito”. [*Inquisitio capta die Lunæ post festum Sancti Matthæi Apostoli.*] [Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 14.]

19. LEWELINUS AP OWAYN, alias AB OWEYN. *Inq. p. m.*

“Et [dicunt jurati] quod dominus Rex post mortem ejusdem Lewelini habere debet de bonis ejusdem defuncti centum solidos nomine herieti quod vocatur Ebedin. * Et quod omnia tenements prædicta secundum consuetudinem Walensem inter filios prædicti Lewelini proportionaliter participare debent. * Dicunt etiam quod Oweyn et Thomas filii prædicti Lewelini propinquiores ejus sunt haeredes. Et quod dictus Oweyn est ætatis undecim annorum, et predictus Thomas est ætatis decem annorum. Nec dominus Rex de predictis Oweyn et Thoma, licet minoris existat etatis, wardam vel maritagium aliqualiter exigere potest. Wall’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 2.]

20. ROGERUS DE BURTON, qui tenuit de hærede Laderane quæ fuit uxor Johannis de Bella Aqua infra etatem existente. [v. Breve.] *Inq. p. m.*

“Rogerus filius Rogeri de Burton' est filius et haeres propinquior dicti domini Rogeri defuncti, et fuit ætatis duorum annorum ad festum Sancti Matthæi Apostoli proximo præteritum”. [*Inquisitio facta in Vigilia Sancti Andreae Apostoli.*] Ebor’.

“Rogerus filius ejusdem Rogeri est ejus haeres propinquior et est ætatis duorum annorum die inquisitionis capte.” [*Inquisitio capta die Jovis ante festum Sancti Nicholai Episcopi.*] Ebor’.

21. THOMAS DE CHAUNCY, NUPER BARO DE SKIRPENBEK.” *Inq. p. m.*

“Willielmus Chauncy est filius et haeres Chauney et propinquior haeres predicti Thomæ. * Dictus Willielmus Chauncy est ætatis triginta annorum.” Ebor’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 8.]

22. JOHANNES SPIGURNEL. *Inq. p. m.*

“Edmundus Spygurnel filius prædicti Johannis Spygarnel est propinquior haeres ejus et ætatis viginti duorum annorum.” Essex’.

“Edmundus Spigurnel est filius prædicti Johannis et haeres ejus propinquior et ætatis viginti et trium annorum.” Nottingham’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 12.]

23. JOHANNES DE FRATINGE, qui tenuit de hærede Rogeri de Tany in custodia Regis existente. *Inq. p. m.* [Breve est de a°. 1°.]

“Alicia filia prædicti Johannis de Fratyng est haeres ejusdem Johannis propinquior et ætatis sex annorum.” Essex’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 10.]

24. SIMON DE LEYBURN. *Inq. p. m.*

“Prædictus Simon tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Berewyk' conjunctim cum Johanne filio ejusdem Simonis, ex feoffamento cuiusdam Philippi de Say; qui quidem Philippus prædictum Simonem et Luciam uxorem ejus et Johannem filium ejusdem Simonis de prædictis tenementis feoffavit, ipsius et hæredibus prædicti Johannis de corpore suo legitime procreatis: ita quod si predictus Johannes obiisset sine hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato, prædicta tenementa descenderent Matildæ sorori dicti Johannis et hæredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreatis. Et si predicta Matilda obiisset sine hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato, prædicta tenementa remanerent rectis hæredibus prædicti Simonis. * * Prædictus Johannes filius dicti Simonis qui cum prædicto Simone feoffatus est, ut prædictum est, fuit ætatis quatuordecim annorum die Beati Thomæ Apostoli ultimo præterito.” [*Inquisitio facta die Jovis in crastino Cinerum.*] Salop’.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions.—cont.

25. JOHANNES BARCOLF'. *Inq. p. m.*

“Johannes Barcolf' est filius predicti Johannis Barcolf' et haeres ejus propinquior, et fuit de *estate* septem annorum ad festum Assumptionis Beatae Mariae anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo.” Leicest’.

26. THOMAS ALEYN, alias ALAYN. *Inq. p. m.*

“Ricardus Alayn filius et haeres predicti Thomae Alayn est propinquior haeres ejus, et est *estate* septem annorum &c.” Oxon’.

27. WILLIELMUS DE KERDYF', alias KERDIF'. *Inq. p. m.*

“Paulinus filius predicti Willielmi de Kerdif' est propinquior haeres ejusdem Willielmi, et est *estate* triginta annorum.” Wigorn’.
[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 8.]

28. EVERARDUS FAUVEL. *Inq. p. m.* [Breve est de a°. 1°.]

“Quis propinquior haeren ejus sit, dicunt [juratores] quod' quidam Thomas Fauvel' est filius dicti Everardi et propinquior haeres ipsius. Item, et eujus *estate*, dicunt quod est de *estate* quadraginta annorum.” Ebor.’

29. ADAM LE KEU DE STAVELEY, qui tenuit per legem Angliae de haereditate Ceciliae quæ fuit uxor ejus. *Inq. p. m.*

“Willielmus filius Adæ Le Keu de Staveley est propinquior haeres dictæ Ceciliae, et est *estate* quadraginta annorum et plus.” Ebor.’

[Vide Rot. Fin., 3 Edw. II. m. 15.]

30. HUGO DE GEROUNDE, defunctus.

Extenta feodorum militum et advocationum ecclesiarum.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 7. *Licentia maritandi pro Margareta quæ fuit uxor ipsius Hugonis.*]

31. WALTERUS DE ALETE. *Inq. p. m.*

“Dicunt [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod predictus Walterus nihil tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, de domino Rege in capite in comitatu predicto ; quia dicunt quod prefatus Walterus obiit die Veneris proxima ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni Regis Edwardi predicti primo, tempore domini Petri de Gavaston' Comitis Cornubie de quo tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit. * * Predictus Walterus tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit duas partes unius acre terre Cornub' apud Kilmonseg' de Willielmo Botereaus. * * Predictus Walterus et Isota uxor sua conjunctim feofati tenuerunt die quo prefatus Walterus obiit tertiam partem unius acre terræ ibidem. * * Margeria filia dicti Walteri ante uata et Alianora filia sua postmata sunt propinquiores haeredes ipsius. Et predicta Margeria est *estate* novem annorum et prefata Alianora est *estate* sex annorum”. Cornub’.

32. FREMUNDUS DE ERDYNTON'. *Inq. p. m.*

“Reginaldus filius predicti Fremundi est haeres ejus propinquior, et fuit *estate* sexdecim annorum in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste ultimo præterito.” [Inquisitio facta die Jovis ante festum Sancti Gregorii Papa.]

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 8.]

33. ROGERUS DE BACHEWORTH'. *Inq. p. m.*

“Duæ partes manerii de Childewyk' Say, quæ fuerunt de haereditate prefati Rogeri, fuerunt in manu domini Regis a die mortis Johannis de Bacheworth' patris predicti Rogeri ratione fatuitatibus ipsius Rogeri. Et sic predictus Rogerus obiit seisisus de duabus partibus predicti manerii, quæ quidam due partes, simul cum tercia parte quam Sibilla mater prefati Rogeri tenet in dotem, tenetur de Abbate de Sancto Albano. * * Ricardus de Bacheworth', frater predicti Rogeri, est propinquior haeres ipsius Rogeri, et *estate* viginti duorum annorum et amplius.” Hartford’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 8.]

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*34. MATILDA QUE FUIT UXOR ROBERTI CORBET. *Inq. p. m.*

“Thomas filius ejusdem Matildæ est propinquior hæres ejus, et fuit ætatis viginti quinque annorum in festo Sanctæ Trinitatis ultimo præterito.”
 [Inquisitio facta die Veneris ante festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptista.] Salop’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 1.]

35. JOHANNES FOLEJAUMBE.

Inquisitio ad quod damnum.

* Ibid. RICARDUS FILIUS RICARDI DE STUGETWYSIL.

Inquisitio ad quod damnum.

36. ROBERTUS DE BEDINGFIELD’. *Inq. p. m.*

“Idem Robertus et Johanna uxor ejus, die quo idem Robertus obiit, tenuerunt in comitatu prædicto quasdam terras et quædam tenementa cum pertinentiis in Causton’ de hæreditate prædictæ Johannæ. * * Maria, Katherina et Elyzabet filiæ prædicti Roberti propinquior hæredes ipsius Roberti sunt; et prædicta Maria est ætatis octodecim annorum, et prædicta Katherina est ætatis quatuordecim annorum, et prædicta Elyzabet est ætatis duodecem annorum et amplius.” Norfolk’.

37. RICARDUS DF FURNEUS. *Inq. p. m.*

“Dictus Ricardus una cum Sibilla uxore ejus conjunctim feoffata, per finem levatum in curia domini Regis, tenuit manerium de Carleton’. * * Dicunt etiam [juratores] quod dictus Ricardus obiit die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Lucæ Evangelistæ proximo præterito, anno supradicto. Et quod Willielmus filius ejus propinquior hæres ejus est; et quod est ætatis viginti annorum et amplius.” [Inquisitio capta die Jovis ante festum Sancti Valentini.] Nottingham’.

38. ROBERTUS DE TUDENHAM, alias THUDENHAM, alias TODENHAM. *Inq. p. m.*

“Robertus de Thudenham est ejus filius et hæres propinquior, et est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius.” Cantebr’.

“Idem Robertus de Todenham et Eva uxor ejus, quæ adhuc superstes est, conjunctim tenuerunt die obitus ipsius Roberti manerium de Eriswelle. * * Robertus de Todenham filius prædicatorum Roberti et Evæ est propinquior hæres ejusdem Roberti et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius.” Suffolc’.

Est etiam finalis concordia facta anno regni Regis Henrici tertii 54° inter Robertum de Tudenham et Evans uxorem ejus et Robertum de Weston’ et Hawisiam uxorem ejus de manerio de Ereswell’, &c.

39. NICHOLAS LE ARCHER DE STOKES. *Inq. p. m.*

“Edmundus Le Archer, filius prædicti Nicholai, est hæres ejus propinquior, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum et amplius.” Gloucester’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 8.]

40. RICARDUS DE FRETEWELLE. *Inq. p. m.*

“Radulphus filius prædicti Ricardi est propinquior hæres ejus, et est ætatis sexdecim annorum.” Oxon’.

41. WILLIELMUS BODBRAN. *Inq. p. m.*

“Prædictus Willielmus obiit seisisitus de duabus messuagii, duabus carucatis terra cum pertinentiis in Bodbran et Trewalla per quandam finem levatum in curia domini Regis inter Robertum de Keverel querentem et prædictum Willielmum desorcentem, videlicet, quod prædictus Willielmus recognovit prædicta tenementa cum pertinentiis esse ius ipsius Roberti ut illa quæ idem Robertus habuit de dono prædicti Willielmi: et pro hac recognitione, &c., idem Robertus concessit prædicto Willielmo prædicta tenementa cum pertinentiis et illareddidit in eadem curia tenenda de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servitium quæ ad illa tenementa pertinent tota vita ipsius Willielmi; et post decessum ipsius Willielmi prædicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt Galfrido filio prædicti Willielmi et Elizabet uxori ejus et hæredibus quos idem

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

Galfridus de corpore ipsius Elizabet procreaverit. * * * Et si contingat quod praedictus Galfridus obierit sine herede de corpore ipsius Elizabet procreato, tunc post decessum ipsorum Galfridi et Elizabethas praedicta tenementa cum pertinentiis integre remanebunt rectis heredibus praedicti Willielmi. * * * Praedictus Galfridus filius praedicti Willielmi est propinquior heres ipsius Willielmi et aetatis viginti trium annorum et amplius." Cornub'.

Cecilia quæ fuit uxor Willielmi habet dotem.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 2 Edw. II. n. 3.*]

42. WILLIELMUS DE SAUSTON'. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes de Sauston' est filius et heres propinquior praedicti Willielmi, et est aetatis decem et novem annorum et dimidii." Cantebr'.

43. JOHANNES LE SENESCHAL. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes filius dicti Johannis est propinquior heres ejusdem et aetatis triginta annorum et amplius." Cornub'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin. 2 Edw. II. n. 4.*]

44. JOHANNES DE FORTESBURY, *defunctus.*

De terris et herede dicti Johannis, qui tenuit, die quo obiit, de domino Edwardo quondam Rege Angliae.

[*Vide Cal. Genera. II. 765.*]

"Dicunt jurati quod Johanne de Fortesbury defunctus tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit unum messuagium et quatuor virgatas terræ cum pertinentiis in Westgrafton' per servitium decem solidorum annuatim ad castrum Merlebergia solvendorum, * et custodiendi quandam gravam domini Regis vocatam Suthgrave in foresta de Savernak". *

Et dicunt quod predicta messuagium et terra existunt in manu domini Regis ratione minoris aetatis Petri filii praedicti Johannis de Fortesbury et non alia de causa; et dicunt quod predictus Petrus est propinquior heres praedicti Johannis de Fortesbury: et dicunt quod in festo Sancti Kalixti Papæ proximo preterito fuit aetatis viginti duorum annorum." Wilt's.

"Probatio aetatis Petri filii et heredis Johannis de Fortesburi defuncti, qui de domino Edwardo Rege, patre domini Regis nunc, tenuit in capite, capta apud Fortesburi coram Eschaetore domini Regis 22° die Decembris anno regni Regis domini Edwardi nunc secundo, per sacramentum subscriptorum. * Willielmus de Lyllebon miles aetatis quinquaginta annorum juratus et diligenter examinatus super aetate dicti Petri filii Johannis de Fortesburi dicit quod fuit aetatis viginti duorum annorum in festo Sancti Laurentii Martyris ultimo preterito; et hoc scit quia idem heres nascebatur apud Fortesburi, in festo Sancti Laurentii Martyris in anno regni domini Edwardi Regis patris domini Edwardi Regis nunc quartodecimo, et in ecclesia Sancti Michaelis apud Schaldeborne in crastino ejusdem festi baptizatus fuit. Et similiter hoc scit quia in festo praedicto predictus Johannes de Fortesbury venit apud Middelton ad dominum ejusdem Willielmi et rogavit ipsum ut vellet esse compater praedicti Petri, et hoc ei non concessit propter nuptiarum solemnitatem in crastino festi praedicti celebraturarum inter matrem ejusdem Willielmi et Stephanum de Britmerestone apud Middleton; et idem Johannes de Fortesbury rogavit ipsum perhibere testimonium de die et anno nativitatis dicti heredis, et idem Willielmus incontinenti scribere fecit in pariete aulae sue diem et annum nativitatis heredis praedicti, et per hoc scit quod tempus est elapsum." * * * Wilt's.

Isabella quæ fuit uxor dicti Johannis de Foresbury nunc defuncta, habuit custodiam terrarum ex concessione Regis Edwardi primi.

45. WILLIELMUS BURDET. *Inq. p. m.*

"Johannes Burdet est filius ejus Willielmi Burdet et heres ejus propinquior, et fuit de seitate octodécim annorum ad festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo." Leicester'.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*46. ADAM DE DOUNHALE DE HANEBURGH'. *Inq. p. m.*

“Robertus filius prædicti Adæ de Dounhale est propinquior hæres ejus, et est aetatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius.” Oxon'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 3 *Edw. II. m.* 15.]

47. HENRICUS DE GREY, alias GRAY. *Inq. p. m.*

“Ricardus de Grey miles filius prædicti Henrici est propinquior hæres ipsius Henrici, et est de aetate viginti et sex annorum.” Kant'.

“Ricardus de Grey est filius et hæres prædicti Henrici de Grey propinquior, et est aetatis viginti septem annorum.” Leicester'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 13.]

48. HUGO DE CHAUNCEUS. *Inq. p. m.*

“Prædictus Hugo de Chaunceus tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit manerium de Uppeton' in comitatu Northampton' in dominico suo ut de feodo per servitium essendi eques armatus in exercitu Regis infra quatuor maria per quadraginta dies sumptibus suis propriis. * * Item, est ibi quoddam dominium habendum unum aprum et unum taurum in campo de Uppeton' pto voluntate sua' pascentes, quorum profectum valet per annum 8s. 4d. * * Thomas de Chaunceus filius prædicti Hugonis de Chaunceus est propinquior hæres ipsius Northampton'.

Item, Assignatio dotis Julianæ quæ fuit uxor dicti Hugonis de Chaunceus.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 9.]

49. WILLIELMUS DE STAURE. *Inq. p. m.*

“Idem Willielmus tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de domino Rege in capite unum messuagium et duodecim acres terræ in villa de Sancto Briavello per serjantiam essendi forestarius domini Regis in foresta de Dene et attachandi tam de viridi quam de venatione, et illos sic attachati ducendi ad castrum Sancti Briavelli. * * Willielmus filius prædicti Willielmi est hæres ejus propinquior, et fuit de aetate viginti sex annorum ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximum præteritum.”

[*Inquisito capta 22° die Januarii.*] Gloucestr'.

50. PHILIPPUS DE POTYNDENE, alias POTYNDENNE, alias PUTYNDENNE. *Inq. p. m.*

“Adam de Putyndenne, filius prædicti Philippi, est hæres ejus propinquior et aetatis viginti quinque annorum et amplius.” Surr'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 2 *Edw. II. m.* 5.]

51. WILLIELMUS DE CANTI LUPO, alias CANTILUPO. *Inq. p. m.*

“Inquisitio de terris et tenementis quæ fuerunt Willielmi de Cantilupo et Eva quondam uxor sua die quo dictus Willielmus obiit. * * Prædicta Eva tenet manerium de Ravenesthorp' cum pertinentiis in dominico suo ut de feodo in capite de domina Johanna Wake, per servitium feodi unius militis, unde decem carucates terra faciunt feodium. Et prædictus Willielmus de Cantilupo nihil tenuit in prædicto manorio de Ravenesthorp' nisi per Evans quondam uxorem suam, et nihil ibidem de Rege tenetur. * * Dominus Johannes de Walkingham est filius Alani de Walkyngham et filius dictæ Eva, et est propinquior hæres ejusdem Eva, et est de aetate viginti quatuor annorum.” Ebor'.

“Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod dictus Willielmus nihil tenuit de domino Rege in capite in comitatu Ebor' die quo obiit; sed dicunt quod tenuit quadraginta marcatas annui redditus in comitatu Ebor' in villa de Bridlyngton' de hereditate Matildæ quondam uxoris sue per curialitatem et legem Angliæ. * * Et dicunt quod Willielmus de Erghum et Thomas de Othenby sunt propinquiores hæredes ipsius Matildæ eo quod sunt consanguinei sui. Et idem Willielmus de Erghum est aetatis quadraginta annorum, et dictus Thomas viginti sex annorum.” Ebor'.

“Dicunt [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod idem Willielmus de Cantilupo nihil tenuit de domino Rege in capite in dominico suo ut de feodo

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

in comitatu Derb', nec de aliis, die quo obiit: sed dicunt quod dictus Willielmus de Cantilupo tenuit dictum manerium de Ilkeston' cum pertinentiis in predicto comitatu ad terminum vita sua de domino Willielmo de Roos de Ingmanthorp', et idem Willielmus de Roos tenebat dictum manerium de haereditate Eustachiae quondam uxoris sue, matris dicti Willielmi de Cantilupo, per curialitatem Angliae, cujus haeres ipse Willielmus de Cantilupo erat. * * Et dicunt quod Willielmus est filius predicti Willielmi de Cantilupo et ejus haeres propinquior est, et est de aetate sexdecim annorum." Derby.

"Dicunt [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod Willielmus de Cantilupo, die quo obiit, tenuit tenementa subscripta in Wirlyngton' in forma subscripta; dicunt enim quod tenementa illa aliquo tempore fuerunt in seisia Petri de la Hay qui ea tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo, post eius mortem descenderunt Eustachiae neptae et haeredi ipsius Petri quam Willielmus de Ros duxerat in uxorem; qui quidem Willielmus et Eustachia inde seisisi fuerunt tota vita ipsius Eustachiae, post cuius mortem feendum et jus eorundem tenementorum descendit predicto Willielmo de Cantilupo tanquam filio et haeredi ipsius Eustachiae, sed dominicum remansit in manu dicti Willielmi de Ros per legem Angliae ratione prolixi inter ipsum et dictam Eustachiam aliquando suscitata; et postea idem Willielmus de Ros dimisit predicta tenementa predicto Willielmo de Cantilupo tenenda, utrum ad terminum vita vel annorum, qualiter, seu pro quanto, ignorant; a tempore cuius dimissionis idem Willielmus de Cantilupo seisinam suam de tenementis predictis usque ad diem obitus sui continuavit. * * Dicunt etiam quod Johanna de la Hay tenet nomine dotis quedam tenementa in predicta villa de Wirlyngton, que post mortem ejusdem Johanna ad predicta tenementa tanquam ad duas partes reverti debent, et valent per annum 33s. Dicunt etiam quod Willielmus filius predicti Willielmi de Cantilupo est haeres ejusdem propinquior et aetatis quindecim annorum et amplius." Sussex.

Eva quæ fuit uxor dicti Willielmi defuncti habet dotem suam in comitatū Buckingham'.

52. ROBERTUS DE HESELARTON', alias HESELERTON', qui de haeredibus Roberti de Tateshale tenuit. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicant [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod dictus Robertus tenuit die quo obiit per legem Angliae post mortem Ceciliae uxoris sue. * * Predicta tenementa in Fynele, Museton', et Fordon' fuerunt dudum cuidam Rogero de Nevile qui illa tenuit de domino Gilberto de Gaunt. Et de ipso Rogero descenderunt dicta tenementa quibusdam Matildi et Hawisiae filiabus suis, inter quas dicta tenementa fuerunt partita. De Matilde descendit jus proprietas sue cuidam Ricardo de Malebys ut filio et haeredi: de ipso Ricardo cuidam Willielmo ut filio: de ipso Willielmo cuidam Ricardo qui nunc tenet. Et de predicta Hawisia descendit jus proprietas sue cuidam Simoni ut filio: de ipso Simone cuidam Thomae ut filio: de ipso Thoma quibusdam Margeriae et Ceciliae ut filiabus: et de Cecilia descendit jus proprietas sue cuidam Roberto filio Roberti de Heselerton' qui nunc tenet, et est aetatis sexdecim annorum. Et dicunt quod post mortem predicti Rogeri de Nevile dicta Hawisia se attornavit de homagio et servitio suo predicta Matildi sorori sue antenata et in homagio suo obiit; per quod predicta Matildis, ratione minoris aetatis Simonis de Louthorp' filii et heredis predicta Hawisia, seisisit tenementa predicta Hawisiae que tenuit nomine proprietas et ea tenuit usque ad legitimam aetatem predicti Simonis nomine custodie. Et post decessum predicti Simonis Willielmus Malebys, filius Ricardi de Malebys habuit custodiam predictorum tenementorum, ratione minoris aetatis Thomae filii Simonis predicti. Et Ricardus de Malebys, qui nunc est, seisisit est de predictis tenementis nomine custodie ratione minoris aetatis predicti Roberti filii Roberti de Heselerton'. * * Et dicunt quod dictus Robertus de Heselerton' obiit die Jovis in prima septima Quadragesimæ anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo. Et quod Robertus de Heselerton' qui est aetatis sexdecim annorum est filius et haeres Roberti de Heselerton'. Ebor'.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*53. STEPHANUS DE BELLO PRATO. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Prædictus Stephanus tenuit in servitio die quo obiit quædam tenementa in manerio de Penalyn de domino Rege in capite in liberum socagium; * quæ quidem tenementa domina Johanna mater dicti Stephani tenet in dotem. * * Radulphus filius dicti Stephani est propinquior hæres ejusdem et ætatis novem annorum.” Cornub’.

54. RICARDUS DE ARCUBUS. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Dicunt [jurati] quod Simon filius prædicti Ricardi est propinquior hæres prædicti Ricardi: et dicunt quod fuit ætatis viginti et unius anni per quindecim dies ante Gulam Augusti ultimo præteriti.” [Inquisitio facta die Martis in crastino Sancti Matthiae Apostoli.] Buckingham’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 9.]

55. ALICIA QVM FUIT UXOR ADÆ HERTELE, alias HERTLEY. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Johannes Iwe filius prædictæ Aliciae est propinquior hæres ejusdem, et est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius.” Somerset’.

“ Dicunt etiam prædicti juratores quod Johannes Ywe filius prædictæ Aliciae est propinquior ejus hæres, et quod est ætatis triginta annorum et amplius.” Dorset’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 9.]

56. ODO DE TREGEREYK’, alias TREGERYTEK’, qui tenuit de hærede Ricardi de Cireceaus. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Alicia filia prædicti Odonis, quam prædictus Johannes Scor junior duxit in uxorem, est propinquior hæres ejusdem Odonis, et ætatis viginti quatuor annorum et amplius.” Cornub’.

57. JOHANNES DE HODEBOVILLE. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Qui [juratores] dicunt quod prædictus Johannes tenuit die quo obiit per feodium talliatum quædam tenementa apud Balisdene in villa de Aketone * ex dono et concessione Johannis de Hodeboville, patris prædicti Johannis, qui ipsum Johannem et Matildam uxorem ejus dudum defunctam per cartam suam inde feoffavit, habenda et tenenda eisdem Johanni filio Johannis et Matilda uxori ejus et hæredibus de corporibus eorum legitime procreatis. * * Et dicunt quod Walterus de Hodebovile, filius predictorum Johannis filii Johannis de Hodebovyle et Matilda uxoris ejus, est propinquior hæres ejusdem Johannis filii Johannis, et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius. * Item dicunt quod prædictus Johannes de Hodebovyle jam defunctus et Hillaria uxor ejus conjunctim tenerunt, die obitus ipsius Johannis, duas partes manerii de Aketone cum pertinentiis ex concessione Petri de Debenham et Rogeri de Hodebovyle * tenendas eisdem Johanni et Hillariæ uxori ejus et hæredibus ipsius Johannis. * Et dicunt quod prædictæ dues partes, una cum tertia parte ejusdem manerii, quam Agnes de Sandcroft tenet in dotem de hæreditate prædicti Johannis, tenentur de domino Rege in capite ut de honore Peverell’. * * Prædictus Walterus de Hodebovile, filius prædicti Johannis, est propinquior hæres ejus et ætatis triginta annorum et amplius.” Suffolk’.

58. AGNES DE SOMERY. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Johannes filius prædictæ Agnetis de Somery est hæres ejusdem Agnetis propinquior, et est ætatis viginti octo annorum.” Berk’.

59. HENRICUS DE CHYVENE. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Alicia uxor Thomae de Caunvile ‘junioris’ est filia et hæres prædicti Henrici propinquior et de ætate quindecim annorum et amplius.” Kant’.

[Vide Rot. Fin., 1 Edw. II. m. 10.]

60. MATTHÆUS DE CAMPO FLORIDO. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Johannes filius prædicti Matthei est hæres ejus propinquior” Somerset’.

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

61. ALIANORA QUÆ FUIT UXOR RICARDI AGUILLON, alias AGUYLLON, quæ tenuit de hereditate Thomæ filii et hæredis prædicti Ricardi. *Inq. p. m.*
 “ Prædicta Alianora die quo obiit tenuit ad terminum vitæ sue de hereditate quæ fuit Thomas Aguylon defuncti, * * Julianæ filia prædicti Thomæ Aguylon est hæres ejusdem Thomæ propinquior et ætatis trium annorum et amplius.” *Sussex.*
62. BRIANUS DE BROMPTON', *de functus.*
Extenta terrarum quæ fuerunt ipsius Briani, qui tenuit de Rege Edwardo primo die quo obiit, et quæ ratione minoris ætatis hæredum dicti Briani in manu Regis nunc existunt.
63. EDMUNDUS BARO DE STAFFORD'. *Inq. p. m.*
 “ Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Edmundus nuper Baro Stafford' nihil tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit in comitatu Stafford': sed dicunt quod idem Edmundus et Margareta uxor ejus conjunctim tenuerunt, die obitus ipsius Edmundi, maneria de Stafford', Bradley et Madeley cum pertinentiis in comitatu prædicto ex dono Rogeri de Clungeneford' clerici qui ipsos Edmundum et Margaretam uxorem ejus per cartam suam ex licentia domini Regis conjunctim inde feoffavit, habenda et tenenda eidem Edmundo et Margareta et hæredibus de corporibus ipsorum exeuntibus. * * Dicunt etiam quod Radulphus filius prædictorum Edmundi et Margareta est propinquior hæres ipsius Edmundi et est ætatis novem annorum.” *Stafford.*
 “ Radulphus filius dictorum Edmundi et Margareta est hæres propinquior eorundem et ætatis novem annorum et amplius die Sancti Dionysii anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi primo.” *Warrewic.*
64. JOHANNA QUÆ FUIT UXOR JOHANNIS DE LA HAYE, alias HAY, quæ tenuit ad terminum vitæ de hereditate dicti Johannis. *Inq. p. m.*
 “ Prædicta Johanna die quo obiit tenuit quasdam terras et quasdam tene-
 menta in Burrewell', Anthorp', et Walmesgare cum pertinentiis, quæ de domino Rege tenentur in capite per servitium feodi unius militis, non ut de hæreditate prædicti Johannis de la Haye, sed de jure Philippi de Kime. * * * Willielmus de Cantilupo est consanguineus prædicti Johannis de la Haye et hæres ejus propinquior de omnibus terris et tenementis de quibus dictus Johannes obiit seisis in dominico suo ut de feodo, et non de terris et tenementis supradictis, ‘et est ætatis quindecim annorum.’” *Lincoln.*
 “ Dicunt etiam [juratores] quod Johanna filia Petri de la Hay, fratris prædicti Johannis de la Hay, est neptis ipsius Johannis et hæres ejusdem propinquior et ætatis viginti annorum. Dicunt etiam quod aliquo tempore prædictum manerium [de Middleton'] cum pertinentiis fuit in seisin Rogeri la Warre ex concessione præfati Johannis de la Hay. Et prædictus Rogerus prefator Johannem et Johannam uxorem ejus de prædicto manorio cum pertinentiis de seisinâ sua feoffavit per quendam finem inter ipsos Rogerum et Johannem et Johanam in curia domini Regis levatum, habendum et tenendum prædictum manerium cum pertinentiis eisdem Johanni et Johannæ et hæredibus ipsius Johannis de corpore suo legitime procreatis; ita quod si præfatus Johannes sine hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato obiisset, tunc manerium prædictum cum [pertinentiis] post decepsum utriusque prædictorum Johannis et Johannæ ad præfatum Rogerum et hæredes suos integre reverteretur. Et dicunt quod quia præfatus Johannes sine hærede de corpore suo legitime procreato obiit, reversio prædicti manerii cum pertinentiis ad prædictum Rogerum pertinet virtute finis prædicti.” *Sussex.*
65. WILLIELMUS DE MORTUO MARI DE HAMME. *Inq. p. m.*
 “ Dicunt etiam [juratores] quod hæredes Hugonis de Mortuo Mari sunt propinquiores hæredes ejusdem Willielmi, et quod Johanna uxor Thomæ de Bikenore una hæredum prædicti Hugonis est ætatis septendecim annorum, et Margareta uxor Galfridi Cornewaile altera hæredum prædicti Hugonis est ætatis quatuordecim annorum et dimidii.” *Wigorn.*

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

“Dicunt [juratores] quod Johanna et Margareta filiae et haeres Hugonis de Mortuo Mari de Castro Ricardi sunt propinquiores haeres dicti Willielmi. Item dicunt quod dicta Johanna fuit aetatis decem et octo annorum in festo Sanctae Katherinae ultimo preterito; et praedicta Margareta est infra aetatem et in custodia domini Regis.” [*Inquisitio facta die Luna proxima post festum Beati Nicholai.*] Salop’.

66. MARGARETA QUA FUIT UXOR STEPHANI DE PENECESTRE’, alias PENESHEERST, alias PENNESHYRST. *Inq. p. m.*

“Dicunt [juratores] quod Johannes de Orreby clericus est filius et haeres propinquior praefata Margareta et de aetate triginta annorum et amplius. * * * Item dicunt quod eadem Margareta tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Penneshurst, quod extenditur per annum ad 40 libras, in dotem de haereditate Johanna uxoris Henrici de Cobham de Rundale et Aliciae quae fuit uxor Johannis de Columbariis, ex dotatione predicti Stephani quondam viri sui, de diversis dominis. * Et dicunt quod predicta Johanna uxor predicti Henrici de Cobham et praefata Alicia quae fuit uxor Johannis de Columbariis sunt filiae et haeres predicti Stephani propinquiores: et praefata Johanna est de aetate quadraginta annorum et amplius; et praefata Alicia est de aetate triginta annorum et amplius.” Kant’.

67. LORA QUA FUIT UXOR GILBERTI DE GAUNT, quae tenuit in dotem de haereditate haeredum et participum ipsius Gilberti. *Inq. p. m.*

“Dicunt [juratores] quod Rogerus de Kerdeston’ fuit consanguineus dicti Gilberti et est unus haeredum ipsius, et est aetatis trigesima sex annorum. Et Petrus de Mauley fuit consanguineus dicti Gilberti et est alter haeredum ipsius, et est aetatis viginti septem annorum. Et Juliana de Gaunt fuit soror dicti Gilberti et tertia haeredum ipsius, et est aetatis quinquaginta annorum et amplius. Item dicunt predicti juratores quod predicta Juliana de Gaunt dedit totam propartem suam eam de terris et tenementis supradictis contingentem, quas terras et quae tenementa dicta Lora sic tenuit in dotem, ‘simil cum omnibus aliis terris et tenementis, quas terras et quae tenementa dicta Juliana habuit in manorio de Skendelby supradicto,’ Priorissae et Monialibus Beatae Marie de Nune Cotum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam.” Lincoln’.

68. ROBERTUS DU LA MARE. *Inq. p. m.*

“Petrus de la Mare, filius predicti Roberti est propinquior haeres ejus, et est aetatis quatuordecim annorum et amplius a festo Purificationis Beatae Mariae Virginis proximo preterito.” [*Inquisitio facta 7° die Novembri.*] Wiltes’.

“Petrus de la Mare filius ejusdem Roberti est propinquior haeres ejus et aetatis sexdecim annorum.” [*Inquisitio capta 12° die Novembri.*] Devon’.

69. RICARDUS FILIUS RICARDI DE GEYTON’. Quod Justiciarius Hiberniae certioraret super modo et causa captionis terrarum dicti Ricardi in manum Regis Edwardi quondam Regis Angliae.

“Mandatum fuit Vicecomiti Typerar’, in cuius balliva tenementa in Brevis domini Regis contenta sunt, quod super modo et causa predictis certioraret Justiciario Hiberniae; qui ei misit quandam Inquisitionem quam inde fieri fecit, quae consulta est huic Brevi. Et nihilominus inspectis Memorandis de Scaccario Dublin’ compertum est quod post mortem predicti Ricardi patris, &c., Willielmus de Estden’ tunc Thessaurarius domini Regis Edwardi patris domini Regis nunc de scaccario predicto cepit terras et tenementa predicta in manum domini Regis. Et postea quidam Radulphus de Geyton, frater predicti Ricardi patris, asserens se esse haeredem predicti Ricardi fratris sui et quod ipse Ricardus obiit seisisus de tenementis illis, perquisivit tenementa illa extra seisinam domini Regis per predictum Willielmum de Estden’.” * *

“Inquisitio capta, super modo et causa captionis terrarum et tenementorum Ricardi filii Ricardi de Geyton’ in Hibernia quae capta sunt in manum domini Edwardi Regis Angliae, patris domini Edwardi Regis Angliae qui nunc est, apud Cassell’ die Jovis proxima ante festum Sancti

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

Matthiæ Apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi tertio. * * Qui jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod Ricardus de Geyton', pater prædicti Ricardi, perquisivit diversa tenementa in partibus de Cassell' et Tipera' de diversis hominibus, et tenuit neptem domini Reymundi de Burgo, qui tunc fuit magnas in partibus illis, in concubinam; de qua procreavit prædictum Ricardum filium suum; et cum idem Ricardus fuit septem annorum prædictus Ricardus pater suus dedit ei duas carucatas terræ cum pertinentiis in Kilsegan quæ sunt in manu domini Regis, et valent per annum in omnibus exitibus 42*s.* Dedit etiam ei 160 acres terræ in Balibohull', &c. * * habendas et tenendas sibi et haeredibus suis et assignatis, et ipsum inde in plenam et pacificam seisinam posuit, et assignavit ei custodem, scilicet, prædictum dominum Reymundum, qui substituit ballivos ibi quosdam Mauricium filium David et Philippum Wayvile. Et dicunt præcise quod prædictus Ricardus pater plene se dimisit de enementis illis et nunquam postea inde se intromisit. * * Hibern'.

70. ALMARICUS DE NODARIIS. *Inq. p. m.*

“Johannes filius ejusdem Almarici est propinquior ejus haeres, et fuit ætatis viginti trium annorum ad festum Sancti Martini in hieme ultimo præterito.” [*Inquisitio capta die Jovis post festum Translationis Sancti Thome Martyris.*] Northampton’.

71. HENRICUS DE BODRUGAN, alias BODRIGAN. *Inq. p. m.*

“Jurati dicunt quod Ottobonus filius dicti Henrici est propinquior haeres ejusdem, et fuit ad festum Epiphanie proximo præteritum ætatis novemdecim annorum.” [*Inquisitio facta 18° die Febrarii.*] Cornub’.

“Dicunt [jurati] super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Henricus nullas terras vel tenementa tenuit in dominico [suo] ut de feodo die quo obiit in comitatu Bedford'; sed tenuit die quo obiit de haereditate Sibillæ ‘quondam’ uxoris sue ‘defunctæ’ quoddam tenementum in Luyton' in comitatu prædicto de domino Rege in capite. * * Et dicunt quod Johannes de Powers filius Sibillæ de Maundevill' est haeres propinquior ‘prædictæ Sibillæ’ et ætatis viginti trium annorum et amplius. De haerde prædicti Henrici nec de æstate ipsius nihil sciunt.” Bedford’.

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 3.*]

72. ROBERTUS DE SANCTO CLARO. *Inq. p. m.*

“Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Robertus tenuit manerium de Stapelton' cum pertinentiis de domino Rege in capite per servitium tenendi unam tualliam coram domina Regina ad festa Paschæ, Pentecostes, Natalis Domini, et domini Regis coronationem.

* * Robertus filius Roberti filii Roberti de Sancto Claro est propinquus Philippi et Jacobi ultimo præterito fuit ætatis quatuordecim annorum” [*Inquisitio facta 30° die Augusti.*] Somerset’.

73. ROGERUS DE CARMINO, alias KAERMINO. *Inq. p. m.*

“Oliverus de Carmino, filius præfati Rogeri, est propinquior haeres ejus et ætatis trinti annorum et amplius.” Cornub’.

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 10.*]

74. WILLIELMUS DE BRUDEPORT, alias BRIDEPORT. *Inq. p. m.*

“Johannes de Brideport filius prædicti Willielmi de Brideport est haeres ejusdem Willielmi propinquior et ætatis trinti annorum et amplius.” Somerset’.

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 15.*]

75. GALFRIDUS DE CAUMVILL', alias CAMPVYLE, alias CAMVYLE. *Inq. p. m.*

“Dicunt [juratores] per sacramentum suum quod prædictus Galfridus tenuit maneria de Toustok', &c. * per legem Angliæ de haereditate Matildæ de Campvyle quondam uxoris sue defunctæ de domino Rege

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

in capite. * * Et dicunt quod Willielmus de Campvyle filius predicti Galfridi est ejus hæres propinquior, et est ætatis quadraginta annorum et amplius; et quod Willielmus Martyn est filius et propinquior hæres predictæ Matildæ, et est ætatis quinquaginta annorum et amplius." Devon'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 13 et m. 10.*]

76. HERBERTUS DE SALTFLETEBY. *Inq. p. m.*

"Quidam Robertus de Saltefleteby est filius et hæres predicti Herberti, et est ætatis decem annorum et amplius." Lincoln'.

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 2. Assignatio dotis Isabellæ quæ fuit uxor ipsius Herberti.*]

77. JOHANNES DE ORLAWESTON', alias ORLAUSTON', defunctus. *De terris et hærede ejus, &c.*

• "Inquisitio de terris et tenementis quæ Johannes de Orlauston' tenuit de domino Edwardo quondam Rege Angliæ patre Regis nunc in capite die quo obiit in comitatu Kantiæ, videlicet, quantum tenuit de domino Rege patre Regis nunc et per quod servitium et quantum de alius et per quod servitium, et quantum terræ illæ valeant per annum in omnibus exitibus, et an Willielmus de Orlauston' sit hæres ejus propinquior, an aliis, et si idem Willielmus, tunc cuius ætatis sit, et si aliis, tunc quis et cuius ætatis et qualiter et quomodo, et quis custodiam terrarum et tenementorum illorum nunc habet et quis eam habuit a tempore mortis ipsius Johannis, et quando idem Johannes obiit. * * * Dicunt [juratores] super sacramentum suum quod predictus Johannes de Orlauston' die quo obiit tenuit de domino Rege Edwardo patre Regis nunc quasdam terras et quasdam tenementa in Orlauston' per servitium duorum militum, et est de honore de Perches. * * * Item dicunt predicti juratores quod predictus Johannes tenuit die quo obiit de terris de Gavelykende de susenna terra quaterviginti quindecim acres et dimidium; et quinquaginta septem acres de Gavelykende in marisco de diversis dominis per servitium 13*s.* 4*d.*, et valet terra susenna per annum 3*s.* 10*d.* pretium acre 4*d.*; et terra in Marisco valet per annum 114*s.* pretium acre 2*s.* * * * Item dicunt predicti juratores quod Willielmus de Orlauston' predictus est propinquior hæres dicti Johannis de Orlauston' et ætatis viginti aporum et amplius. Et dicunt quod Johanna quæ fuit uxor Rogeri de Bella fago, Magister Willielmus de Schirburn', Johannes de Triloc, et Walterus persona ecclesie de Sheresford', executores testamenti dicti Rogeri de Bella fago, habent nunc custodiam terrarum et tenementorum predictorum. Et dicunt quod Willielmus Martin dictam custodiam cum maritagio habuit de dono et concessione domini Regis patris Regis nunc usque ad legitimam ætatem 'predicti hæredis', et illam custodiam tenuit cum maritagio quousque illam custodiam vendidit dicto Rogero de Bella fago; et tunc idem Rogerus eam tenuit ad totam vitam suam; et sic in manibus executorum. Et dicunt quod predictus Johannes de Orlauston' obiit die Veneris proxima ante festum Paschæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc 26°. Item dicunt quod Isabella quæ fuit uxor predicti Johannis tenet tertiam partem terrarum et tenementorum quæ predictus Johannes 'tenuit' die quo obiit per servitium militare, et dotata fuit per Willielmum Martyn. Et Johannes et Thomas fratres predicti Willielmi de Orlauston' tenent duas partes terrarum de Gavelkynde, et idem Willielmus tertiam partem." [*Inquisitio facta 21° die Junii.*] Kant'.

78. THOMAS DE LUCY. *Inq. p. m.*

"Dicunt etiam [jurati] quod Anthonius de Lucy frater predicti Thomæ est propinquior hæres ejusdem Thomæ, et quod est ætatis viginti quinque annorum et amplius." Northumbr'.

(*Christianæ quæ fuit uxor ipsius Thomæ habet dotem et licentiam mariandi.*)

[*Vide Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. II. m. 13 et m. 11.*]

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—cont.

79. GRIFFINUS FILIUS ET HERES AUDOENI DE LA POLE *infra etatem et in custodia Regis existens. Inq. p. m.*

“ Hawisia soror praedicti Griffini [*uxor Johannis de Cherleton*’—*vide Rot. Fin.*] est propinquior heres ejus, et fuit etatis octodecim annorum in festo sancti Jacobi Apostoli ultimo praeterito.” [*Inquisitio facta die Mercurii ante festum Sancti Laurentii anno 3°.*] Salop.’

[*Vide Rot. Fin.*, 3 *Edw. II. m. 14 et m. 10.*]

80. JOHANNES WALRAND, alias WALRAUND, alias WALROND; ET ROBERTUS WALBAND AVUNCULUS IPSIUS JOHANNIS, ET ISABELLA WALRAND MATER DICTI JOHANNIS. *Inq. p. m.*

“ Dicunt etiam praedicti juratores super sacramentum suum quod Alanus Plukenet, filius Alani Plukenet filii Aliciae sororis Willielmi Walround patris Johannis Walround qui obiit ultimo seisis in dominico suo ut de feodo, propinquior haeres ipsius Johannis Walround est, ut intelligunt: et est idem Alanus filius Alani Plukenet etatis triginta annorum et amplius.” Norfolk’.

“ Alanus Plukenet est propinquior haeres et de integro sanguine; et est de etate vixi quatuor annorum.” Hertforl’.

“ Inquisitio * de terris et tenementis ratione fatuitatis Johannis Walraund in manus domini Regis existentibus, et de ‘quibus’ terris et tenementis Robertus Walraund avunculus dicti Johannis fuit seisis in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit. * * * Item dicunt [jurati] quod Johannes Edworthe filius Alesiae de Edworthe unius amitarum praedicti Johannis Walraund, Alicia de Everingham una filiarum Cecilia de Everingham alterius amitarum ejusdem Johannis, Bogo de Knovile filius Johanne de Knovile alterius filiarum ejusdem Cecilia, et Matilda quae fuit uxor Ricardi le Bret, et Cecilia de Helion quam Petrus de Helion duxit in uxorem, filia Cecilia tertia filiarum praedictarum Cecilia, sunt consanguinei et propinquiores haereses praedicti Johannis Walraund, et omnes etatis vixi sex annorum et amplius.” Hertford’.

“ Dicunt etiam [juratores] quod Alanus de Plokenet, filius Alani de Plokenet filii Aliciae amitae Johannis Walraund, est propinquior haeres ejusdem Johannis, et quod est de etate vixi octo annorum et amplius. Dicunt etiam quod ignorant si praedictus Johannes alias habeat haereses, quia antecessors sui nec ipse parum vel nihil conversabantur in partibus praedictis.” Hertforl’.

“ Inquisitio * * de terris et tenementis quae sunt de hereditate Johannis Walround defuncti, qui ratione fatuitatis sue in custodia domini Regis extiterat, et de quibus Robertus Walround avunculus praedicti Johannis fuit seisis in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit. * * * Johannes de Eddeworth filius Alesiae unius amitarum praedicti Johannis Walraund, Alesia de Everingham una filiarum Cecilia alterius amitarum ejusdem Johannis, Bogo de Knovile filius Johanne de Knovile alterius filiarum ejusdem Cecilia, et Matilda quae fuit uxor Ricardi Bret, et Cecilia de Helioun, quam Petrus de Helioun duxit in uxorem, filia Cecilia tertia filiarum praedictarum Cecilia, sunt consanguinei et propinquiores haereses praedicti Johannis Walraund. Et praedictus Johannes de Eldeworth est etatis triginta annorum, et praedicta Alicia est etatis triginta annorum, et praedictus Bogo est etatis triginta annorum, et praedicta Matilda est etatis triginta annorum, et praedicta Cecilia de Helion est etatis triginta annorum.” Essex’.

“ Dicunt etiam [jurati] quod Hugo de Cknovyle filius Johanne de Cknovyle una filiarum Ceciliae unius amitarum dicti Johannis Walraund, Alicia de Everingham altera filiarum ejusdem Cecilia, Matillis la Bret et Cecilia de Helyon, quam Petrus de Helyon duxit in uxore n, filia Cecilia tertia filiarum praedictarum Cecilia sunt consanguinei et propinquiores haereses praedicti Johannis de haereditate ipsum contingente tam ex parte Willielmi Walround patris sui quam ex parte Roberti Walround avunculi sui fratri senioris praedicti Willielmi. Et dicunt quod Hugo de Cknovyle est etatis triginta annorum, Alicia de Everingham est etatis quadraginta annorum, Matillis la Bret est etatis vixi octo annorum, Cecilia de Helyon est etatis vixi sex annorum.” Wiltshire’.

“ Inquisitio de terris quae fuerunt Isabellae [Walroni] mater Johannis Walround. * * * Dicunt [juratores] quod Johanna uxor Alexandri Frivyle, filia et haeres Mazeræ filie et unius haeredis Johanne Marmion amitæ

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

prædicti Johannis Walraund, et Radulphus le Botiler, filius et heres Matildæ alterius filii et heredis prædictæ Johannæ Marmion sororis Isabellæ matris prædicti Johannis Walraund, sunt propinquiores heredes prædicti Johannis Walraund de predicta terra et tenementis prædictis, et etiam de tota hereditate ipsum contingente ex parte Isabellæ prædictæ matris suæ. Dicunt etiam quod prædicta Johannæ uxor Alexandri de Fryvile est ætatis quadraginta annorum, et prædictus Radulphus le Botiler est ætatis triginta sex annorum.” Wilts’.

“Inquisitio facta coram eschaetore domini Regis apud Maydene Newton’ quinto die Marcii anno regni Regis Edwardi secundo, de terris et tenementis quæ sunt de hereditate Johannis Walraund in comitatu Dorset’, de quibus Robertus Walraund avunculus sūus fuit scisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit. * * Dicunt [jurati] per sacramentum suum quod prædictus Robertus Walraund nullas terras seu temimenta temuit in dominico suo ut de feodo in comitatu predicto die quo obiit solus; sed quod idem Robertus et Matilda uxor ejus, conjunctim feoffati, tenuerunt manerium de Wyndfred Egle in dicto comitatu de dono et feoffamento Johannis de Burgo, tenendum sibi Roberto et Matildæ uxori ejus et heredibus de corporibus ipsorum Roberti et Matildæ legitime procreatis. Et quod Johannes de Burgo post lapsum temporis feoffamenti omnes terras et tenementa sua in diversis comitatibus existentia domino Regi Henrico ayo Regis nunc concessit, tenenda sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum, cum universalis reversionibus et eschaetis quæ sibi Johannii et heredibus suis imposterum accidere poterunt quoquo modo. Et quod dominus Edwardus pater Regis nunc de dicto manerio habita plena possessione et pacifica seisia post mortem dictorum Roberti et Matildæ, ratione heredium inter ipsos Robertum et Matildam legitime procreatorum deficientium, manerium illud Johannæ Plogeneti concessit tenendum quamdiu domino Regi placuerit pro sustentatione Johannis Walraund fatui et heredis prædicti Roberti.” Dorset’.

“Dicunt [juratores] quod Willielmus Walraund pater prædicti Johannis Walraund defuncti habuit nisi unicum sororem de integrō sanguine, nomine Aliciam, et quod Alanus Plukenet defunctus fuit filius ipsius Aliceæ. Et dicunt quod Alanus filius Alani Plukenet, qui nunc est, est propinquior ‘heres’ prædicti Johannis Walraund, et de ætate viginti trium annorum.” Wigorn’.

“Dicunt [juratores] quod prædictum manerium de Sistone cum prædictis quatuor libratis redditus reverti debet Alano filio Alani Plukenet filii Aliceæ ‘filii Isabellæ’ filia Thomæ de Rocheford’ et Agathæ uxoris sue, quia Rogerus de Berkeley dedit dictum manerium cum prædicto redditu præfatis Thomæ de Rocheford’ et Agathæ filiæ sue in liberum maritatum. Et dicunt quod prædicta Alicia filia Isabellæ ‘filii’ prædictorum Thomæ et Agathæ tradidit dictum manerium cum prædicto redditu Roberto Walraund ad terminum annorum ut supradictum est; et quod prædictus Robertus nihil aliud habuit in manerio prædicto ‘die quo obiit.’” Gloucestr’.

“Dicunt [juratores] quod Johannes de Eddeworth’, Alicia de Everyngham, Hugo de Cnovill’, Alanus Plukenet, Matilda de Croupes et Cecilia Hulyon, quam Petrus de Hulyon duxit in uxorem, sunt propinquiores heredes prædicti Johannis Walraund. Et dicut quod omnes heredes prædicti sunt plene ætatis.” Southampton’.

81 ————— *Extenta terrarum.*82. BARTHOLOMEUS DE SAKEVILL’ FATUS ET IDIOTA. *De inquirendo de statu suo.*

“Dicunt [juratores] quod dictus Bartholomæus de Sakevill’ fatuus et idiota existit a tempore ætatis sue octodecim annorum. Ita quod a dicto tempore usque in hunc diem nunquam gaudebat lucidis intervallis, neque ad sui ipsius aut terrarum et tenementorum suorum regimen sufficiebat nec adhuc sufficit. Dicunt etiam quod dictus Bartholomæus cepit illam infirmitatem eo quod dicto tempore cecidit in febrem acutam, et nunquam post illud tempus efficiebatur compos mentis sus.” Suffolc’.

Item, Breve huic inquisitioni consutum, &c.

“Rex omnibus, &c.:—Sciatis quod concessimus Waltero de Sakevill’ et Johanni fratri ejus custodiām Bartholomæi de Sakevill’, qui per quendam ictum quem in capite recepit non compos mentis sue jam efficitur, et terrarum et tenementorum suorum, tenendam eisdem Waltero et Johanni quousque

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

ad memoriam redierit saniorem. Ita quod iudicem Walterus et Johannes praedicto Bartholomeo et familiæ sua necessaria sua de exitibus terrarum et tenementorum prædicatorum inveniant, prout deceat. In cuius, &c. Testo me ipso apud Devises 18° die Septembri anno regni nostri decimo nono."

83. WALTERUS SURDEVALE, *defunctus*. *De terris et herede ejus, &c., videlicet an Johannes de Surdevale fuit heres, an aliis.*

"Item dicunt prædicti juratores quod Johannes de Surdevale supradictus fuit filius ejusdem Walteri, et est ejus heres propinquior, et est ætatis viginti unius annorum et amplius. * * Et dicunt quod prædictus Walterus obiit circa festum Pentecosten in anno regni Regis Edwardi patris predicti Regis nunc 19°." Lincoln'.

[*Vide no. 95 hoc anno.*]

84. NIL.

† 85. JOHANNES FRATER ET HERES ROBERTI DE DERLE.

Probatio ætatis capta die Dominica post festum Ascensionis Domini anno 2°.

* * "Simon de Hopton ætatis quadraginta et octo annorum, juratus et diligenter examinatus super estate prædicti Johannis, fratris et heredis prædicti Roberti de Derle, dicit quod idem Johannes fuit ætatis viginti duorum annorum die Veneris proxima post festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ ultimo præterito et quod natus fuit apud Ashelehay in comitatu Derby die Veneris prædicto viginti duobus annis elapsis, et in ecclesia de Wirksworth baptizatus in crastino sequente. Requisitus qualiter hoc scit, dicit quod bene recolit eo quod Henricus de Hopton pater predicti Simonis exiit in societate predicti Roberti de Dethick' et Henrici de Derle patris predicti Johannis in itinere de Nottingham versus Derle die Sabbati proxima post festum Epiphaniae Domini ultimo præteritum viginti duobus annis elapsis, quando idem Henricus pater predicti Johannis præ multitudine frigoris infirmatur, qui quidem Henricus infra quindam sequentem obiit, et eodem tempore Alicia quae fuit uxor predicti Henrici et mater predicti Johannis de eodem Johanne fuit in prægnata et ipsum peperit die Veneris proxima post festum Beatæ Mariæ post obitum predicti Henrici proximo sequente." Derby'.

† 86. BARTHOLOMEUS DAVELERS FILIUS ET HERES JOHANNIS DAVELERS. *Probatio ætatis capta die Veneris proxima ante festum Sancti Martini anno 2°.*

"Dominus Willielmus Visdelou miles juratus, ætatis quadraginta quatuor annorum et amplius, dicit quod prædictus Bartholomeus est ætatis viginti unius annorum et amplius, et fuit natus apud Everwarton die Veneris proximo post festum Sancti Matthei Apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc quintodecimo; et die Veneris proximo sequente in ecclesia ejusdem villæ baptizatus anno prædicto." Suff'.

† 87. WILLIELMUS FILIUS ET HERES JOHANNIS DE ORLAWESTON'. *Probatio ætatis capta vicesimo die Junii anno 2°.*

"Nicholaus de Boninton ætatis quadraginta quinque annorum, juratus et examinatus super estate predicti Willielmi, dicit super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Willielmus fuit ætatis viginti duorum annorum in Vigilia Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli proximo præterita, et hoc scit quia vidit quod baptizatus fuit in ecclesia Beatae Mariæ de Orlaweston' die Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli 'anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc quintodecimo.' Et similiter hoc scit quia habuit quandam filiam Agnetem nomine que nata fuit eodem anno in festo Pentecostes et illa fuit ætatis decem et septem annorum quando obiit, et dicit quod nunc sunt quinque anni elapsi quod obiit, et sic sunt completi viginti duo anni; et similiter hoc scit quia Willielmus de Bonington pater suis obiit sexdecim annis elapsis, quo tempore prædictus Willielmus fuit ætatis sex annorum. Rogerus Hegham ætatis quadraginta quatuor annorum juratus et examinatus super estate predicti Willielmi dicit super sacramentum suum quod prædictus Willielmus fuit ætatis viginti duorum annorum in Vigilia Sancti Barnabæ Apostoli proximo præterita et hoc scit quia in ecclesia Beatae Mariæ de Orlaweston' die Sancti Barnabæ baptizatus fuit; et similiter hoc scit quia habet quandam filium, Johannem nomine,

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

qui natus fuit ante prædictum Willielmum, qui fuit ætatis viginti trium annorum ad festum Pentecostes proximo præteritum: et similiter hoc scit quia dicit quod stetit cum Johanne de Orlaweston' et robas suas cepit ad totam vitam suam, et dicit quod dictus Johannes obiit undecim annis elapsis et in illo anno fuit prædictus Willielmus undecim annorum.” * * Kant'.

*88. JOHANNES DE ODDYNGSELES MILES. *Appretatio et extenta bonorum et catalogorum ejus.*” Warw'.

*89. JOHANNES DE NEUBURGH'. *Breve de Diem clausit extremum.* Dorset'.

*90. JOHANNA QM FUIT UXOR JOHANNIS DE CIRECAUS defuncti. *Breve de dote sua.*

*91. MARGARETA FILIA ET UNA HEREDUM BRIANI DE BRUMPTON'.

“Probatio ætatis Margareta filia et unius heredum Briani de Brompton' defuncti qui de domino Edwardo quondam Rege Angliae, patre Regis nunc, tenuit in capite facta coram Eschaetore apud Salop' die Veneris in festo Sancti Nicholai anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo per sacramentum juratorum subscriptorum, videlicet, Ricardi de Leighton' qui est ætatis sexaginta annorum, jurati et examinati super ætate predictæ Margareta, dicit quod prædicta Margareta fuit in Vigilia Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ proximo præterita ætatis quindecim annorum: Et quod pata fuit apud Huggeford' in Vigilia Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc vicesimo primo, et in crastino baptizata in ecclesia de Stocton'. Et hoc bene scit quia in crastino Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc vicesimo primo cepit seisnam de quadam terra in villa de Cardeston' quam emit de Roberto Corbet ubi nunciatum fuit quod Matilda uxor Briani de Brompton' deliberata fuit de prædicta Margareta in villa prædicta. Et per hoc bene scit quod tantæ ætatis est.” * * * Salop'.

*92. EDMUNDUS FILIUS ET HERES ROGERI DE COLEVILE. *Probatio ætatis capti apud Corby 14° die Februario anno 2°.*

“Thomas de Sancto Laudo miles ætatis quadraginta annorum, juratus et examinatus super ætate prædicti Edmundi de Colevile, dicit quod prædictus Edmundus est filius prædicti Rogeri et heres ejus propinquior, et natus fuit apud Castelbitham in comitatu Lincoln' ad festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc sextodecimo, et in ecclesia Sancti Jacobi de Castelbitham baptizatus; Robertus de Colevile et Willielmus de Bergh' levaverunt præfatum Edmundum de sacro fonte et nominaverunt eum Edmundum ob devotionem Sancti Edmundi de Pontiniaco, eo quod prædictus Rogerus pater ipius Edmundi, in peregrinando versus Pontiniacum, vovit filium suum si contigeret nominari Edmundum. Et fuit ætatis viginti et unius annorum ad festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli ultimo præteritum. Et hoc bene scit quia dicit quod ipse eodem anno stetit in servitio cum domino Ricardo de Brewosa ayo prædicti Edmundi. * * Johannes Broun de Castelbitham ætatis quinquaginta annorum, juratus et examinatus super ætate præfati Edmundi de Colevile, dicit quod idem Edmundus est filius prædicti Rogeri et heres ejus propinquior, et natus fuit apud Castelbitham in comitatu Lincoln' in festo Conversionis Sancti Pauli anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc sextodecimo, et in ecclesia Sancti Jacobi de Castelbitham baptizatus; Robertus de Colevile et Willielmus de Bergh' levaverunt prædictum Edmundum de sacro fonte, et fuit ætatis viginti et unius annorum ad festum Conversionis Sancti Pauli ultimo præteritum, et hoc bene scit quia ipse nunciativit domino Ricardo de Brewosa et dominae Alicie uxori ejus, avis prædicti Edmundi, de natu ipsius Edmundi, ob quod ipsi contulerunt eidem Johanni jocalia ad valentiam centum solidorum.” * * * Lincoln'.

*93. THOMAS FILIUS ET HERES JOHANNIS DE CORONA.

Probatio ætatis capti 4° die Aprilis.

“Hugo de Estilton' sexagenarius, juratus et examinatus super ætate dicti Thomæ, dicit quod idem Thomas fuit ætatis viginti et unius annorum in festo Sanctæ Luciæ Virginis anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi secundo. Et hoc scit quia natus fuit apud Adelinton' in comitatu Cestræ

No. 2.—Calendar of Heirs, extracted from the Inquisitions—*cont.*

in festo Sanctæ Luciae Virginis anno regni Regis Edwardi patris domini Regis nunc sextodecimo; et in ecclesia de Prestebury in crastino Sancto Luciae Virginis baptizatus fuit.” Cestr’.

*94. THOMAS FILIUS ET HÆRES WARINI MAUDUT.

Probatio etatis capta 17° die Novembris.

“ Petrus filius Warini miles sexagenarius, juratus et diligenter examinatus super etate dicti Thoma filii Warini, dicit quod idem hæres fuit etatis viginti unius annorum in festo Sancti Calixti proximo præterito; et hoc scit quia idem hæres nascebatur apud Montem Gomeri in festo Sancti Calixti anno regni Regis Edwardi patris domini Edwardi Regis nunc quinto-decimo, et in ecclesia ibidem in crastino ejusdem festi baptizatus fuit; et similiter hoc scit quia præfatus Warinus pater dicti hæredis venit apud Wermenstr’ 15° die post nativitatem dicti hæredis ad quem diem tenuit ibidem convivium, ubi dictus Petrus interfuit, et idem Warinus rogavit ipsum Petrum perhibere testimonium de die et anno nativitatis dicti hæredis cum ‘idem hæres’ ad plenam etatem suam perveniret; et per hoc scit quod tempus est elapsum.” Wiltes’.

*95. JOHANNES SOURDEVAL FILIUS ET HÆRES WALTERI DE SOURDEVAL.

Probatio etatis capta 4° die Junii.

“ Willielmus de Appelton’ etatis quinquaginta annorum, juratus et diligenter examinatus super etate prædicti Johannis de Sourdeval, dicit quod idem Johannes fuit etatis viginti unius anni die Purificationis Beatae Marie ultimo præterito; et quod idem Johannes natus fuit apud Bothlum in comitatu Ebor’ eodem die et in ecclesia ejusdem villæ baptizatus in crastino sequenti viginti uno anno elapso.” Ebor’.

[Vide No. 83 hoc anno.]

*96. RICARDUS DE DUMMER FILIUS ET HÆRES JOHANNIS DE DUMMER. *Probatio etatis facta 2° die Novembris.*

* * * “ Philippus de Biry de Watford’ etatis quinq̄aginta annorum Thomas Gerard etatis quadraginta duorum annorum Johannes filius Hugonis de Watford’ etatis sexaginta et trium annorum, jurati et examinati super etate Ricardi filii et hæredis Johannis de Dummer de Watford’, dicunt quod prædictus Ricardus est filius et hæres prædicti Johannis de Dummer de Watford’, et natus fuit apud Watford’ in comitatu predicto ad festum Sancti Lukæ Evangelistæ anno regni Regis Edwardi patris Regis nunc quartodecimo, et in ecclesia de Watford’ baptizatus. Ricardus de Bringhurst levavit prædictum Ricardum de Dummer de sacro fonte, et fuit etatis viginti duorum annorum ad festum Sancti Lukæ Evangelistæ proximo præteritum, et hoc bene scit quia Oliverus quondam Lincolnensis Episcopus dedicavit ecclesiam de Watford’ eodem anno quo prædictus Ricardus de Dummer natus fuit, et etiam quia Ricardus le Spenser de Watford’ habuit quondam filiam, nomine Aliciam, natam eodem die quo dicta ecclesia dedicata fuit, et baptizata fuit in eadem aqua quæ benedicta fuit per dominum Episcopum Oliverum die dedicationis prædictæ. * Prædictus hæres maritus fuit post mortem prædicti Johannis patris sui sine licentia domini Regis.” Northampton’.

*97. *Super modo et causa captionis et detentionis terrarum in Veteri Windesores.*

“ Dicunt [juratores] quod tempore quo Johannes de London’ fuit Constabularius Castri de Wyndesore et habuit firmam de Veteri Wyndesore, Johannes Andreu qui tenuit tenementa prædicta obiit in Hibernia, et prædictus Constabularius intelligens prædictum Johannem esse tenentem domini Regis, cum non esset, tenementa illa seisivit in manu domini Regis. Et per seisinam illam adhuc remanent in manu domini Regis. Dicunt etiam quod prædictus Johannes Andreu tenementa prædicta tenuit in capite de Thoma Burnel, cuius statum Willielmus Asseby tenet per factum ipsius Thomæ et non de domino Rege.”

*98. ROGERUS DE KETLESTON’ ulagatus. *De anno et die qui ad Regem pertinent.*
Norfolk’.

No. 3.—DURHAM RECORDS: CALENDAR OF THE CURSITOR'S
RECORDS: CHANCERY ENROLMENTS.

3. ROLL of THOMAS DE HATFIELD, BISHOP OF DURHAM.
(Pontificate extended from 8 May 1345 to 8 May 1381.)

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
1	Aske, Richard and John de, William Benet of Newsom, and Richard Gunnays.	Receive a grant of free warren for themselves and their heirs in their demesne lands in Herdewyk; but they are not to make use of the privilege during the lives of John and Margaret de Ogle without obtaining the license of the said John and Margaret. Richard de Aske also receives a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Shirneton and Nesbit.	22
1 d'	Aske, Richard and John de - Alverton, John de, Wright, to Alan de Sholyngeon.	See Marton, William de (bis) Recognizance -	21 21
2 d'	Asnby, John de -	See Wessington, William de -	24
4	Alayn, Robert, Master Cook of the Bishop's Hospital.	Receives a grant of a messuage in Alverton which had belonged to Ranulph de Smytheton, but had escheated to the Bishop.	28
6	Alverton, messuage in -	See Alayn, Robert -	28
	Ancroft manor -	See Gray, Thomas -	28
	Allerdene manor -	Recognizance -	28
6 d'	Annotson, William, of Wakirfeld, and John son of Conan de Wakirfeld to William del Orchard.	See Graystans, William de -	30
7	Annotson, William -	See Wyles, John -	30
7 d'	Auckland, janitor of the manor of Alman, William, clerk, and John de Elvet, to - by, chaplain.	Recognizance -	31
8	Albon, John -	See Durham, the chaplains, prior and convent of.	31
8 d'	Allerton manor and gaol -	See Pott, Thomas -	32
9 d'	Asseby, William de -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Macbare.	33
10	Auckland, North, messuage and land in.	See Sawery, John del -	33
	Alvertonshire, forester and warrener of.	See Notton, John de -	33
10 d'	Alverton, burgage in Auckland, place called "Le Wodhous" in the parish of.	See Fencotes, Thomas de -	33
	Alman, Simon, to John de Elvet -	See Popham, John de -	33
11	Auckland, Bishop, plot of land in -	Recognizance -	33
11 d'	Abirforth, John de -	See Yoman, Adam -	34
12	Arowsmith, John, of Brauncepath, and William Boys of Brauncepath, to William de Bishopdale, Stephen de Muston, and Robert de Gameleston.	See Brantyngham, William de -	34
	Alverstonsire, office of bailiff errant of.	Recognizance -	35
12 d'	Aspyre, Roger -	See Hatfield, John de -	35
	Alverton -	See Hakthorpe, John de -	35
	Alwent, Henry, son and heir of Alan de.	The office of janitor of the manor of, is granted by the Bishop to John de.	35
	Auckland Park -	See Carile, William -	35
13	Aske, Richard de -	See Popham John de -	35
	Aclif, messuage and land in -	See Durham, the prior and convent of.	34
	Alman, William -		
	Aldyngrige, messuage and lands in -		
	Alman, Simon -		
14	Andreby, Richard de -	See Kyowe, William de -	36
	Alverton, John de -	An outlaw at the suit of the Prior of Durham, receives a pardon.	36

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
14	Alverton, John de, of Bishop Auckland	An outlaw, at the suit of Thomas de Bernelby, Master of the Hospital of Shirburne, receives a pardon.	36
14 d'	Auckland Park - - - -	<i>See</i> Burdene, John de - - -	36
	Attegate, John - - - -	<i>See</i> Burdon, John de - - -	36
	Auckland, place called "Le Wodehous" near.	<i>See</i> Hornby, John de - - -	36
1	Barnard Castle, Richard de - - -	<i>See</i> Meryngton, John de - - -	23
	Benet, William, of Newsom - - -	<i>See</i> Aske, Richard - - -	23
	Boynton, John - - - -	<i>See</i> Litster, Henry - - -	23
	Brytley, John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	23
	Blaykeston, William de - - - -	<i>See</i> Newsom, Adam de - - -	23
	Byashpton, Roger de - - - -	<i>See</i> Marton, Wm. de (bis) - - -	21
1 d'	Benet, William, of Newsom - - -	Releases to Hugh del Redhugh all her right and claim to the manor of Bradley-by-Medomealey, together with two cottages in the vill of Bradley, and a hundred acres of land, held by the said Hugh of the gift and feoffment of the said John.	21
	Bradley, Alice, widow of John de - - -	Releases to Hugh del Redhugh the manor of Holynside, with remainder to Thomas son of Alice de Shynnam, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to John son of Alice de Shynnam, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Thomas de Hexham and Katherine his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the said Katherine and her heirs for ever.	23
	Burneton, John de, Burgess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Grants to Hugh del Redhugh the manor of Holynside, with remainder to Thomas son of Alice de Shynnam, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to John son of Alice de Shynnam, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Thomas de Hexham and Katherine his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the said Katherine and her heirs for ever.	23
	Burneton, John de, Burgess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Releases to the parties above-named all his rights past, present, and future in the manor of Holynside.	23
2	Bedale, Robert de, of Ingelton, to John Selwyn.	Recognizance - - - -	24
	Bedale, Robert de, of Ingelton, to Isabella daughter of Adam de Hyndeley.	Recognizance - - - -	24
	Beawlewe, William de, to Roger de Fulthorpe.	Recognizance - - - -	24
	Barnard Castle, Richard de - - -	<i>See</i> Shepirdson, Robert - - -	21
	Brunnynghill, Hugh de - - - -	<i>See</i> Claxton, Thomas de - - -	24
2 d'	Bishop, John - - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Richard Spenser, whom he had killed in self-defence.	23
	Beryere, William - - - -	Receives a grant of the office of forester of the ward of Hamsterley for life.	24
	Boner, Robert - - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Robert de Bardon of Darlington.	24
3	Bardon, Robert de - - - -	<i>See</i> Boner, Robert - - -	24
	Bille, John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Meneville, Thomas de - - -	26
	Bysshodale, John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Eston, Robert de - - -	26
	Bishopdale, John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Hexham, Thomas de - - -	27
	Bamburgh, John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Wolviston, Richard de - - -	27
	Blaykeston, William de, and John Dogle, to John son of John Mauduit.	Recognizance - - - -	27
	Boner, John, of Shirburne, to Simon de Langton.	Recognizance - - - -	27
3 d'	Barton, Henry de, and William Daynill.	Receive a grant of the custody of all the lands and tenements formerly belonging to John son of John son of John Chanund', knight, in Wallsworth, during the minority of Margaret and Jane his daughters and heiresses, together with a grant of the marriage of the said heiresses and in the event of their death the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	26
	Barnard Castle, Richard de - - -	<i>See</i> Moubray, John de - - -	26

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
3 d'	Barnard Castle, Thomas and Lucy de, Middilton's burgage in "Neugate," in the town of. Bras, Robert, miller	<i>See</i> Middilton, Lucy de; <i>see</i> Middle- ton, Thomas de.	26
		Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Garnet, mil- ler, as well as for a theft of corn and malt belonging to John de Carrowe at Eggisclyf mill, and for breaking out of gaol with other prisoners.	27
4	Bynchestre, Robert de - Bryan, Thomas, of North Shirburne - Brafferton, Thomas, son of Thomas de - Brafferton, lands in - Beverley, William	<i>See</i> Elmedene, John - <i>See</i> Tebbe, John - <i>See</i> Heworth, William de - Is, in a record of gaol-delivery, de- clared not guilty of causing the death of Hugh del Butrie. <i>See</i> Beverley, William	27 27 27 27 27
	Butrie, Hugh del - Bowes, William de -	Having the Bishop's license to tra- vel beyond sea, given warrant of attorney to Hugh de Westwick, Walter de Hawik, and John de Elvet.	27 27
4 d'	Brakenbury, Thomas de - Bishopton, free warren in - Blaykeston, Richard Stanlawman of - Beneyt, Thomas, parson of Siggeston - Belgrave, John de	<i>See</i> Walton, Robert de - <i>See</i> Coigners, John de - <i>See</i> Stanlawman - <i>See</i> Shotelyngton, Alan de - The Bishop's head forester of Wer- dale grants, on the Bishop's be- half, a lease of three vacaries called "Werheved," "Middle- blakdene," and "Easblakdene," with their meadows, pastures, &c., to Dame Alice de Neville, for the term of her life and one year be- yond, and the Bishop confirms the grant.	27 28 28 28 28
5	Barnard Castle, Richard de - Bothe	Receives a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Rylley. <i>See</i> Moubray, John de - <i>See</i> Ingelby, Thomas de - <i>See</i> Heron, John de -	28 28 29
5 d'	Belgrave, John de, and Nicholas Scot	Are commissioned to find workmen and carriers for the Bishop's coal- mines at Quickham and Gate- head, and have power to punish by imprisonment or otherwise if they see fit.	29
6	Barnard Castle, lands in - Barnard Castle, Richard de - Burnynghill, Hugh de - Beneyt, Thomas, burgess of Newcastle- on-Tyne.	<i>See</i> Pattonson, Agnes - <i>See</i> Gray, Thomas - <i>See</i> Claxton, Thomas de - <i>See</i> Wolston, Richard de -	29 29 29 29
6 d'	Barker, Walter, of Framwelgate in Durham, Thomas de Potyngton, William de Shurneton, and Walter de Cohen, to Thomas Roter, janitor of Durham.	Recognition - - - -	28
7	Barker, Walter, of Framwelgate, Thomas de Potyngton of Durham, and William de Shurneton of Dur- ham, to the Bishop.	Recognition - - - -	29
	Barnard Castle, John de - Bedikwattriville, town of -	<i>See</i> Heron, John - <i>See</i> Cokners, Robert -	29 29
	Barnard Castle, R. de -	<i>See</i> Ingelby, T. de -	30
	Blakdene, William de, and John de Sadberg, to Thomas de Stoeatley, clerk.	Recognition - - - -	30
	Bowes, Thomas de -	Recognition to him by Henry . . . starde.	30
	Billyngham, Alan de, to Richard de Barnard Castle, clerk.	Recognition - - - -	22
	Barnard Castle, Richard de -	<i>See</i> Billyngham, Alan de -	22
	Burnynghill, Hugh de -	<i>See</i> Claxton, Thomas de -	22
	Billy, John -	<i>See</i> Lomley, Thomas de -	30
	Brantyngham, William de -	Received from the Bishop a grant of the herbage of the Park of West- repp for life.	30
7 d'	Broughton, John de -	<i>See</i> Robertson - - - -	30
	Bertram, Helen -		31
	Barmeton, William Robertson of -		

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
7 d'	Bristall, William de, parson of the Church of Houghton.	See Oxenhall, Henry de	31
8	Barnard Castle, John de	See Sadbergh, John de	32
	Bishopdale, John de	See Hawyk, Walter de	32
	Billey, John de, Ralph de Maltby, Walter de Ethiriacres, and William de Coxhowe of Ludworth, to John de Bishopdale.	Recognizance	32
	Bishopdale, John de	See Billey, John de.	
	Billey, John de	See Meneville, Thomas de	32
	Boynton, John de	See Yekemond, Robert	32
9	Broughton, John de, of Thornlawe, Chaplain.	See Lomley, Thomas de	32
	Bowes, William del	See Fulthorpe, Roger de	32
9 d'	Bowes, William de, Knight	See Fulthorpe, Roger de	32
10	Bello Campo, Thomas de, Earl of Warwick.	See Ingelby, Thomas de	33
	Bland, Thomas de	Recognizance	33
	Belgrave, John de, to John de Henlee, parson of the Church of Sedgefield, and William de Blomedene.		
10 d'	Broughton, John de	See Neville, John de	33
	Bicheburne, Thomas de	See Cornhale, Cuthbert, son of Christina de.	33
	Bricesson, John	See Walker	34
11	Bishopton, Henry Walker of	See Neville, John de	34
	Belgrave, John, son of Roger de	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Gilbert Ingram, of Sedgefield.	34
	Blaykeston, Hugh, servant of William de.		
	Baseley, William de, of Sedgefield	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Gretword, of Sedgefield.	34
	Bank, John de	See Maulverer, Richard	34
	Bamburgh, John de	See Graystanes, William de	34
	Bermeton, Hugh de Coxhowe, of Brightham, William	See Coxhowe, Hugh de	34
11 d'	Bronhop, Robert, William, and Banulph de.	See Heron, John	34
	Bruys, William, son of William	See Heron, John	34
	Batisford, John de	See Henle, John de	34
	Berugham, Thomas de	See Fyldyng, John	34
	Birtby, Thomas de	Recognizance	35
	Belgrave, John de, to the Bishop	Receives, for the benefit of the said hospital, a grant, in free alms, to himself and to successive Keepers, of two cottages formerly belonging to Julianus de Jarowe, and one cottage formerly belonging to John de Abirforth, all lying within the soil of the said Hospital, which cottages escheated to the Bishop in accordance with the Record following upon a writ of "cessavit per biennium."	35
12	Bowes, William del, knight	Is appointed Sheriff and Escheator of the county of Durham and Sadberge.	35
	Bowes, William del, knight	See Heron, John	35
	Britby, Alice, widow of Thomas de	See Fyldyng, John	35
	Brancepeth, John Arowsmith of, and William Boys of	See Arowsmith, John	35
	Boys, William, of Brancepeth		
	Bishopdale, William de	Receives a grant for life of the offices of Parker, of the Park of Bedbrane and sub-forester of the Forest of Werdale.	35
	Betonson, John, of Evenwode	See Betonson, John	35
		Recognizance	35
	Bedbrane, Parker, of the park of		
	Billey, John de, John de Merley, and John de Sadbergh, to Ralph de Maltby.		
12 d'	Birtley, Thomas de	See Mortymer de	35
	Bower, Alan	See Hakthorpe, John de	35
	Belgrave, John de	Surrenders the office of chief Master Forester of the Bishopric of Durham in favour of John de Popham.	35
	Birtby, Alice, widow of Thomas	Receives from the Bishop a lease for 50 years, of a lead mine, in the Forest of Werdale.	35

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
13 d'	Brantyngham, Walter de, yeoman of the Bishop's Kitchen.	Receives from the Bishop a grant for life of a cottage in the vill of Crayk, called "Dowcot Place," which came into the Bishop's hands on the death of Geoffrey de Brandesby. <i>See Brantyngham, Walter de</i>	35
	Brandesby, Geoffrey de - Belgrave, John de -	In consideration of his fidelity as chief forester of the Bishopric is released from all actions, real and personal.	35 35
	Bothe ¹ , Roger del, and William de Meryngton.	Receive a pardon for having acquired, without the Bishop's license, the manor of Twysill, and a license to enfeoff Gerard Heron, of the said manor.	35
	Billeston, John de, Vicar of the Church of Norton.	Receives protection during his residence in the Bishop's household.	35
	Brantyngham, Walter de, yeoman of the Bishop's Kitchen.	Receives a grant of the office of Sub-forester of the Ward of Chester, forfeited by Richard de Quitechirche.	35
13	Birtlee, Gilbert Eglyn of -	<i>See Eglyn</i> - - -	35
	Baunburgh, John de -	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	
	Butterwyk, Roger de -	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	
	Billyngham, messuages and lands in Burdon, Great, messuages and land in.	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	
	Barnard Castle, Richard de -	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	
	Baunburgh, John de - "Bellaiseland" in Wolveston	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	
	Blyngham, lands in -	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	
	Baunburgh, John de -	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	
	Belasye, John de -	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	
	Brantyngham, Ralph, William de Brantyngham, chaplain, and William de Kellawae, chaplain.	Receive a pardon for having acquired, without the Bishop's license, from William de Lambton, the manor of Lambton, and a license to enfeoff the said William de Lambton and Alice his wife, of the said manor, to be held by them for life, with remainder to Robert their son, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to William, brother of the said Robert and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Thomas, brother of the said William, brother of Robert, with remainder to John brother of the said Thomas, with remainder to Ralph, brother of the said John, and the heirs of his body, with reversion to the right heirs of the said William de Lambton.	36
13 d'	Brantyngham, William de, chaplain - Betonsone, John, to William de Elmedene, junior.	<i>See Brantyngham, Ralph</i> - - - Recognizance - - -	36 36
14	Buisse, John, of Coxhowe -	<i>See Kyowe, William de</i> - - -	36
	Belasye, John de -	<i>See Conyers, Robert; see Lomley, Robert de.</i> - - -	36
	Bernelby, Thomas de, Master of the Hospital of Shirburne.	<i>See Alverton, John de</i> - - -	36
	Bruntoft, Cecilia and Agnes, daughters and co-heiresses of Thomas de,	Release to William Lambert, Thomas de Hartlepool, and Robert Couper, chaplain, all their claims to all lands, tenements, rents, &c., formerly belonging to their father in Bruntoft.	36
	Bruntoft, lands, tenements, and rents in.	<i>See Bruntoft, Cecilia.</i>	
	Beverlay, William de -	<i>See Henley, John de</i> - - -	36
	Betonsone, John, of Evenwode -	Receives a grant for life of the office of Parker of the Park of Evenwode.	36
	Byrtley, Gilbert Eglyn of, and Elizabeth his wife.		
	Byrtley Manor -	<i>See Eglyn, Gilbert</i> - - -	36
	Byrtley, Cecilia de		

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
14	Broughton, William de - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant for life of the common oven at Sedgfield.	36
	Burdene, John de - - -	Receives a grant for life of the custody of the Park of Auckland.	36
14 d'	Birtyb, Alice, widow of Thomas Bradewode, Sub-forester of -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of John, son and heir of Thomas de <i>See Sawserie, John del</i>	36
	Burdon, John de, William Belers, Robert To . . . Robert Emerson, William and Richard de Fetherstanhalgh, William de Merley, junior, John de Merley, John Sh . . . Adam Batmanson, William Emerson, John Betonsone, William Broughton, William Forester, of Gateshead, Adam Yoman, John Makand, John Verte, William Braban, William Pixlay, Nicholas Coke, of Newcastle, Alexander Colyer, John del Loge, Robert Shepirdisone, Adam de Eshendene, Walter de Brantyngham, William del Grene, Richard de Whitchirobe, William de Collanwode, Thomas Yong, John Attegate, John Thomessone, of Feildraw, and John Robynneson.	Receive a pardon for infractions of the forest laws in the Forest of Werdale.	36
	Belers, William - - -	<i>See Burdon, John de.</i>	
	Batmanson, Adam - - -		
	Betonsone, John - - -		
	Broughton, William - - -		
	Braban, William - - -		
	Brantyngham, Walter de Bottall', Chantry, in the parish church of.	<i>See Holgrave, David de</i>	36
	Bather, John de - - -	<i>See Macy, John</i>	36
	Bishop, the (<i>passim</i>) - - -	<i>See Hatheld, Thomas de</i>	
1	Cok, John, of Ebchester - - -	<i>See Ravensworth, Alan de</i>	31
	Coteler, Adam, of Durham, to the Bishop.	Recognizance - - -	31
	Carrowe, John de, and John de Whitworth, to John	Recognizance - - -	28
	Chaunceler, Thomas - - -	<i>See Newsom, Adam de</i>	28
1 d'	Coxside, Thomas de, of Durham - - -	<i>See Forster, John</i> - - -	28
2	Claxton, Thomas, and Hugh de Brunnynghill, to John de Elvet.	Recognizance - - -	24
	Carlbury, Ralph de Neville's lands in Chaundeler, John - - -	<i>See Fulthorpe, Roger de</i> Receives a grant of the office of parker of the park of Evenwood, for life.	28
2 d'	Copgrave, William de - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Richard Copin, of Essington.	24
3	Copin, Richard - - -	<i>See Copgrave, William de</i>	24
	Carrowe, John de, to Roger de Fulthorpe,	Recognizance - - -	26
	Coxside, Robert, son and heir of Thomas de.	<i>See Lewyn, John</i> - - -	26
	Chilton, Hugh de - - -	<i>See Wolviston, Richard de</i>	27
3 d'	Chanund', John, Margaret, and Jane Couper, John, of Hamsterley - - -	<i>See Barton, Henry de</i>	26
	Coigners, Robert - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John de Kylyngham.	27
4	Croxdale manor - - -	<i>See Bras, Robert</i> - - -	27
	Chilton, Hugh de - - -	<i>See Daldene, Jordan</i> - - -	27
	Clesby, Richard, son of Henry de Coigners, John de, knight - - -	<i>See Whalton, Robert de</i>	27
		Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Robert de Hayton.	28
4 d'		Receives a grant of free warren in all his demeane lands of Sokburn, Bisborthop, Harperley le Blakhall, and Staynes.	28
	Coke, Philip - - -	<i>See Stanlawman, Richard</i> - - -	28
	Carrowe, Thomas de - - -	<i>See Whitworth, John de</i>	28
	Coke, Nicholas - - -	Is appointed keeper of the Bishop's coals of Gateshead and Whicham. He is to sell the coals and be answerable for the money.	28

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Por-tificate.
5	Cloths, woollen - - -	The King's writ to the Bishop commanding proclamation to be made in the cities, boroughs, and market towns of the Palatinate concerning the length and breadth of woollen cloths, both of one colour and variegated. The proclamation itself follows [in French]. It recites further, that the Scots have abstracted English money, and recoined it, and set their own coins of inferior value in circulation in England. The Scotch four-penny piece is therefore to pass current at the value of only threepence half-penny English.	28
	Coinage, Scotch and English - - -	See above.	
	Carrowe, John and Thomas de - - -	See Ingelby, Thomas de - - -	29
	Claxton, William de - - -	See Heron, John de - - -	29
6	Coken, William, son of Thomas de, of Durham,	Grants to John de Killyngdale the reversion of lands, tenements, etc., in Durham, expectant on the death of Matilda, widow of the said Thomas. See Coken, William.	29
	Coken, Matilda, widow of Thomas de Chesewik Manor - - -	See Gray, Thomas - - -	29
	Coupland, Jane, widow of John de Coukeheved Manor - - -	See Testard - - -	29
6 d'	Claxton, Thomas de, and Hugh de Burnynghill, to John de Elvet.	Recognizance - - - - -	27
	Coneby, William de, chaplain, and John de Whitworth, to the Prior of Durham.	Recognizance - - - - -	28
	Coken, Walter de - - -	See Barber, Walter - - -	28
	Clestom, Henry Testard of - - -	See Testard - - -	29
	Chaumberley, Richard, of Raby - - -	Receive a license to enfeoff Thomas de Norton, chaplain, and William de Sourby, of the manor of Panillon, and half the vill of Bedikwatinville. The said Thomas and William are to re-enfeoff the said Robert and Alice for life, with remainder to William, son and heir of Jordan de Daldene, knight, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Robert, brother of the said William son of Jordan, and the heirs male of his body, with reversion to the aforesaid Robert and Alice Coigners, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to " son of Edmund de Killyngwill and Katharine, his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to Robert, son and heir of the said Robert Coigners, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to John, brother of the said Robert, son of Robert, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to William, brother of the said John, brother of the said Robert, son of Robert, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Thomas, brother of the said William, brother of the said John, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Alice for ever.	2.
	Coigners, Robert, son of Robert, John, William, and Thomas.	See Coigners, Robert - - -	2.
7	Claxton, Thomas de, to John de Neville, knight.	Recognizance - - - - -	30

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
7	Cirezi, Thomas, parson of the church of Redmarshall, and Richard de Richemond.	Receive a pardon for having acquired, without the Bishop's license, from Alan de Fulthorpe, the manor of Fulthorpe, and other lands and tenements held in capite of the Bishop. The Bishop grants them a license to enfeoff Jane, widow of the said Alan, of the said manor, etc., to her for life, with remainder to the heirs of the body of the said Alan with remainder to the right heirs of the said Alan. The said Richard de Richemond has custody of the said manor etc., during the minority of Alan, son and heir of Alan de Fulthorpe, with the marriage of the said Alan, junior, and in the event of the death of the said Alan, junior, unmarried, the wardship and marriage of successive heirs, until the said Richard shall have received the profit of a marriage.	30
	Claxton, Thomas de, Hugh de Burynghill, John Billy, and William de Kellawe del Park, to Alice, widow of John Spryng, knight	Recognizance - - -	22
	Chambre, John del, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Thomas, his son, Thomas de Heryngton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and John Irengay, chaplain, to Raymond Pelegrin, canon of Lincoln, proctor and vicar-general, in England, of Cardinal Robert de Cevennes, the rector of the church of Bishop's Wearmouth.	Recognizance. An indenture follows declaring the said recognizance void upon payment to Robert de Cevennes, by the parties first named, of 250 marks per annum during five years, for which term the church of Bishop's Wearmouth had been leased.	30
7 d'	Cevennes, Cardinal, Robert de Carron, Nicholas de, keeper of the Bishop's privy seal.	See Chambre, John del - - -	30
8	Coxhowe, William de, of Ludworth	See Ketchyn, William del - - -	31
9	Coken, Richard de	See Billey, John de - - -	22
	Craven, John de, of Darlington, to John Yele, of York, draper.	See Meneville, Thomas de - - -	32
9 d'	Cletem, William Jonyson of Chaumberleyn, Thomas Casshop, lands in Conyers, John, knight	See Yekemond, Robert - - -	32
10	Cokett, William, to John Conyers, knight.	Recognizance - - -	32
	Conyers, John, knight	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	33
	Custeson, William, to John Conyers, knight.	See Jonyson - - -	32
	Conyers, John, knight	See Popham, John de - - -	32
	Coke, John-Walker	See Morton, William de - - -	33
		Recognizance - - -	33
		See Cokett, William - - -	33
		See Welesford, Ralph - - -	33
		Recognizance - - -	33
		See Custeson, William - - -	33
		See Ward, John - - -	33
		Receives a pardon for having, with his brother Adam, stolen cattle and other property belonging to William, son of Stephen de Ravensworth, Thomas de Deryngton, of Ravensworth, Richard Sausiner, John de Welles, and Roger Hawe, Walker.	33
	Coke, Adam	See Coke, John - - -	33
	Clak, forester of the Bishop's Coteliff, parks and woods of.	See Notton, John de - - -	33
10 d'	Claxton, Thomas de Cambhou manor	See Neville, John de - - -	33
	Catrik, Roger de, the Bishop's clerk, notary public.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a plot called Les Morhouses, enclosed from the Bishop's waste, near the vill of Kynilesworth.	33
	Claxton, William de	Receives a license to enfeoff William Lambard and John de Claxton, of the manor of Holom; and they are to re-enfeoff the said William de Claxton and Isabella, his wife, of the said manor to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William for ever.	33

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
10 d'	Claxton, Isabella de : : : } Claxton, John de : : : }	See Claxton, William de - - -	33
	Cornhale, Cuthbert, son of Christina de.	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Briceston, of Cornhale.	33
	Carlebery, John de Houghton, of junior.	See Houghton - - - -	33
11	Claxton, William de, knight - - -	Receives a license to enfeoff William Lambard and John de Claxton, of the manor of Holom; and they receive the Bishop's license to re-enfeoff William de Claxton and Isabella, his wife, of the said manor, to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William.	33
	Claxton, Isabella de : : : } Claxton, John de : : : }	See Claxton, William de - - -	33
	Coxhowe, Hugh de, of Bermeton.	Receives a pardon for not having appeared before the justices as respondent to William de Morton, of Darlington, under the statute of Labourers.	34
11 d'	Cleydon, William de - - - -	See Henlee, John de - - - -	34
	Currou, Robert, clerk - - - -	See Wham, Thomas del - - - -	33
12	Conyers, Robert, knight - - - -	See Heron, John - - - -	33
	Couhird, Roger - - - -	See Esche, Thomas de - - - -	33
	Colyne, John - - - -	Receives a grant of the office of Parker of the Park of Fenwick.	33
	Carrowe, John de - - - -	See Lambard, Alan - - - -	33
	Carrowe, John, son of Thomas : : }	Receive a pardon for having acquired, without the Bishop's license, to themselves and their heirs certain measurages, lands, and salt mines in Seton Carrowe from John de Carrowe, lord of Seton Carrowe; and receive a license to re-enfeoff the said John de Carrowe of the said measurages, etc., to be held by him for life, with remainder to John, son of Thomas de Carrowe, knight, and Isabella, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said John de Carrowe.	33
	Carrowe, Thomas de, and John de Luffenham, chaplain.	See Carrowe, Thomas de - - - -	33
12 d'	Carrowe, John de - - - -	See Macy, John - - - -	33
	Carrowe, John, son of Thomas de, and Isabella, his wife.	See Hakthorpe, John de - - - -	33
	Chabyngton, Parker of the Park of -	Recognizance - - - -	33
	Chestre, John de - - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Henry, son and heir of Alan de Alwent.	33
	Conyers, John, knight, to William de Elmledene junior.	See Brantyngham, Walter de - - - -	33
	Carlele, William, the Bishop's yeoman of the kitchen.	Receives a pardon for having, in self-defence, killed John Waryn, of Chester.	33
	Crayk, cottage, called "Dowcot-place," in.	See Coke, Roger.	33
	Coke, Roger, of Chester - - - -	Exemption from service on juries	33
	Chester, Roger Coke of - - - -	See Brantyngham, Walter de - - - -	33
	Chester, John Waryn of - - - -	See Jackson, John - - - -	33
	Carlele, Robert de - - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	33
	Chester, sub-forester of the ward of -	See Skarburgh, John de - - - -	33
	Chaunbre, John, of Clesby - - - -	See Kyowe, William de - - - -	33
	Clesby, John Chaunbre of - - - -	See Merley, Richard de - - - -	33
13	Curtays, Adam - - - -		
	Cowhird, Roger - - - -		
13 d'	Coke, Nicholas - - - -		
	Coxhowe, Ralph Jopson of John Busse of William Milner of - - - -		
14	Conyers, John, knight - - - -		
	Castell, Thomas del - - - -		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- ificate
14	Conyers, Robert, knight, Robert and Marmaduke de Lomley, John de Scrutville, John de Belasya and William Symson, of Kyblesworth, to Isabella, widow of William de Claxton, knight. Claxton, Isabella, widow of William de.	Recognizance.	36
	Conyers, Robert, knight -	See Conyers, Robert -	36
	Couper, Robert -	See Lomley, Robert de -	36
	Consistory, apparitor of the Bishop's Chestre, John de	See Bruntoft, Cecilia -	36
	Coke, Nicholas of Newcastle -	See Rome, John de -	36
14 d'	Colyer, Alexander -	See Eglyn, Gilbert -	36
	Collanwode, William de -	See Bardon, John de -	36
	Chestre, John de, of Chester-le-Street -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de -	36
	Chestre, John de, of Satley -		
1	Daldene, William de, to William Dowedall, Robert de, and Isolda his wife.	Recognizance -	23
1 d'	Dowdall, Robert de, and Isolda his wife.	See Fery, John -	23
2	Durham, John, Prior of	See Meryngton, John -	23
3	Dogle, John -	See Mordon, William de -	24
3 d'	Daynill, William -	See Blaykeston, William de -	27
	Durham Bridge, between Durham and Shincliffe.	See Barton, Henry de -	26
	Durham and Sadberge, gaol-delivery of, and shrievalty of.	Commission to inquire into an alleged misapplication of certain rents destined for the maintenance and repair of the bridge, which had become unsafe.	26
		See Umframville, Robt. de -	27
4	Daldene, Jordan son of William de -	Who has received the Bishop's license to travel beyond sea, gives a warrant of attorney to Robert Coignera, knight, Hugh de Westwick, clerk, John de Herdwyk, and William de Sourby.	27
	Daldene, Gilbert de -	Who has received the Bishop's license to travel beyond sea, gives a warrant of attorney to John de Herdwik and William de Sourby.	27
	Durham, the Prior and convent of, and office of Almoner of.	Receive from the Bishop a grant of a messuage in the bailliwick of Durham called "Lithfothous," which the Bishop had recovered against William del Pole and Katherine his wife by writ of <i>cessavit per biennium</i> .	27
4 d'	Darlington, three messuages in, and cottage and garden in Northgate in.	See Verty, John -	28
	Durham, keeper of the coals of the Bishop of.	See Coke, Nicholas -	28
	Dounyng, Robert, of Pencher -	Receives a pardon in the matter of some offence committed against Beawe of Pencher [roll torn, date, etc. partly lost].	2.
	Dagworth, Nicholas de, Constable of the Castle of Norham.	Is mentioned in an instrument which is very imperfect, but the effect of which apparently is that John Heron is appointed his successor.	?
5 d'	Dalton, John de -	See Tychill, William -	29
6	Duddowe Manor -	See Gray, Thomas -	22
	Darlington, land in -	See Coken, William -	29
	Durham, rent in -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de -	30
	Durham, lands and tenements in -	See Conby, William de -	28
6 d'	Durham, gaol-delivery of -	See Barker, Walter -	28
	Durham, Prior of -	See Colignera, Robert -	2..
	Durham, jauritor of -	See Tudhowe, Thomas de -	31
7 d'	Daldene, William and Robert de -	Present a petition to the Bishop and his Council for a process against John Albon, who was alleged to have been surreptitiously collated to the vicarage of	31
8	Darlington, Roger de -		
	Durham, the Chaplains, Prior, and Convent of.		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
		Norham while the priorate of Durham was vacant. The petition is granted. It is decided that the presentation to the vicarage rests with the Sub-prior and monks during the vacancy of the priorate, and the collation of John Albon is consequently annulled.	
9	Durham and Sadberge, Sheriff and Escheator of.	<i>See</i> Hindley, John de - - -	32
9 d'	Berby, Thomas de - - -	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	33
10	Darlington, Janitor of - - -	<i>See</i> Fauconer, Robert - - -	33
	Derlyngton, Thomas de, of Ravenes- worth.	<i>See</i> Coke, John - - -	33
10 d'	Dobynton, Robert, of Norton - - -	<i>See</i> Fourman, William - - -	33
	{ Dalton, John de - - - } { Darlington, burgages and land in - - }	<i>See</i> Neville, John de - - -	33
	Draper, John son of William, of Dur- ham, to Richard Stanlawman.	Recognizance - - -	33
11	Durham, the Prior of - - -	<i>See</i> Houghton, John de - - -	33
	Baldeford, Robert - - -	<i>See</i> Mauleverer, Richard - - -	34
	Durham, gaolership and janitorship of	<i>See</i> Elmmedene, William de - - -	34
	Durham, the Prior and Convent of - - -	Receive from the Bishop a grant and license to hold in free alms certain lands, etc., previously held by them of him <i>in capite</i> .	34
11 d'	Durham, the Prior of - - -	<i>See</i> Esse, Thomas de - - -	34
	Durham, the Prior and Convent of - - -	Receive from the Bishop a grant in free alms of a messuage in Halie- land (Holy Island), for a special prayer daily at High Mass, and for a solemn mass yearly after the Bishop's death, in the church of Holy Island, in memory of him the said Thomas de Hatfield, Bishop of Durham.	34
	Durham, messuage and garden on the "Place," and plot or place in Owen- gate.	<i>See</i> Wham, Thomas del - - -	32
12	Durham and Sadberge, Sheriff and Escheator of the county of.	<i>See</i> Bowes, William del - - -	35
	Durham, the Prior of - - -	<i>See</i> Semer, William de - - -	34
	Ditensale Church - - -	<i>See</i> Surtays, Alexander - - -	33
12 d'	Dowcot Place, in the town of Craik - - -	<i>See</i> Brantingham, Walter de - - -	35
13	Durham, the Prior and Convent of - - -	Receive a license to acquire from John de Baunburgh, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding, a messuage, four tofts, and land in Wolveston formerly belonging to John de Wolveston, a messuage and land formerly belonging to Richard de Aske, a messuage and land formerly belonging to Robert de Masham, a messuage and land formerly belonging to Thomas son of Marjory and Marjory his wife, 26s. 8d. of rent formerly belonging to Wal- ran de Lomley, a messuage and land and part of the plot called "Le Oreheard" formerly belonging to Geoffrey Huict, all in Wolveston; a messuage and land formerly belonging to Adam Tylling, a messuage and land formerly belonging to John Skipwith, four tofts and land formerly belonging to Roger de Butterwyk, the third part of a messuage and land formerly belonging to Geoffrey Huict, a cottage and land formerly belonging to William Fynch, all in Billingham; two messuages and land in Great Burdon, and the third part of a messuage and land in Ayclif formerly belonging to Thomas Tours, a messuage and land in Fery formerly belonging to Hugh son of Hawis, a messuage and land in the same town formerly belonging to John son of	34

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
		Symon, two messuages and land in Monk Heilidene, formerly belonging to William Huict; land formerly belonging to Adam Curtays, and a messuage and land formerly belonging to William del Riddynge and Margaret his wife in Edmundbires; land in Durham belonging to William Alman; a messuage and land formerly belonging to John de Hette, a messuage and land formerly belonging to John son of Isabel de Hette in Hette; &c. of rent in Heberne formerly belonging to William Syre, a messuage and land in Sponymore, formerly belonging to John de Ogle and called "Le Morehous", the manor of Eilly and land in Aldyngrike, and a messuage and four cottages in Elvet formerly belonging to Richard de Barnard Castle; a messuage and land in Aldyngrike formerly belonging to Roger Cowhird; a garden and land in the old burg of Durham formerly belonging to Richard de Barnard Castle; a messuage and land in Heberne formerly belonging to William Lardener; three messuages and a croft in Durham formerly belonging to Simon Alman; and two messuages and land in Wolveston formerly belonging to Richard de Wolveston, chaplain.	
13	{ Durham, William Alman's land in Durham, Old Burg, Richard de Barnard Castle's land in. Durham, Simon Alman's land in Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	<i>See</i> Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	" Dryngeeland" in Wolveston -	Receive a license to acquire from John de Baumburgh, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding, a messuage and lands called "Dryngealand," "Bellasieland," "Stereland," and "Le Orchard" in Wolveston, formerly belonging to Geoffrey Huict; the third part of a messuage and lands in Blyngham formerly belonging to William de Herle; &c. rent issuing from land called "Southwykland" in North Pyttington, and a messuage and land in Moreslawe formerly belonging to Alexander de Pyttington, in part satisfaction of an annuity of 100 <i>s.</i> for a light before the altar of St. Nicholas and St. Giles, in Durham church, and for a chaplain to pray for the soul of John Fosur, formerly Prior.	34
	Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	<i>See</i> Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
13 d'	Durham City - - - - - Durham, the Prior and Convent of -	Receive a license to acquire from William de Graystane, John de Lethom, and John de Baumburgh, the manor of Henknoll, and to give it to John de Relays and his heirs, in exchange for seven messuages, eight score acres of land, and eight acres of meadow in Wolveston. Grant of tolls for the purpose of enclosing and paving. Receive a license to acquire lands, tenements, and rents of the annual value of 200 marks, for the support of eight monks as chaplains, and of eight poor scholars in Durham College, Oxford, recently founded anew by the Bishop.	34 36

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Membrane,	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
13 d'	Durham College, Oxford (subsequently suppressed and refounded as Trinity College). Dryng, Peter, and John Legge to William de Elmedene, junior. Darlington, Provost of - - -	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i> Recognizance - - - -	36 36
14	Durham, the Prior of - - - Durham, gaoler and janitor of the castle of. Dunelm' } (passim) Duresme } (passim) Derlinton' (passim)	<i>See Gref', John</i> <i>See Alverton, John de</i> <i>See Elmedene, Thomas de</i> <i>See Durham.</i> <i>See Darlington.</i>	36 36 36 36
1	Estmeryngton, Thomas, son of John de, to Elmedene, William and Jane de Elmedene, William and Jane his wife	Recognizance - - - -	21
2	Elvet, John de - - - -	<i>See Neebit, Thomas de</i>	21
2 d'	Evenwood, Parker of - - - -	Receive a license to enfeoff Gilbert de Holom and Walter de Hunnunby of the manor of Trilledeene; and the said Gilbert and Walter receive a like license to grant the said manor to the said William and Jane, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Thomas, brother of the said William, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William for ever.	21
3	Eston Robert de - - - -	<i>See Claxton, Thomas de</i> <i>See Chaundeler, John</i> Releases to John de Bysshopdale or Durham, all his right and claim to a tenement adjacent to the Guildhall in Durham.	23 23 23
4	Elvet, John de - - - -	<i>See Parco, Richard de</i>	27
5	Elvet, John de, to Simon de Langton - - - -	Recognizance - - - -	27
5 d'	Eure, Ralph de, Thomas Surtaya, knight, John de Hedium, John de Sadberg, and John Lewyn of Durham, to John de Oggie. Eure, Ralph de, to Thomas Surtays, John de Hedium, John de Sadberg, and John Lewyn.	Recognizance - - - -	27
6	Elvet, John de - - - -	<i>See Umfromville, Robert de</i>	27
7 d'	Elmedene, John son of William de - - - -	Releases to William de Elmedene his father, and Jane wife of the latter, all his right and claim to the manor of Trilledeene, which they held of the gift and feoffment of Gilbert de Holom and Walter de Hummanby.	27
8	Elmedene, William and Jane do - - - -	<i>See Elmedene, John, son of William de.</i>	27
9	Elmedene, John son of William de - - - -	Releases to his father all his right and claim to certain lands, &c., (of which the names are illegible), held by the said William of the gift and feoffment of William de Hummanby and Robert de Bynchestre.	27
10	Elvet, John de - - - -	<i>See Bowes, William de</i>	27
	Essington, messuage in - - - -	<i>See Kerby, John de</i>	28
	Elmedene, William de - - - -	<i>See Moubray, John</i>	28
	Elwyk, Gilbert de - - - -	<i>See Heron, John</i>	29
	Eure, Ralph de - - - -	<i>See Heron, John de</i>	29
	Elvet, John de - - - -	<i>See Gillet, Roger</i>	29
	Esse, Thomas son of William Elstob, manor - - - -	<i>See Gray, Thomas</i>	29
	Elmedene, William de - - - -	<i>See Fulthorpe, Roger de</i>	30
	Elvet, John de - - - -	<i>See Ingelby, Thomas de</i>	30
	Elvet, Henry Littester of - - - -	<i>See Littester</i>	27
	Eure, Ralph de - - - -	<i>See Fulthorpe, Roger de</i>	27
	Ethirdakers, Walter de - - - -	<i>See Lomley, Thomas de</i>	27
	Elvet, John de - - - -	<i>See Claxton, Thomas de</i>	27
	Elvet, John de - - - -	<i>See Alman, William</i>	31
	Ethirdacres, Walter de - - - -	<i>See Bailey, John de</i>	32
	Estbirdene, messuages and lands in - - - -	<i>See Menville, Thomas de</i>	32
	Elmedene, William de - - - -	<i>See Greene, William del</i>	32
	Elvet, John de - - - -	<i>See Ingelby, Thomas de</i>	32
	Elmedene, William de - - - -	<i>See Orchard, William del</i>	32
	Eland, John de, chaplain - - - -	<i>See Fulthorpe, Roger de (bis)</i>	33
		<i>See Stanhope, Richard de</i>	33

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- braue.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
10	Elmedene, William de - - -	{ See Ingelby, Thomas de - - -	33
10 d'	Elvet, John de - - -	{ See Belgrave, John de - - -	33
11	Elmedene, William de - - -	{ See Alman, Simon - - -	33
	Elmedene, William de - - -	{ See Heron, John - - -	33
		Receives a grant for life of the offices of gaoler and janitor of Durham castle.	34
	Elmedene, William de, junior -	{ See Hetheworth, Richard de - - -	34
	Esahe, Thomas de, to the Prior of Durham.	Recognition - - -	34
	Esahe, Thomas de, to Isabella de Skirmyngham.	Recognition - - -	34
	Etherdares, Walter de - - -	{ See Hawik, Walter de - - -	34
11 d'	Elvet, John de - - -	{ See Heron, John (bis) - - -	34
	Elmedene, William de - - -	{ See Todd, Alice - - -	34
	Elvet, John de - - -	{ See Wham, Thomas del - - -	33
	Elmedene, Thomas son of William de Elmedene, messuage and land in Egglecliffe, John de -	Recognition - - -	35
12	Esahe, Thomas de, lord of Esahe, to Roger Couhird.	{ See Greyn, William del - - -	35
	Evenwode, office of parker of the part of Eure, Ralph de, brother and heir of Robert de Eure.	Upon payment of a fine of 100 marks receives a pardon for having married during his minority without the bishop's license, for which offence the bishop had retained in his hands the manor of Wotton beyond the term of the said Ralph's minority.	35
12 d'	Eure, Robert de - - -	{ See Eure, Ralph de - - -	35
	Elmedene, William de, junior - - -	{ See Conyers, John - - -	35
	Evenwode park - - -	{ See Popham, John de - - -	35
	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Birtlees - - -	Exemption from service on juries - - -	35
13	Elmedene, William de - - -	{ See Heron, John - - -	35
	Edmundsbires, William de - - -	{ See Durham the Prior and convent of. - - -	34
13 d'	Elvet, messuage and cottages in Elmedene, William de, senior - - -	{ See Skarburgh, John de - - -	35
	Elmedene, William de, junior - - -	{ See Dryng, Peter - - -	36
	Eggiscliffe, John de - - -	{ See Luge, John de la - - -	36
	Edmundslee manor - - -	{ See Betonsone, John - - -	36
14	Elmedene, William de, whose father William had assigned to him all his own interest in the offices of gaoler and janitor of the castle of Durham, with the bishop's consent.	{ See Merlay, John de - - -	36
	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Byrtley, and Elizabeth his wife.	{ See Hunter, William - - -	36
		{ See Gref', John - - -	36
		{ See Tebstone, William - - -	36
		{ See Kyowe, William de - - -	36
		{ See Killinghale, John de - - -	36
		{ See Betonsone, John - - -	36
		Receives a grant of those offices for life, with a proviso that in case he should die before his father, the latter is to hold them for his life, according to the tenor of previous grant.	36
		Receive a license to convey to John de Chestre, John de Katrik and William de Hindley, chaplains, two parts of half the manor of Byrtley (excepting the third part of the said two parts), to be held by them and the heirs of the said William for ever. The said Gilbert and Elizabeth also receive a license to grant the said third part of the said two parts held by Cecilia de Byrtley in dower, and of the third part of half the said manor held in dower by Thomas de Stafford, and Alice his wife (which were to have reverted to themselves) in remainder to the said John, John and William, and the heirs of the said William.	36
14 d'	Emerson, Robert and William Eshendene, Adam de - - -	{ See Burdon, John de - - -	36
	Elvet, John de - - -	Receives a pardon for all offences committed by him as under-sheriff and sub-escheator of the county of Durham.	36

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
14 d'	Elmedene, William de - - - Elmedene, William de, senior, and Jane his wife. Elmedene, Thomas de - - -	<i>See Fulthorpe, Roger de</i> - - - <i>See Palewe, John son of Robt. de</i> - - -	36 36
1	Fulthorpe, Roger de, William de Meneville, John de Brytley, Alan Lambard, William de Blaykeston, Richard de de Healdine, and John Plummer of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the Bishop. Forster, John, of Elvet - - - Forester, John - - -	Recognizance - - -	23
1 d'	Fery, John, son and heir of Jane, daughter and heiress of Roger de.	<i>See Marton, William de (bis)</i> Grants to Thomas de Coxside of Durham an annuity of forty shil- lings issuing from his lands in Tudhowe. Releases to Robert Dowedall and Isolda, wife of the latter, all right and claim to all lands, &c., in Fery, which are to come to him upon the death of his mother.	21 23
2	Fulthorpe, Roger de - - - Forester, William, of Gateshead - - - Felton, William de - - - Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	<i>See Beawlewe, William de</i> - - - Receives a grant for life of the office of keeper of the Bishop's park of Gateshead. <i>See Hilton, Robert de</i> - - - Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands and tenements in the vills of Ouineby, Carbury, and Ingelton in the Bishop's hands by reason of the minority of Alex- ander, son and heir of Ralph, son of Ralph de Neville, to be held until the said Alexander shall be of full age.	24 24 24 23
2 d'	Fernacres, free warren in the de- meane lands of.	<i>See Umframville, Robert de</i> - - -	24
3	Fisshe, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John, of West Auckland. Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	<i>See Todhowe, William de</i> - - - Is appointed one of the justices of assize, &c., <i>pro hac vice</i> at Sad- berge. In the following entry appears his commission to act as justice at the ensuing session.	25 25
3 d'	Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	<i>See Moubray, John de</i> - - -	26
4	Fournyall, William de - - -	<i>See Umframville, Robert de</i> - - - Who is about to follow the King beyond sea, has the Bishop's pro- tection for one year.	27 27
4 d'	Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	Is appointed justice in place of John Moubray, deceased.	28
5	Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	<i>See Moubray, John de</i> - - -	28
5 d'	Fildyng, John - - -	<i>See Ingelby, Thomas de</i> - - - Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John de Halugh.	28 29
6	Fellyngton manor - - - Faulds manor - - - Fetherstanhalgh, John de, and Idonea his wife. Fildyng, John - - -	<i>See Gray, Thomas</i> - - - Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John de Halugh.	28 29
	Fulthorpe, Roger de, William de Elmedene, John de Elvet, and Thomas de Hertipole.	Are appointed justices for the gaol- delivery of Durham and Sadberge except in the case of prisoners accused of causing death.	30
6 d'	Fulthorpe, Roger de - - - Fulthorpe, Roger de, Ralph de Eure, Thomas de Hexham, and John de Hedlam, to John de Oggie. Fulthorpe, Roger de - - - Framwelgate in Durham, Walter Barker of.	<i>See Ingelby, Thomas de</i> - - - Recognizance - - -	30 27
	Fulthorpe manor - - - Fulthorpe, Alan de, Jane his wife, and Alan his son.	<i>See Laton, William de</i> - - - <i>See Barker</i> - - - <i>See Barker</i> - - -	28 28 29
7	Farnham, William de, and William de Franceys, vicar of the church of Middleham, to the Bishop.	<i>See Cirezi, Thomas</i> - - -	30
	Franceys, William de - - - Flesnewer, Thomas, of Tudhowe - - - Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	Recognizance - - - <i>See Farnham, William de</i> - - - <i>See Tudhowe, Thomas de</i> - - - <i>See Ingelby, Thomas de (bis)</i> - - -	30 31 32

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
9	Fulthorpe, Roger de, knight, John Heron, knight, William de Claxton, knight, and William del Bowes, knight, to the Bishop.	Recognition - - - -	32
9 d'	Fulthorpe, Roger de, knight -	See Perera, Alice de - - - -	32
	Fulthorpe, Roger de, Hugh de Westwik, William de Elmedene, and John de Hyndesley.	Receive a commission to try John Legg of Durham, for an assault upon John Gibson,	33
	Fulthorpe, Roger de, Hugh de Westwik, Thomas Surtays, William de Elmedene, and John de Hedlam.	Receive a commission to try William de Bowes, knight, John de Hetton, chaplain, William Todd, Thomas de Derby, Thomas de Neusome, John Thomson of Filerawe, and William Pilkbank, for trespassing and hunting on the park of John de Neville at Babyn.	33
10	Fulthorpe, Roger de : : :	See Ingelby, Thomas de - - - -	33
	Fauconer, Robert	Received a grant of the office of janitor of the manor of Darlington.	33
	Fourman, William, of Hardwick	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Robert Dobynson of Norton.	33
10 d'	Fencotes, Thomas de, the Bishop's receiver of Alverton.	Received a grant of a burgage in Alverton, which escheated to the Bishop on the death of John Hogman, without heirs.	33
11	Fairefax, John - - - -	See Neville, John de - - - -	34
	Fishelake, parson of - - - -	See Maulverer, Richard - - - -	34
	Fenwick, office of parker of - - - -	See Tollerton, John de - - - -	34
11 d'	Fosser, John, son and heir of John Forth, Robert del	See Popham, John de - - - -	34
	Fyldyng, John, of Langhestre, son and heir of Robert Fyldyng.	See Henlee, John de - - - -	34
		Released to Thomas de Birtby of Durham, all his lands, tenements, and rents, formerly belonging to John de Popham.	34
12	Fyldyng, John, of Langhestre, to Alice, widow of Thomas de Birtby.	Recognition - - - -	35
	Feuwick, parker of the park of - - - -	See Colyne, John - - - -	35
13	Fynch, William - - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Fery, messuage and land in - - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
14	Fery, Richard, son of Peter de Fulthorpe, Roger de - - - -	See Stapilton, Peter de - - - -	36
		Is appointed chief justice for amizes, certificates, and attaints, in place of Thomas de Ingelby, deceased.	36
14 d'	Fetherstanhalgh, William and Richard de.	See Burdon, John de - - - -	36
	Forester, William, of Gateshead		
	Feildraw, John Thomsone of - - - -	Are commissioned to inquire whether John de Chestre of Chester-le-Street, and John de Chestre of Saltley, found by a previous inquisition to be the Bishop's "nativi," are bondsmen or freemen.	36
	Fulthorpe, Roger de, John Heron, William de Elmedene, and Hugh de Westwyk.	See Meryngton, John de - - - -	33
1	Gateway, John de - - - -	See Aske, Richard - - - -	33
1 d'	Gunnays, Richard - - - -	See Marton, William de (bis) - - - -	31
2	Gateshead, keepership of the park of - - - -	See Forester, William - - - -	24
3	Graystanes, William de - - - -	See Wolivston, Richard de - - - -	27
4 d'	Garnet, William - - - -	See Bras, Robert - - - -	27
	Grendon, Gilbert - - - -	See Whitworth, John de - - - -	28
	Gateshead, keeper of the Bishop's coals at - - - -	See Coke, Nicholas - - - -	28
5	Galon, Thomas - - - -	See Heron, John - - - -	29
	Gray, Robert, of Newbiggyn - - - -	See Heron, John de - - - -	29
5 d'	Gray, Margaret, widow of Thomas, knight.	See Perera, Alice - - - -	30
	Gilet, Roger - - - -	Gives power of attorney to John de Elvet and William Gilet during his absence beyond sea.	30
6	Gilet, William - - - -	See Gilet, Roger.	
	Gray, Thomas, knight - - - -	Received a license to enfeoff Thomas de Kellawe, chaplain, and Robert Gray of Wypridene, of the manors of Heton, Ancroft, Rosse, Fellynton, and Duddowe, half the manor of Allerdene, two parts of the manor of Kyley, a third part of the third part of the manor of Chesewik, and a fourth part of	33

No. 8.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
		<p>the manor of Westerapectlyngton, twenty messuages and a hundred acres of land in Norham, seven messuages in Halleland, the fishery of Horncliffe Pole and half the fishery of Orde in the Tweed. The said Thomas de Kellawe and Robert Gray are to re-enfeoff Thomas Gray and Margaret, daughter of William de Pressene, of all the aforesaid possessions to be held by the said Thomas and Margaret, and the heirs of the body of the said Thomas, with remainder to Jane, widow of John de Coupland, for life, with remainder to John Gray, son of Margaret, daughter of William de Pressene and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Thomas Gray, son of the said Margaret and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Jane, daughter of the said Margaret, and the heirs of her body, with remainder to Elizabeth, daughter of the said Margaret, and the heirs of her body, so far as one half of all the aforesaid possessions is concerned, the other half to be in remainder to Agnes, daughter of the said Margaret, and the heirs of her body, with remainder of the whole to the survivor and the heirs of her body, with remainder to Robert Gray of Newbigging, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to David Gray, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Thomas, son of William de Esh, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Robert, son of Robert de Oggie, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the aforesaid Thomas Gray, knight, and his heirs for ever.</p> <p>Thomas Gray further receives a license to enfeoff Richard de Barnard Castle, clerk, and the aforesaid Thomas de Kellawe of the manors of Elstob, Neuland, Fauleis, and Ladley, of the reversion of the manor of Urpath (held by John de Fethirstanhaigh, and Idonea his wife, during the life of the said Idonea), of two messuages and 300 acre of land in Rouley, Walsingham, and Darlington, of half the manor of Coukeshaved and of £6. 8d. of rent in Durham. The said Richard de Barnard Castle and Thomas de Kellawe are to re-enfeoff Thomas Gray and Margaret his wife, according to the form of the preceding license.</p> <p>Grants to William Annotson a lease, for four years, of lands and tenements in the vill of Westmorton formerly belonging to John de Menville, Piers de Heley, John Taylour of Hilton, and John Hall of Killerby.</p> <p>See Heron, John</p>	
7	Graystans, William de - - -		30
7 d'	Grey, Robert, of Newbigging - - - Grey, Margaret, widow of Thomas, and Robert Grey, executrix and executor of the said Thomas Grey.	<p>Are released by the Bishop from a certain recognizance given by the said Thomas for the farm of the Bishop's coal mines at Quickham and Gateshead.</p> <p>They also (in the next entry) release the Bishop from all actions, real and personal.</p>	31 31

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
7 d'	Grey, Robert Gateshead, the Bishop's coal mines at.	<i>See</i> Grey, Margaret - - -	31
8 d'	Grene, William del - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a messuage and seven acres of land in Estbirdene, which escheated to the Bishop because they had been acquired by William Gibbeson, his "natus," without his license. <i>See</i> Greene, William del - - -	32
9 d'	Gibbeson, William - - -	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	33
10	Gibson, John - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Sayning.	33
11	Goldsmith, John, of Hartlepool - - -	<i>See</i> Basely, William de - - -	33
	Gretword, John, of Sedgefield - - -	Are released by the Bishop from all rents and services of the manor of Henknoll, for their lives, and from all arrears of rent.	34
	Graystanes, William de, chaplain, John de Lethom, chaplain, and John de Bamburgh, clerk.	<i>See</i> Brantingham, William de - - -	34
11 d'	Gateshead, hospital of St Edmund the King at.	<i>See</i> Arrowsmith, John - - -	35
12	Gameleston, Robert de - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of parker of the park of Evenwode.	35
13	Greyn, William - - -	<i>See</i> Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
14	Graystanes, William de - - -	Recognition - - -	36
14 d'	Gref, John, Provost of Darlington, to William de Elmedene, junior.	<i>See</i> Kilinghale, John de - - -	36
15	Grettham, Robert de, of Sadberge - - -	<i>See</i> Burdon, John de - - -	36
14 d'	Grene, William del - - -	<i>See</i> Gateshead.	36
16	Gate, John atte - - -	<i>See</i> Surtays, Thomas; <i>see</i> Ravensworth, Alan de; <i>see</i> Coteler, Adam.	31
	Gatesheved (<i>passim</i>) - - -	<i>See</i> Elmedene, William de - - -	31
1	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	<i>See</i> Percobrig, John de - - -	31
	Holum, Gilbert de - - -	<i>See</i> Aske, Richard - - -	32
	Hunnumby, Walter de - - -	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	33
	Hedlom, John de - - -	<i>See</i> Newson, Adam de - - -	33
	Herdewyk (Hardwick), demesne lands in.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a vacant place, twenty-four feet in breadth, upon the "Place" of Durham.	33
	Hatfield, Thomas de (Bishop of Durham).	<i>See</i> Marton, William de (bis)	31
	Heisdene de - - -	Receive a pardon for having acquired in fee and entered upon the lands of William de Kellaw of Lomley without the license of the Bishop, of whom the said lands were held in capite. They further receive permission to grant the said lands to Isabella widow of William de Kellaw of Lomley for her life, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William.	21
1 d'	Herdewyk (Hardwick) Manor - Hilton, Robert de, knight, Thomas Surtays, knight, and William de Kellaw of Cheshire.	<i>See</i> Burneton, John de (bis)	21
2	Holynside Manor - Hexham, Thomas de, and Katherine his wife.	<i>See</i> Meryngton, John de - - -	23
	Hunter, Thomas - Hyndesley, Isabella daughter of Adam de.	<i>See</i> Bedale, Robert de - - -	23
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	<i>See</i> Kellaw, Thomas de - - -	24
	Heighacre, Robert, yeoman of the Bishop's kitchen.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of ten acres of land in "Le Frankesfeld" by Woodhouse, which reverted to the Bishop on the death of John Pollard, "le Pier" [the tiler], who held them for life.	24
	Hilton, Robert de - - -	Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands in Medmesley and Hamsterley, of which William de Felton died seised, during the minority of William de Hilton and Thomas de Swinbourne, cousins and heirs of the said William de Felton.	24

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
2	Hamsterley Hamsterley, Robert Shephirdson of Hatfield, John de	See Hilton, Robert de. See Shephirdson Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands formerly belonging to Thomas de Ogle in the town of Thikley, during the minority of Katherine, daughter and heiress of the said Thomas, and, should she die under age, until an heir shall reach full age.	24 24 25
2 d'	Hamsterley, Forester of the ward of Hebbeson, John, of Wearmouth Haveryngton, Henry de, knight	See Beryore, William Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Robert Jordanson of Bishop's Wearmouth. Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands and tenements formerly in the possession of John son of Richard Merson of Mid-dilberyston, during the minority of John the son and heir of the said John, and if the said John son of John shall die under age, until an heir shall reach full age.	24 24 24
3	Heryngton, Middle Herham, Thomas de, John de Bisshopdale, and William Jalker to William de Meneville. Hawyk, Walter de, to Simon de Langton. Hednum, John de	See Haveryngton, Henry de Recognizance Recognizance See Eure, Ralph de (bis)	24 27 27 27
3 d'	{ Hyndeley, John de, of Hedlam Hedlam, John de Hyndeley of Hamsterley, John Couper of Houdene, officer of Pounder of the Manor of.	See Middilton, Lucy de; see Middilton, Thomas de. See Couper See Middilham, John de	26 27 27
4	Holum, Gilbert de Hummanby, Walter de Hummanby, William de Heworth, William de	See Elmedene, John See Elmedene, John Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands and tenements formerly belonging to Thomas son of Thomas de Brasserton, in Brasserton, during the minority of Thomas his son and heir. See Bowes, William de	27 27 27 27
4 d'	Hawyk, Walter de Herdwik, John de Henley, John de Hopehous, Thomas del Hayton, Robert de Houdenshire, lordship of Harpeley le Blakhall, free warren in Houden, meausage in Hadyngeston, Richard de, vicar of Darlington.	See Daldene, Jordan; see Daldene, Gilbert de. See Whalton, Robert de See Scot, Oswald See Clesby, Richard See Rous, John See Coigners, John de See Shotelyngton, Alan de See Verty, John	27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28
5	Heron, John Hawyk, Walter de Heron, John, Thomas Galon, Walter de Swynhowe, and Gilbert de Elwyk. Heron, John de, Robert de Hagirreston, Robert Gray of Neubiggingy, Walter de Swynhowe, and Bothe.	See Dagworth, Nicholas de. See Moubray, John Are appointed justices of assize for the county of Norham. Are commissioned to assess, collect, and raise in all the parishes of the palatinate the subsidy some time previously granted to the King. The collection, is to be made in the manner adopted by Thomas Surtays, William de Claxton, Ralph de Bure, and others, i.e., the parishioners of parishes of greater value are to be aiding and contributory to the parishioners of parishes of less value.	28 29 29
5 d'	Hagirreston, Robert de Heryngton (East and Middle), William de Tychill's lands in. Halugh, John de Hamsterley, messuge and land in Heton Manor Halieland (Holy Island), messuages in Horncliffe Pole fishery	See Heron, John de See Tychill See Fildyng, John de See Macy, John See Gray, Thomas	29 29 29 29 29

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
6	Halugh, John de Hartlepool, Thomas de	<i>See</i> Fildyng, John <i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de; <i>see</i> Ingelby, Thomas de.	29 30
6 d'	{ Hexham, Thomas de Hedlowe, John de	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de	27
	Herdwik, John de, to John de Neville, knight, Lord of Babyn. Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance	27
	Heron, John, knight, to John de Barnard Castle. Heron, John, knight, to John de Henle, clerk.	<i>See</i> Barker, Walter	29
	Henle, John de, clerk	Recognizance	29
7	Heron, Gerard	Recognizance	29
	Heryngton, Thomas de	<i>See</i> Heron, John	29
	Haley, Piers de	Receives from the Bishop a grant of two parts of the manor of Skremerton during the minority of Robert son and heir of William de Swynhove, together with the marriage of the said Robert.	30
	Hilton, John Taylour	<i>See</i> Chambre, John del	30
	Halt, John, of Killerby	<i>See</i> Graystans, William de	30
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	{ <i>See</i> Farnham, William de <i>See</i> Merley, John de	30 31
7 d'	Hadham, Thomas de	Has a license to enfeoff John de Hadham, clerk, and William de Seham, chaplain, of a messuage and land in Seton by Seham, so that they may re-enfeoff the said Thomas and Isabella his wife of the said land and messuage to be held by them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Thomas.	30
	Hadham, John de	<i>See</i> Hadham, Thomas de	30
	Hadham, Isabella de	<i>See</i> Oxenhall, Henry de	31
	Houghton, William de Bristall, parson of the church of.	<i>See</i> Wessington, William de	31
	Hetheworth, Richard de	Recognizance. Conditions (somewhat illegible) in next entry.	31
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	<i>See</i> Heron, John.	31
	Heron, John, knight, Robert Grey of Neubigging, and Walter de Swynhove, to the Bishop.	<i>See</i> Gray, Margaret	31
	Hatfield, T. de, Bishop of Durham	<i>See</i> King, the	31
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham's coal mines at Quickham and Gateshead.	Recognizance	32
8	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham, the King's letter to.	<i>See</i> Hilton, William de	32
	Hilton, William de,	Recognizance	32
	{ Hetheworth, John de, } to the Bishop	<i>See</i> Hilton, William de	32
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance	32
	Hawyk, Walter de, and John Sadberge, to John de Bishopdale.	<i>See</i> Yekemond, Robert	32
	Hall, John del	Is appointed Sheriff and Escheator of the county of Durham and Sadberge.	32
9	Hyndley, John de	<i>See</i> Ingelby, Thomas de	32
	Hyndley, John de	Recognizance	32
	Hetheworth, Richard de, to William de Hawthorne, chaplain.	<i>See</i> Hetheworth, Richard de	32
	Hawthorne, William de	<i>See</i> Lomley, Thomas de	32
	Henley, John de	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de	32
	Hill, William del	Recognizance	32
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de	32
	Heron, John	Recognizance	32
9 d'	Hall, Thomas del, of Sedgefield, to John de Stokton, clerk.	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de	32
	Hyndley, John de	Receives a grant for life of the keepership of the park of Walsingham.	32
	Hatfield, Nicholas de	<i>See</i> Ingelby, Thomas de	32
	Halughton, } lands and mes-sages in.	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de	32
	Hurworth-on-Tees }	Receives a grant for life of the keepership of the park of Walsingham.	32
	Hedlam, John de	<i>See</i> Ingelby, Thomas de	32
	Helton, John de, chaplain	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de	32

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pun- tificate.
9 d'	Hartlepool, William, servant of John de.	See Slynggisbury, William de -	33
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	See Popham, John de -	33
10 {	Hyndeley, John de - - - }	See Ingelby, Thomas de -	33
	Harwode, Nicholas de - - - }	See Belgrave, John de -	33
	Henlee, John de, parson of the church of Sedgefield.	See Sawsery, John del -	33
	Hunwick, messuage and land in Hawe, Roger, Walker - - - }	See Coke, John -	33
	Hogman, John - - - }	See Fencotes, Thomas de -	33
10 d'	Hedlom, John de - - - }	See Neville, John de -	33
	Heley Manor - - - }	See Popham, John de -	33
	Herford, Elias de - - - }	See Claxton, William de -	33
	Haddam, John, son and heir of Thomas de.	See Nicoson -	34
	Holom Manor - - - }	Recognizance -	33
	Heworth, John Nicoson of Houghton, John de, of Carlebury, junior, and John de Somerberie, chaplain, to the Prior of Durham.	Are appointed additional justices of assize.	34
11	Heron, John, and William de Elmedene.	Recognizance -	34
	Hetheworth, Richard de, John de Stockton, clerk, and William de Swalwels, to William de Elmedene, junior.	See Claxton, William de -	33
	Holom Manor - - - }	See Graystanes, William de -	34
	Henknoll Manor - - - }	See Waleys, William -	34
	Hill, Thomas Johnson del - - - }	Recognizance -	34
	Hawik, Walter de, and Walter de Etherdaces to John de Elvet.	Are commissioned to try Adam de Huton, chaplain for an assault upon William Brighston.	34
	Heron, John, William de Elmedene and John de Elvet.	See Heron John.	34
11 d'	Huton, Adam de, chaplain - - - }	See Stockton, John de -	34
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	Are commissioned to try Robert William and Randolph de Brouhop for an assault upon Alice wife of John de.	34
	Heron, John, William de Elmedene, and John de Elvet.	See Popham, John de -	34
	Hesham, Hugh, son and heir of Thomas de.	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	Receives a license to enfeoff John de Batiford, William de Wynthyngham and Thomas del Ok, clerks, of the manor of Nesbyt, for them to re-enfeoff the said John de Henlee, William de Lancastre, and William del Hill, clerks, Robert del Posth, Thomas de Berugham, William de Cleydon, and Thomas de Stratton of the said Manor, to them, their heirs and assigns, for ever.	34
	Hailisland, } church and messuage (Holy Island) } in - - - }	See Henlee, John de -	34
	Henlee, John de - - - }	See Belgrave, John de -	35
	Hill, William del - - - }	See Wham, Thomas del -	33
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance -	35
12	Hawthorne, William de - - - }	Receives a grant for life of the office of Baillif Errant within the liberty of Alvertounshire.	35
	Heron, John, knight, Robert Conyers, knight, and William del Bowes, knight, to Richard Stanlawman.	Receives a license to acquire lands, tenements, and rents to the value of 10 <i>l.</i> per annum in order that he may assign them to two chaplains of the Church of Sedgefield to be held by them and their successors for services in behalf of the said Bishop and John de Henle, etc.	35
	Hatfield, John de, the Bishop's Yeoman of the Pantry.	See Henle, John de - - - }	35
	Henle, John de, parson of the church of Sedgefield.	See Mortymer de -	35
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	See Henle, John de - - - }	35
12 d'	Henlee, John de - - - }	See Mortymer de -	35

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
12 d'	Hakthorpe, John de, senior, clerk, John de Chesbre, Roger Aspyre, Alan Bower, William Skot of Felton, and Richard de to John de Henlee, parson of the church of Sedgefield.	Recognizance - - - -	35
	Henlee, John de, parson of Sedgefield	See Hakthorpe, John de	35
	Heron, Gerard	See Bothe, Roger del	35
	Heron, John, Seneschal of Durham, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Recognizance - - - -	35
13	Huict, Geoffrey - - - -		
	Hawis, Hughson of Hazledean, Monk, messuages and land in.		
	Hette, John de - - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Hette, John son of Isabel de - - - -		
	Hette, messuage and land in - - - -		
	Heberne, rent in - - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
	Huict, Geoffrey - - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
	Herle, William de - - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
	Heukneth, Manor - - - -	Recognizance - - - -	36
13 d'	Hunter, William, to William de Elmedene, junior.		
14	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	See Stapilton, Peter de	36
	Hartlepool, Thomas de - - - -		
	Henley, John de, Hugh de Westwyk, William de Beverlay, and John atte Lee, clerka.	See Bruntoft, Cecilia	36
		Receive from the Bishop a grant of certain portions of the Chapel of Loudon for the purposes of a chantry of twelve chaplains to pray for the souls of the Bishop, his predecessors and successors.	36
	Hatfield, Thomas de, Bishop of Durham.	See Henley, John de	36
	Hindley, William de - - - -	See Eglyn, Gilbert	36
14 d'	Hornby, John de - - - -	Receives from the Bishop a new grant of a place called Le Wodehouse, near Auckland, which had been previously granted to him by John de Popham on the terms on which it had been held by Roger Tykell.	36
	Heron, John - - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de	36
	Holgrave, David de, and Elena, his wife.	Receive a license to give fifteen messuages and land in Wyndeleston for a chaplain to pray for the souls of their ancestors in the parish church of Bottall.	36
	Hertepol', &c. (passim) - - - -	See Hartlepool.	
2	Ingleton, Robert de Bedale of - - - -	See Bedale	24
	Ingleton, Ralph de Nevilo's lands in - - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de	23
3	Jordansson, Robert - - - -	See Hebbeson, John	24
3d' and 5	Jalker, William - - - -	See Hexham, Thomas de	27
5	Ingelby, Thomas de - - - -	See Moubray, John	28
	Ingelby, Thomas de, Alan de Shotelyngton, Roger de Fulthorpe, and Richard de Barnard Castle.	Are commissioned to try John and Thomas de Carrowe for having entered and hunted upon the Bishop's free warren at Stockton, and carried off from Preston John son and heir of Alice daughter of Thomas de Seton, when the wardship and marriage of the said John belonged to the Bishop.	28
6	Ingelby, Thomas de, Roger de Fulthorpe, William de Elmedene, Richard de Parco, John de Elvett, and Thomas de Hertipole.	Are appointed Justices to inquire into offences against the Statutes of Winchester, Northampton, and Westminster made for the preservation of the peace.	30
7	Ingelby, T. de, A. de Shotelyngton, R. de Barnard Castle, and H. Westwyk.	Are commissioned to inquire who entered the Bishop's free warrens and chases and carried off certain hares, partridges, etc.	30
7 d'	Irengray, John - - - -	See Chambre, John del	30
9	Jehan, John - - - -	See Keechyn, William del	31
	Ingelby, Thomas de, Roger de Fulthorpe, Hugh de Westwick, William de Elmedene, John de Hyndley, Ralph de Meneville, and John de Elvet.	Commission of the Peace	32

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pan-tificate.
9	Ingelby, Thomas de, Roger de Ful-thorpe, and Thomas Surtas.	Commission of Gaol Delivery -	33
9 d'	Jonyson, William, of Cletlem -	Receives a pardon for all thefts of wooden and iron plough-gear com-mitted by him.	33
	Ingelby, Thomas de, Knight -	Is pardoned for having acquired to himself and his wife Katherine and his heirs for ever, without having previously obtained the Bishop's license, certain lands and messuages in Halughton, Sad-berge, and Hurworth-on-Tees.	32
10	Ingelby, Thomas de, Roger de Ful-thorpe, William de Elmedene, and John de Hyndeley.	Receive a Commission to try Thomas de Bello Campo, Earl of Warwick, Thomas de Bland, Nicholas de Harwode, clerk, and John de . . . for carrying off certain horses and cows belonging to Hugh de Westwik, clerk, and committing an assault upon his servants.	33
11	Joliff, William -	See Preston, William de -	33
	Ingram, John, of Sedgefield -	See Blaykeston, Hugh, servant of William de.	34
11 d'	Johnson, Thomas, del Hill -	See Waleys, William -	34
12 d'	Jarowe, Julianus de -	See Brantingham, William de -	34
	Jackson, John -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Chambre of Clesby.	35
14	Ingelby, Robert de -	See Kyewe, William de -	36
	Jopeon, Ralph of Coxhowe -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de -	36
	Ingelby, Thomas de -		
1 {	Kellawe, William de, of Chestre -	See Hilton, Robert de -	21
	Kellawe, William de, of Lomley, and Isabella his widow.		
2	Kellawe, Thomas de, of Norham, to the Bishop.	Recognizance - - -	24
2 d'	Kyllowe, John de -	See Wessyngton, William de -	24
3 d'	Keteryng, Peter de, the Bishop's "valettus."	Received from the Bishop a grant of a messuage and 15 acres of land in Wygyde.	26
4	Kyllyngham, John de -	See Couper, John, of Hamsterley -	27
	Kerby, John de, the Bishop's palfrey-man.	Received a grant of a messuage in Eseyngton.	28
6 {	Kellawe, Thomas de, chaplain -	See Gray, Thomas - - -	22
	Kyley, manor of -	See Coken, William - - -	29
6 d'	Killyngdale, John de -	See Colyners, Robert - - -	2.
	Killyngworth, Edmund de, and Katharine his wife.		
7	Kyngeston, J. de -	See Neville, Ralph de - - -	22
	Kellawe, John de, of Seton Carrowe, to John de Neville, lord of Raby, knight.	Recognizance - - -	22
	Kellawe, William de, del Park -	See Claxton, Thomas de - - -	22
7 d'	Killerby, John Halt of -	See Graystans, William de - - -	30
	Kirkeby, John de -	See Wessyngton, William de -	31
	Kechyn, William del, of Overheworth -	At the request of Nicholas de Carron, keeper of the Bishop's privy seal, receive the Bishop's pardon in the matter of the death of John Jehan.	31
	Kechyn, Ranulph del, of Nethirheworth.		
8	King, the, to the Bishop -	Letter forbidding the latter to ex-tort, in accordance with a letter from the Pope, procurations from the clergy, and sums of money from the people. (In Latin.)	31
	King, the, to the Bishop -	An entry similar to the above, but in French.	
9 d'	Kellawe, Robert son of William de, of Lomley.	Received a pardon for having ac-quired, without the Bishop's license, certain lands in Lomley and elsewhere, previously held by Isabella his mother, for her life. Thomas Surtas, knight, and Alexander his son also receive a pardon for having similarly acquired the said lands from the said Robert.	33

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
10 d'	Kellawe, William de, chaplain - Kellawe, Great, manor of, land and messuage in. Kellawe, John, son and heir of John de.	See Neville, John de - See Popham, John de - See Catrik, Roger de -	33 33 34
13	Kynilesworth, plot called "Les Morhouses" near.	See Kellawe, Ralph -	36
14	Kellawe, William de - Kyowe, William de, Robert de Ingelby, Richard de Andreby, Ralph Jopson of Coxhowe, John Busse of Coxhowe, and William Milner of Coxhowe, to William de Elmmedene and John Conyers, knight.	Recognizance -	36
	Kendale, John de - Kyblewsworth, William Symson of -	See Morley, Richard de - See Conyers, Robert; see Lomley, Robert de.	36 36
	Killinghale, John de, and John de Egglecliffe, junior	Receive a pardon for having acquired to them and their heirs for ever, without the Bishop's license, the manor of Ednumdeslee from Thomas de Umfraville, and two messuages and land in Sadberge from Robert de Gretham of Sadberge.	36
	Kerby, John de -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of — — —, son and heir of William Ussher, and (in the event of the said heir's death during minority) of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	36
14 d'	Katrick, John de - Kichyn, Richard del, of Norham	See Elynn, Gilbert - See Yong, John -	36 36
1	Lister, Henry, of Elvet, to John Boynton.	Recognizance -	23
1 d'	Lambard, Alan - Lomley, Marmaduke de, and Robert his son and heir.	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - See Neville, Ralph de -	23 21
2	Lewyn, John - Lewyn, John, of Durham	See Bedale, Robert de - Receives from the Bishop a grant of four acres of land in "Framwelgate," and other parcels of land formerly in the tenure of John de Reine.	24 24
	Lewyn, John, of Durham, the Bishop's mason.	Exemption from service on juries -	24
3	Lewyn, John of Durham, mason -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Robert son and heir of Thomas Coxside of Durham, and in the event of the death of said Robert during his minority, a grant of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	26
	Laton, William de, to William de Merley, senior.	Recognizance -	26
	Lithom, John de - Langton, Simon de -	See Wolviston, Richard de - See Hawyk, Walter de; see Elvet, John de; see Boner, John.	27 27
4	Lewyn, John, of Durham - "Lithfethous," in the bailliwick of Durham.	See Euro, Ralph de (bis) - See Durham, the prior and convent of.	27 27
4 d'	Loudon Manor - Lambeton, William, son of Robert de, lord of the town of Lambeton.	See Rous, John - Releases, to Thomas son of Gilbert of Lambeton, all his right and claim to the blood and issue of the latter as a "nativus."	28 28
5	Lambeton, Thomas, son of Gilbert of - Labourers, Statute of -	See Lambeton, William - Commission to inquire into infringements of it by servants, workmen, and artizans.	28 28
	Labourers, Statute of -	Commission to inquire into infringements of it by dealers in provisions, innkeepers, vintners, &c.	28
		See, in connexion with this subject, Cloths, woollen.	

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
5	Lomley, Robert de -	<i>See</i> Moubray, John - - -	28
5 d'	Laton, Isabella, daughter and heiress of William de, knight.	<i>See</i> Perers, Alice - - -	29
6	Ladley Manor	<i>See</i> Gray, Thomas - - -	28
6 d'	Littlester, Henry, of Elvet, to Alan de Shotelyngton, clerk.	Recognizance - - -	27
	Lomley, Thomas de, and Walter de Ethirdakers, to John de Oggie.	Recognizance - - -	27
	Laton, William de, to Roger de Fulthorpe.	Recognizance - - -	28
7	Lomley, Marmaduke and Robert de -	<i>See</i> Neville, Robert de - - -	28
	Lomley, Thomas de, to John de Saddington.	Recognizance - - -	29
	Lomley, Thomas de, to John de Saddington.	Recognizance - - -	31
7 d'	Lomley, Thomas de and Katharine his wife.	Receive a license to enfeoff William de Brantyngham, chaplain, and John de Broughton, chaplain, of the manor of Morden, so that the said William and John may re-enfeoff the said Thomas and Katharine of the said manor to them and the heirs of their bodies for ever, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Katharine.	30
8	Ludworth, William de Coxhowe of -	<i>See</i> Billey, John de - - -	28
9	Lomley, Thomas de, and John de Broughton of Thornlawe, chaplain, to John de Henley, clerk, and William del Hill, chaplain.	<i>See</i> Meneville, Thomas de - - -	32
9 d'	Laton, William and Elizabeth de -	Recognizance - - -	32
	Legg, John, of Durham -	<i>See</i> Perers, Alice de - - -	32
	Lomley, Robert son of William de Kellawee of -	<i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	33
	Lomley, lands in.	<i>See</i> Kellawee - - -	33
10	Leveuthorpe, John de, chaplain -	<i>See</i> Stanhope, Richard de - - -	33
10 d'	Lambard, William - - -	<i>See</i> Claxton, William de - - -	33
11	Lambard, William - - -	<i>See</i> Claxton, William de - - -	33
11 d'	Lethom, John de - - -	<i>See</i> Graystanes, William de - - -	34
12	Langchestre, William de -	<i>See</i> Henlee, John de - - -	34
	Langchestre, John Fyldyng of -	<i>See</i> Fyldyng - - -	34
	Langchestre, John Fyldyng of -	<i>See</i> Fyldyng - - -	35
	Lambard, Alan, and John de Seton of Hartlepoo.	Receive a grant of the custody of two thirds of all lands, &c., in Seton Carrowe, formerly belonging to John de Carrowe, during the minority of John son of Thomas Carrowe, cousin and heir of the said John.	35
12 d'	Luffenam, John de -	<i>See</i> Carrowe, Thomas de - - -	36
	Langton, Thomas, son and heir of Simon de -	<i>See</i> Popham, John de - - -	35
13	Lomley, William de - - -	<i>See</i> Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
	Lardener, William - - -	<i>See</i> Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
	Lethom, John de - - -	<i>See</i> Brantyngham, Ralph - - -	36
	Lambton, William de, and Alice his wife, and their family.	<i>See</i> Dryng, Peter - - -	36
	Lambton manor.	Recognizance - - -	36
13 d'	Legge, John -	<i>See</i> Conyers, Robert - - -	36
	Luge, John de la, to William de Elmenden, junior.	Recognizance - - -	36
14	Lomley, Robert de -	<i>See</i> Conyers, Robert - - -	36
	Lomley, Marmaduke de -	Recognizance - - -	36
	Lomley, Robert to Robert Conyers, knight, John de.	<i>See</i> Bruntoft, Cecilia - - -	36
	Lomley, Robert to Scruteville, John de Belasius, and duke.	<i>See</i> Heuley, John de - - -	36
	Lomley, Robert to William Symonson of Kybleworth.	<i>See</i> Burdon, John de - - -	36
	Lambard, William - - -	Exemption from service on juries - - -	36
14 d'	Lee, John atte - - -	<i>See</i> Nesbit, Thomas de - - -	21
	Loudon, chapel - - -	Recognizance - - -	22
	Loge, John de - - -		
1	Moreton (East), manor -		
	Meryngton, John de, Richard de Parco, senior, and John de Gateway, to Richard de Barnard Castle.		

No. 8.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pou- tificate.
1	Meneville, William de -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - Recognizance - See Newton, Adam de -	23 23 23
1 d'	Mardon, William de, vicar of the church of Hesildene, and John Forster of Elvet.	Being entitled to the reversion of the manor of Herdewyk-on-sea upon the death of John de Oggie, and Margaret his wife, grant the said reversion to Richard de Aske, John de Aske, William Benet of Newton, and Richard de Gunnays, their heirs and assigns for ever. Receive a pardon for having acquired from John de Oggie and Margaret his wife, without the Bishop's license, the manor of Herdewyk-on-sea, held of the Bishop in capite. John and Margaret de Oggie, Richard and John de Aske, and William Benet of Newson also receive a pardon for the acquisition by the said John and Margaret from the said William de Mardon and John Forster, of a life interest in the said manor without the Bishop's license. Richard and John de Aske, William Benet, and Richard Gunnays also receive a pardon for the acquisition of the reversion of the said manor without the Bishop's license, and the settlement is confirmed.	21 21
2	Meryngton, John, son of Richard de, John de Wodom, Richard de Redworth, and Thomas Hunter, to John, Prior of Durham.	Recognizance -	23
	Medmesley, William de Felton's lands in.	See Hilton, Robert de -	24
	Mordon, William de, to John, Prior of Durham.	Recognizance -	24
2 d'	Merson, John son of Richard de, of Middilheryngton, and John his son.	See Havertyngton, John de -	24
	Meneville, William de, escheator of Durham.	See Neville, Alexander de -	26
	Meneville, Thomas de, and John de Billie, to John de Ogile.	Recognizance -	26
	Merley, William de -	See Laton, William de -	26
	Meneville, William de -	See Hexham, Thomas de -	27
	Mauduyt, John, son of John -	See Blaykeston, William de -	27
3 d'	Middilton, Lucy, relict of Thomas de Middilton, Thomas, son and heir of Thomas de, of Westwyk.	Released to John de Hyndeley of Hedlam, his heirs and assigns, all her right and claim to a burgage in "Newgate," in the town of Barnard Castle, as well as to a toft with croft and six acres of land in Westwyk. Released to John de Hyndeley of Hedlam, the above-mentioned burgage, etc., but the land in Westwyk is said to consist of seven acres.	26 26
	Moubrey, John, Thomas de Ingelby, Alan de Shotelyngton, Roger de Fulthorpe, Richard de Barnard Castle, and William de Meneville.	Are commissioned to enquire into an alleged mis-application of certain rents destined for the maintenance and repair of Durham Bridge.	26
	Meneville, William de Middilham, John de, "valletus" of the Bishop's chamber.	See Moubrey, John - Receives a grant of the office of pounder of all the demeane lands of the manor of Houdene.	26 27
4	Marchegall, William -	Receives a pardon for having stolen 51 a sheep, which belonged to John de Whistian, and 6 sheep which belonged to Gilbert, son of Henry de Ray (value 1s. each.)	27
6 d'	Mowbray, John -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de -	28
5	Moubrey, John, Thomas de Ingelby, Alan de Shotelyngton, Roger de Fulthorpe, Robert de Umfraville, Richard de Barnard Castle, Robert de Lomley, William de Himedene, and Walter de Hawyk.	Are commissioned to enquire concerning infringements of the Statute of Labourers by servants, workmen, artisans, dealers in provisions, etc.	28 X

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
6	Macy, John - - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a messuage and two acres of land in Hamsterly, formerly belonging to Philip de Preston, a felon.	29
7	Menville, John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Gravstans, William de - - -	30
	Middleham, William de Franceys, vicar of the church of.	<i>See</i> Farnham, William de - - -	30
Merley, John de - - - -			
Merley, William de, junior - - - -		To the Bishop. Recognizance - - -	31
7 d'	Mordon manor - - - -	<i>See</i> Lomley, Thomas de - - -	30
8	Merville, Thomas de, to John de Billey, Ralph de Maltby, Walter de Ethirdacres, and William de Cox-howe of Ludworth.	<i>See</i> Valley, John de - - -	31
	Maltby, Ralph de - - - -	Recognizance - - -	32
9	Menville, Ralph de - - - -	<i>See</i> Menville, Thomas de - - -	32
9 d'	Merington, Robert, son of Richard de, to John Verti of Auckland.	<i>See</i> Ingley, Thomas de - - -	32
	Macbare, John - - - -	Recognizance - - -	32
10	Morton, William de, to John Conyers, knight.	<i>See</i> Asseby, William de - - -	33
	Maddison, William - - - -	Recognizance - - -	33
	Middleham, John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Westwik, Alan de - - -	33
		Receives a grant of a messuage and land in Redworth which escheated to the Bishop on the death of Alan Trewe of Redworth without heirs.	33
	Middleham, John de - - - -	Receives a grant of messuage and land in Redworth, which escheated to the Bishop by reason of a felony committed by John Storour of Redworth.	33
11	Morehouses, Le, near Kynlsworth - Mauleverer, Richard, parson of the church of Fissileake, Henry son of William de Percy, Robert Mauleverer, William de Westeby, Robert Daldesford, chaplain, Robert de Midhope, and John de Bank.	<i>See</i> Catrik, Roger de In consideration of a fine of 20 <i>l.</i> made by Isabella widow of Richard Tempest, knight, receive a pardon for having acquired, without license, from Richard Tempest, knight, the manor of Treford. The said Richard Tempest and Isabella are also pardoned for having acquired without license from the said Richard Mauleverer and others, the said manor to themselves, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Richard Tempest.	33 34
	Mauleverer, Robert - - - -	<i>See</i> Mauleverer, Richard - - -	34
	Midhope, Robert - - - -	<i>See</i> Coxhowe, Hugh de - - -	34
12	Morton, William de - - - -	<i>See</i> Arrowanith, John - - -	35
	Muston, Stephen de - - - -	Receives a grant of the office of parker of the park of Chabyngton for life.	35
	Macy, John, junior - - - -	<i>See</i> Surtays, Alexander - - -	35
	Moulton, Thomas de - - - -	<i>See</i> Bothe, Roger del - - -	35
	Merley, John de - - - -	Recognizance - - -	35
12 d'	Maltby, Ralph de - - - -	<i>See</i> Billey, John de - - -	35
	Mortimer, John de and Thomas de Birtley, to John de Henlee, parson of the Church of Sedgfield.	Recognizance - - -	35
13	Meryngton, William de - - - -	<i>See</i> Bothe, Roger del - - -	35
	Marsham, Robert de - - - -	<i>See</i> Durham, &c., Prior and Convent of - - -	34
	Marjory, Thomas, son of, and Marjory his wife.		
	Monk - Hazeldean, messuages, and land in.		
13 d'	Morehouse, Le, &c., in Sponyngmore - Merlay, John de, to William de Elmendene, junior.	Recognizance - - -	36
14	Milner, William, of Coxhowe - - - -	<i>See</i> Kyowe, William de - - -	36
	Merley, Richard de, to Thomas del Castell and John de Kendale	Recognizance - - -	36
	Midlam, John de - - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of "Messor" of the manor of Midlam.	36
	Midlam, Manor, Messor of Morgan, John - - - -	<i>See</i> Midlam, John de - - -	36
		Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Isabella	36
14 d'	Merley, William de, junior - - - -	<i>See</i> Burdon, John de - - -	36
	Merley, John de - - - -		
	Makand, John - - - -		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
14 d'	Merley, William de, junior - - -	Receives a grant for life of the offices of parker of the park of Walsingham and Wastrop, and forester of Russhisdeward, in the forest of Werdale.	36
	Macy, John - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of apparitor in Northumberland, formerly held by John de Bather.	X 36
1	Nesbit, Thomas de - - -	Releases to William de Elmstedene, and Jane his wife, all his right and claim to the manors of East Moreton and Trillesdene.	21
	Nesbit, Demeane lands of Newsom, William Benet of } Newsom Adam de, Thomas Chaunceler, Roger de Bysshepton, Gilbert de Tours, and Thomas de Hertipol, to William de Meneville, Sheriff of Durham.	<i>See Aské, Richard</i> - - -	23
	Newsom, William Benet of - - -	Recognizance - - -	23
1 d'	Neville, Ralph de, Lord of Raby - - -	<i>See Marton, William de</i> - - -	21
		Receives a grant of the custody of all the lands of Marmaduke de Lomley, knight, in the county of Durham, and the wapentake of Sadberge, during the minority of Robert, son and heir of the said Marmaduke, and so on from heir to heir until one shall arrive at full age.	21
3	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby - - -	Received a grant of the manor of Wylnghton, on condition of rendering certain services to the Bishop in time of peace, and serving against the Scots on the marches of Scotland in time of war.	23
	Neville, Alexander, son of Ralph, son of Ralph de.	<i>See Fulthorpe, Roger de</i> - - -	23
3	Neville, Alexander de, Archdeacon of Durham, to William de Meneville, Eschator of the Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance - - -	26
4 d'	Neville, Dame Alice de - - -	<i>See Belgrave, John de</i> - - -	23
5	Norham Castle, Constable of - - -	<i>See Dagworth, Nicholas de</i> - - -	?
	Norham, appointment of Justices for the county of.	<i>See Heron, John</i> - - -	23
	Neubiggingy, Robert Gray of - - -	<i>See Heron, John de</i> - - -	23
	Neubiggingy, Agnes, daughter of William Pattenson of.	<i>See Pattenson</i> - - -	23
	Neubiggingy, John de, Dean of Lan-		
	chester.		
5 d'	Neubiggingy, Hugh de - - -	<i>See Pattenson, Agnes</i> - - -	23
6	Newsom, Alan de - - -	<i>See Gray, Thomas</i> - - -	23
	Norham, land in - - -	<i>See Ingelby, Thomas de</i> - - -	30
	Neubiggingy, Robert Gray of - - -	<i>See Herdwik, John de</i> - - -	27
	Neuland Manor - - -	<i>See Coigners, Robert</i> - - -	21
	Northampton, statute of - - -	<i>See Claxton, Thomas de</i> - - -	30
6 d'	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Robert, son and heir of Marmaduke de Lomley, and of successive heirs, until one shall attain full age.	23
7	Norton, Thomas de, Chaplain - - -		
	Neville, John de, Knight - - -		
	Neville, Ralph de, Lord of Raby - - -	Has the Bishop's receipt for 40 marks paid by the hands of J. de Kyngeston the Bishop's receiver for the above-mentioned ward-	22
		ship.	
	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby, knight.	<i>See Kellawe, John de</i> - - -	23
7 d'	Nunwel, William de, of Darlington - - -	Receives a general pardon - - -	21
8	Norham Vicarage - - -	<i>See Durham, the Chaplain, Prior, and Convent of.</i> - - -	31
9 d'	Neusome, Thomas de - - -	<i>See Fulthorpe, Roger de</i> - - -	33
	Neville, John de - - -	<i>See Fourman, William</i> - - -	33
10	Norton, Robert Dobynson of - - -		

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No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
10	Notton, John de, barber, yeoman of the Bishop's chamber.	Receives a grant for life of the office of forester of the Bishop's parks and woods of Clak, Cotclif, and all others in Alvertounshire, and a grant for life of the office of warden of all the Bishop's warrens in Alvertounshire.	33
10 d'	Neville, John de, knight, Lord of Raby.	Receives a license to erect a castle on his manor of Raby.	33
	Neville, John de - - - -	Receives a pardon for having acquired without the Bishop's license (1) from John de Broughton, Stephen de Swyne, and William de Kellawe, chaplains, half the manor of Birtley, and certain reversions appertaining to it after the death of Eleanor, wife of John de Seton, and the heirs of her body; (2), from the same, the third part of the manor of Great Kellawe, and a messuage and land in Great Kellawe; (3), from John de Hedlom, and John de Dalton half the manor of Shurneton to be held to the said John de Neville, and Thomas de Claxton, and the heirs of the said John de Neville; (4), from John de Broughton, chaplain, and Thomas de Bicheburne, the manor of Heley; (5), from John de Streuelyn, knight, the manor of Cambough for the term of the life of John de Streuelyn; (6), from Elias de Herford, a burgage and land in Darlington; (7), from William de Okerby and Alice his wife, a burgage in Darlington, the whole to be held to the said John de Neville and his heirs for ever, except where otherwise stated.	33
	Nicson, John, of Heworth - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John de Shipley.	34
11	Norton, William Tailliour of - - -	See Walker, Henry - - -	34
	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby, and John Fairfax, clerk.	Receive a pardon for having, without the Bishop's license, acquired to themselves and their heirs, from John, son of Roger de Belgrave, the manor of Oxenhall.	34
	Neville, John de, Lord of Raby - - -	Receives a license to hold a market weekly on Tuesdays, and a fair annually on the eve of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, and two following days in his vill of Stayndrop.	34
11 d'	Nesbyt manor - - - -	See Henlee, John de - - -	34
12	Norton, Richard de - - - -	See Surtays, Alexander - - -	35
12 d'	Norton, Vicar of - - - -	See Billeston, John de - - -	35
1	Oggie, John and Margaret de - - -	See Aske, Richard - - -	23
1 d'	Oggie, John and Margaret de - - -	See Marton, William de (bis) - - -	21
	Oggie, John and Margaret de - - -	See Vans, John de - - -	23
2	Oultney, Ralph de Neville's lands in - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	23
2 d'	Ogle, Thomas and Katharine de - - -	See Hatfield, John de - - -	23
3	Orie, John de - - -	See Meneville, Thomas de - - -	26
	Orie, [John Dogle] - - -	See Blaykeston, William de - - -	27
	Oggie, John de - - -	See Eure, Ralph de - - -	27
3 d'	Oultham, Adam de - - -	See Page, John - - -	26
6	Orde fishery - - -	See Gray, Thomas - - -	23
	Oggie, Robert, son of Robert de - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	27
6 d'	Oggie, John de - - -	See Lomley, Thomas de - - -	27
	Orchard, William del - - -	See Annotson, William - - -	28
7 d'	Oxenhall, Henry de, to William de Bristall, parson of the Church of Houghton.	Recognizance - - -	31
9 d'	Orchard, William del, clerk, and John de Stokton, clerk, to William de Elmmedene.	Recognizance - - -	33
10 d'	Okerby, William de, and Alice his wife.	See Neville, John de - - -	33

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
11	Oxenhall Manor -	<i>See Neville, John de</i> - - -	34
11 d'	Ok, Thomas del -	<i>See Henlee, John de</i> - - -	34
	Orchard, William del -	<i>See Wham, Thomas del</i> - - -	33
	Owengate (Durham), plot or place in.		
13	Ogle, John de -	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	34
	Oroheard, Le, in Wolveston -	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	34
1	Percebrig, John de -	Releases to John de Hedlom all right and claim to certain land in the vill of Hedlom.	31
	Parco, Richard de -	<i>See Meryngton, John de</i> - - -	23
	Plummer, John, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.	<i>See Fulthorpe, Roger de</i> - - -	23
2	Pymond, William -	<i>See Sadler, Robert</i> - - -	23
3	Pollard, John, le Pier -	<i>See Heighacre, Robert</i> - - -	24
3	Parco, Richard de, senior, to John de Elivet.	Recognition - - -	27
3 d'	Page, John -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Adam de Oultham.	26
4	Pole, William del, and Katharine his wife.	<i>See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.</i>	27
4 d'	Percy, Henry de -	<i>See Whitworth, John de</i> - - -	28
	Pencher, Robert Douynys; of Beawe of -	<i>See Douynys</i> - - -	2?
5 d'	Perers, Alice -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Isabella daughter and heiress of William de Laton, knight, and in the event of her dying before attaining her majority the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	29
	Perers, Alice -	Receives a grant of the marriage of Margaret widow of Thomas Gray, knight, the said Margaret having married again without the Bishop's license.	29
	Pattonson, Agnes, daughter of William, of Neubiggyng.	Grants to Hugh de Westwyk all the lands, tenements, &c., in Barnard Castle and Whityngton which descended to her upon the death of John de Newbiggyng, formerly Dean of Lanchester, after the death of Hugh de Newbiggyng her brother.	29
	Pattonson, Agnes, daughter of William, of Neubiggyng.	Gives power of attorney to Alan de Newsom to give Hugh de Westwyk seisin of her lands in Barnard Castle and Whityngton.	29
6	Preston, Philip de -	<i>See Macy, John</i> - - -	29
	Pressene, Margaret daughter of William de.	<i>See Gray, Thomas</i> - - -	23
	Parco, Richard de -	<i>See Ingelby, Thomas de</i> - - -	30
5 d'	Pityngton, Thomas de -	<i>See Barker, Walter</i> - - -	23
	Panillon Manor -	<i>See Barker, Walter</i> - - -	29
7	Park, Thomas de Kellawe del -	<i>See Coigners, Robert</i> - - -	2
	Pelegrim, Raymond -	<i>See Claxton, Thomas del</i> - - -	23
7 d'	Pulter, Robert -	<i>See Chambre, John del</i> - - -	30
	Pulter, John -	<i>See Tudhowe, Thomas de</i> - - -	31
8	Pope, The -	<i>See Robertson, William</i> - - -	31
8 d'	Pott, Thomas -	Receives a grant of the offices of Janitor and Pounder of the Manor of Allerton, together with the custody of Allerton Gaol.	32
9 d'	Perers, Alice de -	Having granted to Roger de Fulthorpe, knight, the wardship and marriage of Elizabeth daughter and heiress of William de Laton, previously granted to her by the Bishop, her grant to the said Roger is confirmed by the Bishop.	33
	Pikbusk, William -	<i>See Fulthorpe, Roger de</i> - - -	33
	Pupham, John de -	Receives a grant of all the Bishop's estate in the lands formerly belonging to Thomas Chaumberleyn in Camshop.	33

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
10	Preston, William de, of Elvet - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Joliff of Elvet, Arrowsmith.	33
10 d'	Popham, John de - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a place called "Le Wodhouse," in the parish of Auckland.	33
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of John son and heir of John de Kellswa, and of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	33
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of John son and heir of Thomas de Haddam, and of successive heirs, until one shall attain full age.	33
11	Percy, Henry, son of William de - - -	See Maulverer, Richard - - -	34
11 d'	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of John son and heir of John Fosour, and, in the event of the said John's death during minority, of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	34
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of William son and heir of William Bruya.	34
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Hugh son and heir of Thomas de Hexham, and, in the event of the said Hugh's death during minority, of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	34
	Popham, John de - - -	See Fyldyng, John - - -	34
	Puntrait, Alice Todd, formerly wife of John de. - - -	See Todd - - -	34
12	Plays, William, the Bishop's Esquire - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs of Thomas de Seynt Quynyt, knight, until one shall attain full age.	36
12 d'	Pountays Bridge - - -	See Surtays, Alexander - - -	35
	Popham, John de - - -	See Belgrave, John de - - -	35
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Thomas son and heir of Simon de Langton, and, in the event of the said Thomas's death during minority, of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	35
	Popham, John de - - -	Receives a grant of the office of Chief Forester of Werdale together with the supervision of the parks of Evenwode and Auckland.	35
13	Pythyngton, North, lands in - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of - - -	34
14	Pythyngton, Alexander de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Thomas son and heir of Alexander Surtays, and (in the event of the said heir's death during minority) of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	36
14 d'	Pixlay, William - - -	See Burdon John de - - -	36
	Popham, John de - - -	See Hornby, John de - - -	36
	Pelawe, John, son of Robert de - - -	Released to William de Elmedene, senior, Jane his wife, and Thomas de Elmedene, the manor of Pelawe. See Pelawe, John son of Robert de.	36
4 d'	Quickham - - -	See Whicham - - -	28
5 d'	Quickham, the Bishop's coal mines at - - -	See Belgrave, John de - - -	29
7 d'	Quickham, the Bishop's coal mines at - - -	See Grey, Margaret - - -	31
12 d'	Quitechirche, Richard de - - -	See Brantyngham, Walter de - - -	36
1	Ravensworth, Alan de, John Coke of Ebchester, and Thomas de Tudhowe of Gateshead to the Bishop.	Recognisance - - -	31
1 d'	Redhugh, Hugh de - - -	See Bradley, Alice - - -	31
	Baby, Ralph de Neville, Lord of - - -	See Neville - - -	31

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
1	Redhugh, Hugh de - - -	See Burneton, John de (bis) - - -	23
2	Redworth, Richard de - - -	See Mervington, John - - -	23
	Raby, John de Neville, Lord of - - -	See Neville - - -	23
	Reine, John de - - -	See Lewyn, John - - -	24
4	Ray, Henry de - - -	See Marchegall, William - - -	27
	Rous, John, citizen of London - - -	Receives a grant of the custody of the manor of London [written in error for Hounds?], and is to receive 4d. per diem out of the rents and issues of the lordship of Houndsire.	28
4 d'	Redworth, messuage and land in Rylyle, free warren in - - -	See Stokton, John de - - -	28
6	Rosse manor - - -	See Barnard Castle, Richard de - - -	28
	Rouley, land in - - -	See Gray, Thomas - - -	28
6 d'	Raby, John de Neville, lord of Roter, Thomas, Janitor of Durham	See Herdwik, John de - - -	27
	Raby, Richard Chaumbirelyn of - - -	See Barker, Walter - - -	28
7	Richemond, Richard de - - -	See Testard, Henry - - -	29
	Redmarshill, parson of the church of - - -	See Cirezi, Thomas - - -	30
	Raby, Ralph de Neville, lord of - - -	See Neville - - -	28
	Raby, John de Neville, lord of - - -	See Kellawie, John de - - -	28
7 d'	Robertson, William, of Barmeton, to John Puter of Durham.	Recognizance - - -	31
	Robertson, William, of Barmeton - - -	See Standhupright, William - - -	31
	Robertson, William - - -	See Snowt, Roger - - -	31
9 d'	Raby Park - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	33
10	Richemond, Juliana widow of John de Eavemesworth, William, son of Stephen de.	See Sawcery, John del - - -	33
	Ravensworth, Thomas de Derlyngton of - - -	See Coke, John - - -	33
	Redworth, Alan Trewe of - - -	See Middleham, John de - - -	33
10 d'	Redworth, messuages and lands in Raby Castle, Bishop's license for the erection of - - -	See Neville, John de - - -	33
11	Raby, John de Neville, lord of - - -	See Neville - - -	34
13	Riddyn, William del, and Margaret his wife. Rylyl Manor - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
14	Rome, John de - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of chief Apparitor of the Bishop's Consistory.	36
14 d'	Robynneson, John - - -	See Burdon, John de - - -	36
1	Surtays, Thomas, to Thomas Hatfield, the Bishop.	Recognizance - - -	21
	Shirnerton, demesme lands of - - -	See Aske, Richard - - -	23
1 d'	Surtays, Thomas - - -	See Hilton, Robert de - - -	21
	Sholyneton, Alan de - - -	See Alverton, John de - - -	21
	Shynham, Thomas and John, sons of Alice de.	See Burneton, John de (bis) - - -	23
2	Sadler, Robert of Durham, to William Pymond of Durham.	Recognizance - - -	23
	Swinbourne, Thomas de - - -	See Hilton, Robert de - - -	24
	Shephirdson, Robert, of Hamsterley, to Richard de Barnard Castle.	Recognizance - - -	24
2 d'	Spenser, Richard - - -	See Biahop, John - - -	23
	Smyth, John - - -	See Taylour, William - - -	24
3	Sadberge, assesse at Shirburne, John Boner of - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	26
	Surtays, Thomas, knight - - -	See Boner, John, - - -	27
	Sadberge, John de - - -	See Eure, Ralph de (bis) - - -	27
3 d'	Shincilfe Bridge - - -	See Moubray, John de - - -	26
	Shotelyngton, Alan de - - -	See Umfraville, Robert - - -	27
	Sadberge and Durham, office of the sheriff of.	See Umframville, Robert de - - -	27
	Sadberge and Durham, gaol delivery of.	See Daldene, Jordan; see Daldene, Gilbert de.	27
4	Surtays, Thomas - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Thomas del Hopewhou.	28
	Sourby, John de - - -	See Alayn, Ranulph - - -	28
	Scot, Oswald - - -	Receives a grant of a messuage and land in Redworth.	28
	Smytheton, Ranulph de - - -	See Coligna, John de - - -	28
	Stokton, John de, the Bishop's servant - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Philip Coke.	28
4 d'	Sokburn - - -		
	Staynes, free warren in - - -		
	Stanlawman, Richard, of Blaykeston - - -		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
4 d'	Shotelyngton, Alan de, seneschal of Durham.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of the reversion of a messuage in Houden, held by Thomas Beneyt, parson of Siggleston, for life.	28
	Shephed, William, a hermit -	Receives a grant in pure alms of a piece of waste land (80 feet long and 40 feet broad), on which he is to build a messuage, and for which he is to pay a penny per annum during his life.	28
5	Shotelyngton, Alan de -	See Ingelby, Thomas de - - -	28
	Swynhowe, Walter de -	See Moubray, John - - -	29
	Stockton, the Bishop's free warren in	See Heron, John - - -	29
	Seton, John, son of Alice daughter of Thomas de.	See Carrowe, John and Thos. de - - -	29
	Swynhowe, Walter de -	See Haron, John de - - -	29
	Surtays, Thomas -	See Belgrave, John de - - -	29
	Subsidy, collection of -	See Littlester, Henry - - -	27
5 d'	Scot, Nicholaz -	See Barker, Walter - - -	29
6 d'	Shotelyngton, Alan de, clerk -	See Barker, Walter - - -	29
	Shurneton, William de -	See Cogners, Robert - - -	21
	Sourby, William de -	See Ingelby, T. de - - -	30
7	Shotelyngton, A. de -	See Blakdene, William de - - -	30
	Sadberg, John de -	See Kellawe - - -	22
	Stowley, Thomas de -	See Claxton, Thomas de - - -	22
	Seton Carrowe, John de Kellawe of	See Heron, Gerard - - -	30
	Spryng, Alice widow of John, knight -	See Lomley, Thomas de - - -	30
	Skremerton Manor	See Lomley, Thomas de - - -	31
	Swynhowe, William de, and Robert his son.	See Hadham, Thomas de - - -	30
	Sadbergh, John de -	Recognition - - -	31
7 d'	Scham, William de -	See Heron, John - - -	31
	Seton-by-Scham, messuage and land in.	See Wessyngton, William de - - -	31
	Standhupright, William, to William Robertson of Barmeton.	Received a pardon in the matter of the death of William Robertson.	31
	Swynhowe, Walter de -	Recognition - - -	32
	Surtays, Thomas -	See Hawyk, Walter de - - -	32
	Snowt, Roger son of William -	See Ingelby, Thomas de - - -	32
8	Sadberge, John de, to John de Barnard Castle.	See Orchard, William del - - -	32
	Sadberge, John -	See Hall, Thomas del - - -	32
9	Surtas, Thomas -	See Ingelby, Thomas de - - -	32
9 d'	Stokton, John de, clerk -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de; see Kellawe, Robert son of William de.	33
	Stokton, John de, clerk -	Received a pardon in the matter of the death of William servant of John de Hartlepool.	33
	Sedgefield, Thomas del Hall of	See Belgrave, John de - - -	33
	Sadberge, lands and messuages in	Receives a license to enfeoff John de Leventhorpe and John de Eland, chancillians of his lands, tenements, etc., in Great and Little Useworth. The said John and John are to re-enfeoff the said Richard and Alice his wife of the said lands, etc., to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Richard.	33
	Surtays, Thomas -	See Coke, John - - -	33
	Slyngisby, William de -	See Goldimyth, John - - -	33
10	Stanhope, Richard de, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.	See Middleham, John de - - -	33
	Sedgefield, John de Henley, parson of the church of.	Receives a grant of a messuage and land in North Auckland and a messuage and land in Hunwick, which escheated to the Bishop because Julianus widow of John de Richmond was a bastard.	33
	Sawsery, John del -	See Neville, John de - - -	33
	Sausiner, Richard -	See Coke, John - - -	33
	Sayning, John -	See Goldimyth, John - - -	33
	Storour, John, of Redworth -	See Middleham, John de - - -	33
10 d'	Swyne, Stephen de -	See Neville, John de - - -	33
	Seton, Eleanor wife of John de Streualyn, John de -		
	Shurneton Manor -		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificata.
10 d'	Stanlawman, Richard - - - -	See Draper, John - - - -	33
	Shipley, John de - - - -	See Nicson, John - - - -	34
	Somernous, John de - - - -	See Houghton, John de - - - -	35
11	Sedgefield, Gilbert Ingram of - - - -	See Blaykston, Hugh, servant of William de. See Baseley - - - -	36
	Sedgefield, William de Baseley of - - - -	See Hetheworth, Richard de - - - -	34
	Sedgefield, John Gretwood of - - - -	See Neville, John de - - - -	34
	Stokton, John de - - - -	Recognizance - - - -	34
	Swalwels, William de - - - -	See Henlee, John de - - - -	34
11 d'	Stayndrop, market and fair - - - -	See Heron, John - - - -	35
	Stokton, John de, to the Bishop - - - -	Recognizance - - - -	35
12	Stratton, Thomas de - - - -	See Semer. See Plays, William - - - -	35
	Stanlawman, Richard - - - -	See Lambard, Alan - - - -	35
	Semer, William de, of Seham, to the Prior of Durham. Seham, William de Semer of - - - -	See Carrowe, Thomas de - - - -	36
	Seyntgwyntyn, Thomas de, knight - - - -	Receives a license to grant to Thomas de Moulton and Richard de Norton, chaplains, ten marks of rent for the augmentation of the sustentation of the said chaplains and their successors in the church of Densale, and for services for the souls of Thomas Surtays, knight, and his ancestors and heirs, subject to the deduction of one mark for the repair of Pountays Bridge. See Surtays, Alexander - - - -	35
	Seton, John de, of Hartlepool - - - -	See Billey, John de - - - -	35
	Seton Carrowe, John de Carrowe's lands in. Seton-Carrowe, messuages, lands, and salt mines in. Surtays, Alexander - - - -	See Mortimer de ; see Hakthorpe, John de. See Durham, the Prior and Convent of. See Durham, the Prior and Convent of. Recognizance - - - -	35
12 d'	Surtays, Thomas - - - -	Recognizance - - - -	36
	Sadbergh, John de - - - -	See Conyers, Robert ; see Lomley, Robert de. See Alverton, John de - - - -	36
13	Sedgefield, John de Henlee, parson of - - - -	See Kilinghale, John de - - - -	36
	Skipwyth, John - - - -	See Popham, John de - - - -	36
	Symon, John, son of - - - -	See Eglyn, Gilbert - - - -	36
	Syre, William - - - -	See Broughton, William de - - - -	36
	Sponyngmore, "Le Morehous" in "Stereeland," in Wolveston - - - -	Receives a grant for life of the office of sub-forester of Bradewode. See Burdon, John de - - - -	36
	"Southwykland" in North Pyttington. Skarburgh, John de, of Durham, to William de Elmedene, senior, Nicholas Coke, and Thomas de Tuddowe of Durham. Stapleton, Peter de, clerk, William Welefed, and Richard son of Peter de Fery, to the Bishop. Scruterville, John de - - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - - -	36
	Symson, William, of Kyblesworth - - - -	See Sedgefield. See Neasbit, Thomas de - - - -	36
	Shirburne, Thomas de Bernalby, Master of the Hospital of. Sadberge, two messuages and land in Sadberge, Thomas de Greatham of - - - -	See Ravensworth, Alan de - - - -	36
	Surteys, Thomas, son of Alexander de Stafford, Thomas de and Alice his wife. Sedgefield, common oven - - - -	See Elmedene, William de - - - -	36
	Sawserie, John del - - - -	See Newsom, Adam de - - - -	36
14 d'	Shephirdsone, Robert - - - -	See Forestor - - - -	36
	Saitley, John de Chesbre of - - - -	See Hatfield, John de - - - -	36
	Segefelde (passim) - - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of John Smyth of the same place, whom he had killed in self-defence. See Hatfield, John de - - - -	36
1	Trillesdene Manor - - - -	See Neasbit, Thomas de - - - -	31
	Tudhowe, Thomas de - - - -	See Ravensworth, Alan de - - - -	31
	Trillesdene Manor - - - -	See Elmedene, William de - - - -	31
	Tours, Gilbert de - - - -	See Newsom, Adam de - - - -	33
1 d'	Tudhowe, John Forester's lands in Thickley, Thomas de Ogle's lands in - - - -	See Forestor - - - -	33
2 d'	Taylour, William, of Bishopton - - - -	See Hatfield, John de - - - -	33

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
3	Todowe, William de - - -	Receives a grant of the wardship and marriage of Margaret daughter and heiress of Robert Fisshe of West Auckland, and, in the event of her death during her minority, a grant of the wardship and marriage of successive heirs until one shall attain full age.	26
3 d'	Tees, river, salmon fishery in - - -	Commission to investigate charges of taking salmon and samlets during the fence months.	26
4	Trilleedene Manor - - -	See Elmedene, John - - -	27
	Tibbe, John, of Durham - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Thomas Bryan of North Shirburne.	27
5 d'	Tychill, William, son and heir of Gilbert de, of Heryngton.	Grants to John de Dalton an annuity of 1 <i>s</i> . payable out of the lands in East Heryngton and Middle Heryngton, which he has granted to John son of John de Heryngton by another deed.	29
	The same - - -	Released to John de Dalton all his right and claim to the above-mentioned annuity.	29
6 d'	Testard, Henry, of Cletiom, to Richard Chaumbirleyn of Baby.	Recognizance - - -	29
7	Taylour, John, of Hilton - - -	See Graystanes, William do - - -	30
7 d'	Tudhowe, Thomas de, Fleashewer, of Durham, Robert Pultar of Durham, and Roger de Darlington to the Bishop.	Recognizance - - -	31
9	Thornisawe, John de Broughton of, chaplain.	See Lomley, Thomas de - - -	33
9 d'	Todd, William - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	33
	Thomson, John, of Filerawe - - -	See Middleham, John de - - -	33
10	Trewe, Alan, of Redworth - - -	See Walker, Henry - - -	34
11	Tailliour, William, of Norton - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant for life of the office of Parker of the Park of Fenwick.	34
	Tollerton, John de - - -	See Mauleverer, Richard - - -	34
	Tempest, Richard, knight - - -	Releases to Thomas son of William de Elmedene a messuage and land in Elmedene.	34
	Tempest, Isabella - - -	See Yongge, Thomas - - -	35
	Trafford Manor - - -	See Bothc, Roger dcl - - -	35
12	Tod, William - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	36
12 d'	Twysill Manor - - -	See Skarburgh, John de - - -	35
13	Tylling, Adam - - -	Recognizance - - -	36
	Tours, Thomas - - -	See Burdon, John de - - -	36
13 d'	Tudhowe, Thomas de, of Durham - - -	See Hornby, John de - - -	36
	Tebstone, William, of Walsingham, to William de Elmedene, junior.	Releases to John de Oggie all right and claim to the lands descending to him upon the death of his mother Alice.	23
14 d'	Thomson, John, of Feltdraw - - -	Receives a grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Fernacres in the county of Durham.	24
	Tykhill, Roger - - -	Receives a grant of the office of Sheriff of Durham and Sadberge. Are appointed justices for the gaol delivery of Durham and Sadberge. The commission, however, does not extend to the case of five prisoners charged with manslaughter.	27
1 d'	Vans, John de, son and heir of Nicholas de.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of three messuages in the vill of Darlington and of a cottage and garden in Northgate in the same vill, all of which had escheated to the Bishop upon the death of Richard de Hadyston, vicar of the church of Darlington, without heirs.	28
2 d'	Umframville, Robert de, knight - - -	See Moubray, John - - -	28
3 d'	Umframville, Robert de, knight - - -	Receives a grant of the office of Sheriff of Durham and Sadberge.	27
	Umframville, Robert de, Thomas Surtays, Roger de Fulthorpe, and John de Elvet.	Are appointed justices for the gaol delivery of Durham and Sadberge.	27
4 d'	Verte, John, yeoman of the Bishop's kitchen.	Receives from the Bishop a grant of three messuages in the vill of Darlington and of a cottage and garden in Northgate in the same vill, all of which had escheated to the Bishop upon the death of Richard de Hadyston, vicar of the church of Darlington, without heirs.	28
5	Umframville, Robert de - - -	See Moubray, John - - -	28

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
7 d'	Valley, John de, to Robert de Merley	Recognizance	21
9 d'	Verti, John, of Auckland	<i>See</i> Merington, Robert, son of Richard de.	33
10	Useworth, Great and Little, lands, &c. in.	<i>See</i> Stanhope, Richard de	33
14	Umfaville, Thomas de	<i>See</i> Kilngale, John de	36
	Ussher, William	<i>See</i> Kerby, John de	36
	Verte, John	<i>See</i> Burdon, John de	36
1	Whiteworth, John de	<i>See</i> Carowe, John de	28
1 d'	Wright, John, of Alverton	<i>See</i> Alverton	21
2	Wodom, John de	<i>See</i> Heryngton, John	23
2 d'	Weswyngton, William de	Receives a license to enfeoff John de Ashby, and John de Kyllowe of twenty marcs of land and rent in Weswyngton. The said John de Ashby and John de Kyllowe also receive the Bishop's license to re-enfeoff the said William de Weswyngton and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, of the said land and rent, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William for ever.	24
3	Wolviston, Richard de, to William de Graysanes, John de Lithom, Hugh de Chilton, and John de Bamburgh.	Recognizance	27
3 d'	Walneworth, lands in.	<i>See</i> Barton, Henry de	26
	Westwyk, Thomas and Lucy de Middleton's toft and land in.	<i>See</i> Middleton, Lucy de; <i>see</i> Middleton, Thomas de.	26
4	Wygaye, messuage and land in Westwick, Hugh de	<i>See</i> Ketering, Peter de	26
	Whalton, Robert de	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de; <i>see</i> Daldene, Jordan.	27
		Receives a license to enfeoff Thomas de Brakenbury and Hugh de Chilton of the Manor of Croxdale and 3 <i>½</i> acres of land in Querynredene, so that they may re-enfeoff the said Robert and Jane his wife, John de Henley, and Roger de Whaleby of the said manor and lands, to be held to them and the heirs of the said John and Roger for ever.	27
	Whaleby, Roger de	<i>See</i> Whalton, Robert de	27
4 d'	Whiston, John de	<i>See</i> Marchegall, William	27
	Whitworth, John de	Being about to accompany Henry de Percy, the King's cousin, beyond sea, gives a warrant of attorney to Thomas de Carrowe and Gilbert de Grendon.	28
	Whicham, Keeper of the Bishop's coals at	<i>See</i> Coke, Nicholas	28
5 d'	Werdale, Forest of	<i>See</i> Belgrave, John de	28
	{ Westwyk, Hugh de	<i>See</i> Pattenson, Agnes	29
6	{ Whityngton, lands in	<i>See</i> Gray, Thomas	28
	Wypirdene Robert Gray of	<i>See</i> Ingelby, Thomas de	30
	Westerupeetlyngton Manor	<i>See</i> Ingelby, Thomas de	30
	Walsham, land in	<i>See</i> Ingelby, Thomas de	30
	Winchester} Statutes of	<i>See</i> Ingelby, Thomas de	30
6 d'	Westminster} Statutes of	<i>See</i> Ingelby, Thomas de	30
	Wolston, Richard de, chaplain, to Thomas Beneyt, burgess of Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Recognizance	28
	Wakirfeld, William Annotson of	<i>See</i> Annotson, William	28
	Wakirfeld, John, son of Conan de	<i>See</i> Conasy, William de	28
7	Whitworth, John de	<i>See</i> Ingelby, T. de	30
	Westwyk, H.	<i>See</i> Chambre, John del	30
	Wearmouth, Bishop's, Cardinal de Cevennes, rector of the church of	<i>See</i> Graystans, William de	30
	Westmorton, lands and tenements in Wyles, John	Receives a grant of the office of Janitor of the Manor of Auckland for life.	30
7 d'	Wastropp, Park of	<i>See</i> Bertram, Helen	30
	Weswyngton, William de knight, Thomas Surtay, Richard de Hetheworth, and John de Kirkeby to the bishop.	Recognizance	31
	Westwyk, Hugh de	<i>See</i> Yekemond, Robert	33

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Rolls of Bishop Hatfield—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
9	Westwik, Hugh de - - -	See Ingelby, Thomas de - - -	33
9 d'	Westwik, Hugh de - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	33
	Walshingham, Keeperhip of the Park of.	See Hatfield, Nicholas de - - -	33
10	Westwik, Hugh de - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	33
	Warwick, Thomas de Bello Campo, Earl of.	See Ingelby, Thomas de - - -	33
	Westwik, Hugh de - - -	Recognizance - - -	33
	Welefed, Ralph, to John Conyers, knight.	Recognizance - - -	33
	Ward, John, to John Conyers, knight.	Recognizance - - -	33
	Westwik, Alan de - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Maddison.	33
10 d'	Welles, John de - - -	See Coke, John - - -	33
11	Wodhous, Le, in Auckland parish - - -	See Popham, John de - - -	33
	Walker, Henry, of Bishopton - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Taillour of Norton.	34
	Westeby, William de - - -	See Mauleverer, Richard - - -	34
	Waleys, William - - -	Receives a pardon for having broken into and robbed the house of Thomas Johnson del Hill of Ufferton.	34
11 d'	Wyntryngham, William de - - -	See Henlee, John de - - -	34
	Wham, Thomas del, chaplain - - -	Grants to William de Hawthorne and John de Egglecliffe, chaplains, and their assigns, a messuage and garden on the Place of Durham and a place or plot in Owengate, which the said Thomas held of the gift and feoffment of William del Orchard, clerk.	33
		He gives Robert Curour, clerk, power of attorney to deliver seisin of the above.	33
12	Werdale, Sub-forester of the forest of.	See Betonson, John - - -	35
12 d'	Wotton Manor - - -	See Eure, Ralph de - - -	35
	Werdale, Lead mine in the forest of Waryn, John, of Chester - - -	See Birthy Alice, widow of Thomas - - -	35
13	Werdale, Chief Forester of Wolveston, messuage and land in Wolveston, John de - - -	See Coke, Roger - - -	35
	Wolvaston, Richard de - - -	See Popham, John de - - -	35
	Wolvaston, lands in - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
14	Welefed, William - - -	See Durham, the Prior and Convent of.	34
14 d'	Westwyk, Hugh de - - -	See Stapilton, Peter de - - -	36
	Williamsone, John Yong, son of Adam Whitechirche, Richard de - - -	See Henley, John de - - -	36
	Werdale Forest - - -	See Yong, John - - -	36
	"Wodehous" Le, near Auckland - - -	See Burdon, John de - - -	36
	Westwyk, Hugh de - - -	See Hornby, John de - - -	36
	Walshingham - - -	See Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	36
	Wastrop - - -	See Merley, William de - - -	36
	Werdale, Forester of Russhidward in.	See Holgrave, David de - - -	36
8	Yekemond, Robert, Richard de Cohen, John del Hall, and John de Boynton to Hugh de Westwyk.	Recognizance - - -	32
9	Yeles, John, of York, Draper - - -	See Craven, John de - - -	33
11	Yoman, Adam - - -	Receives from the Bishop a grant of a plot of waste land newly enclosed in Bishop Auckland.	34
12	Yongge, Thomas - - -	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of William Tod.	35
14 d'	Yong', John, son of Adam Williamsone of Norham.	Receives a pardon in the matter of the death of Richard del Kichyn of Norham.	36
	Yoman, Adam - - -	See Burdon, John de.	36
	Yong', Thomas - - -		

Prepared and examined by
 (Signed) L. OWEN PIKE.

No. 3.—Durham Records—*continued.*4. ROLL OF JOHN FORDHAM, Bishop of Durham.
(Pontificate extended from Sept. 9, 1381 to April 3, 1388.)

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pont- ificate.
1	Aukeland, &c. (<i>passim</i>)		
2	Auckland, John Pollard of	<i>See</i> Auckland	
2	Alverton, John de, to John de Fordham,	<i>See</i> Hadham, John de	
	Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance	
3	Auckland, park of		
2 d'	Auckland, Hallmote at	<i>See</i> Fulthorp, William de, knight	1
4 d'	Aslagby, John de	<i>See</i> Midleton, John de	2
5 d'		<i>See</i> Reed, William	3
4 d'	Auckland, North		
	Auckland, West	<i>See</i> Coweton, Alan de	3
7 d'	Alverton, manor of	<i>See</i> Dike, John del	3
	Auckland, West, land, &c. in	<i>See</i> Betonnesson, John	4
8	Armurer, Thomas, of Brancepath, and	Pledges of Thomas Atkynson' of	
	John de Heryngton'.	Eldon, to prosecute Robert Jackson' of Eldon, to prosecute Robert Jackson' of Eldon on a writ of mahim.	5
	Atkynson, Thomas, of Eldon	<i>See</i> Armurer, Thomas	
	Aspour, Roger	<i>See</i> Lewyn, John	5
8 d'	Aslakby, John de, of Aslakby, to Ralph	Recognizance (cancelled)	5
	de Eure, knight.		
	Aslakby, John de Aslakby of	<i>See</i> Aslakby, John de	5
	Arwesmyth, William	Pardoned for the death of Robert Firbrand of Cokefeld.	
	Applynden', manor of	<i>See</i> Carleton, John de	5
	Aspour, Roger	<i>See</i> Lewyn, John	4
9	Axsholes, lands, &c. in	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de	6
	Ask, John de, the elder	Has license to grant to John de Ask the younger, and Julianus his wife, the reversion of the manor of Hardwick, which Margaret de Ogle holds for her life.	6
9	Ask, John de, the younger, and Julianus his wife.	<i>See</i> Ask, John de, the elder	6
	Aspose, Robert, son of William, of Langchester,	Pardoned for stealing money and goods and chattels of William Ryvaux, of Langchester.	6
	The same	John Bacon, and William del Cotes, become bail for good behaviour of the said Robert, son of William Aspose.	6
	Aspose, William		
	Aspose, Roger	<i>See</i> Lewyn, John	6
9 d'	Aspose, Roger, son of William, of Langchester.	<i>See</i> Ryvaux, William	6
10	Auckland, wardenship of the park of Acle, William Power of	<i>See</i> Hall', William of	6
	Appilby, John de, chaplain	<i>See</i> Power, William	7
	Annesley, Thomas de		
	Acle, land in	<i>See</i> Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
10 d'	Alvertongate, in Durham, messuage in.		
	Aspur, Stephen		
1	Birtley, Gilbert Egglyn of		
	Bultefour, William	<i>See</i> Egglyn, Gilbert	1
	Bultefour, Robert		
	Bradfinton', Thomas, son of Thomas de Bille, John de	<i>See</i> Tours, John del	1
	Brittey, Gilbert Eglyn of	<i>See</i> Heron, John, knight	1
	Billy, John de	Has grant of the office of coroner of the ward of Darlington	1
	Betonson', John, of Evenwod	Has confirmation of the grant of the office of parker of the Bishop's Park of Evenwod.	1
1 d'	Bowes, William de	<i>See</i> Nevill', John de	1
2	Blakeden, William de	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de	2
	Blaykeston', Gilbert de	<i>See</i> Dryng, Peter	2
	Blaykeston', William de, and Richard de Filongley.	Directed to take inquisition touching the lands of William de Denun, deceased, in the manor or barony of Evenwod, and the moor of Morley.	2
2 d'	Billy, John de, to John Ferour of Conceiliff.	Recognizance	2
	Bladen', William de, to William de Elmeden' the younger.	Recognizance	2
	Birtley, Gilbert Eglyn of	<i>See</i> Eglyn, Gilbert	2

No. 8.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
2 d'	Billy, John de, John del Botery, and Thomas Mareshall', to John de Elvett. Botery, John del - - -	Recognizance - - - <i>See</i> Billy, John de - - - <i>See</i> Whitworth', John de - - -	2
3	Billy, John de Baron, Roger, Alan de Ravensworth, William Huntbrys of Crawroke, Robert Neucommre, and John Forester, to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham. Brauncepath, robbery in the forest of.	Recognizance - - - <i>See</i> Patenson', John - - -	2
4 & 5	Billyngham, William del Toune of - - - Billyngham, John Wedowe of - - -	<i>See</i> Toune, William del - - -	2
4 & 5	Bilton', Cassandra, widow of William Daynill' of.	<i>See</i> Kilkenny, Katherine, widow of William de, the younger. - - -	3
4 & 5	Bishshoprike, Isabella de, widow of John de Boynton', of Durham.	<i>See</i> Gray, Thomas - - -	3
4 & 5	Boynton', John de, of Durham, Isabella de Bishshoprike, widow of.	<i>See</i> Gray, Thomas - - -	3
4 & 5	Bishshoprike, Richard del, of Durham	<i>See</i> Gray, Thomas - - -	3
4 d'	Blakden', William de - - - Billy, John - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de, knight - - - Appointed Commissioners of array for the wapentake of Sadberg.	4
4 d'	Bland, Thomas, Alan Lambard, and John Hedlame.	<i>See</i> Laton', Robert de, knight - - - Appointed Commissioners of array for the ward of Esyngton'.	4
4 d'	Blaykeston', William - - -	<i>See</i> Elmenden', William de - - - Pardon for the death of Gilbert de Mountfort.	4
4 d'	Bowes, William de, knight, Walter de Hawik, Robert de Karliolo, John de Sadberg, and Robert Skelton'.	<i>See</i> Lounesdale, John de - - -	3
4 d'	Billyngham, Alan de - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - - -	3
4 d'	Barkere, Geoffrey, of Conesclif - - -	<i>See</i> Haunward, Thomas - - -	3
4 d'	Brunhop', John de - - -	<i>See</i> Coweton', Alan de - - -	3
4 d'	Blande, Thomas - - -	<i>See</i> Clerc, John, of Chester - - -	3
4 d'	Bedlyngtonshire, mines in - - -	Has license to enfeoff Richard de Chesterfeld, parson of the church of Brauncepath', and William de Sutton, parson of the church of Whitwell in Scaredale, of the manors of Binchestre and Hunwyk, that they may grant the same to the said Robert and Katherine his wife, with remainder to Joan the daughter of the said Robert.	3
4 d'	Broune, John de - - -	<i>See</i> Bynchestre, Robert de - - -	3
4 d'	Beryngton, John de, Prior of Fencal - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - - -	4
6	Bynchestre, Robert de - - -	Appointed Commissioners of Array for the wapentake of Sadberg. <i>See</i> Laton', Robert de, knight - - - Appointed Commissioners of array for the ward of Esyngton'.	4
6 d'	Brauncepath', Richard de Chesterfeld' parson of the church of - - - Binchestre, manor of - - -	<i>See</i> Bynchestre, Robert de - - -	4
6 d'	Bladon, William de - - - Blakden, William de - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - - -	4
6 d'	Billy, John - - -	Appointed Commissioners of Array for the wapentake of Sadberg.	4
6 d'	Bland, Thomas, Alan Lambard, and John Hedlame.	<i>See</i> Laton', Robert de, knight - - - Appointed Commissioners of array for the ward of Esyngton'.	4
6 d'	Blackeston', William - - -	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - -	4
6 d'	Bowes, William de, knight, Walter de Hawik, William de Lambeton', John Claxton, John de Sadberg, and Robert Skelton.	<i>See</i> Lumley, Ralph de, knight; also Eure, Ralph de, knight.	4
6 d'	Bowes, William de, knight - - -	Appointed Commissioners of array for the wapentake of Sadberg.	4
6 d'	Bowes, William de, knight, William de Fulthorp knight, Thomas Bland, Alan Lambard, John Hedlame, John Ferour of Connesclif, and Henry Pillok.	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - - Appointed Commissioners of array for the ward of Esyngton' - - -	1
6 d'	Bland, Thomas - - -	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - -	1
6 d'	Bowes, William de, knight, William de Elmenden', Gilbert Elvet, Walter de Mennill', and Robert Heslirrigg'.	Appointed Commissioners of array for the ward of Esyngton' - - -	1
6 d'	Blaykeston', William de - - -	<i>See</i> Fulthorp, William de, knight - - -	1

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No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
7	Bowes, William Blacdon', William de	<i>See Heroun, Gerard</i> <i>Execution against his goods and chattels for recognizance to William de Elmeden' the younger.</i> <i>See Wyke, John</i>	Pontificate of John Fordham. 4
7 & 7 d'	Brafferton', messuage and land in Birtley, Gilbert Eglyn of	<i>See Eglin, Gilbert</i>	4
7 d'	Birtley, Alice, widow of William de Bromyngholm, demesne of	<i>See Hexham, Thomas de</i> <i>See Frankesman, Thomas</i>	4
	Barker, Robert, of Newcastle	<i>Has grant of the custody of lands, &c., in West Auckland, and Litterington', late belonging to Thomas Parkyneson, deceased, and in the Bishop's hands by reason of the minority of Alexander his son and heir.</i>	4
8	Blakeden', William Brancapeth', Thomas Armurer of	<i>See Eure, Ralph de, knight</i> <i>See Armurer, Thomas</i>	5
8	Beaufew, Ralph Blaykeston', William de	<i>See Wurrale, John de</i>	5
	Burdon', John Blaykes Robert de	<i>See Stanlawe, Richard</i>	5
	Burgh', John de Blaykeston', William de, of the county of Durham.	<i>See Laton', Robert de, knight</i>	5
8 d'	Beaurepair Bowes, William de, knight	<i>See Dryng, Peter</i> <i>Appointed the Bishop's sheriff and escheator in the county of Durham and Sadberg.</i>	5 X
	Bland, Thomas de, to John de Fulthor'.	<i>Recognizance (cancelled)</i>	5
	Bowes, William de, knight, to John Bishop of Durham.	<i>Recognizance (cancelled)</i>	5
	Birtley, Alice, widow of William de	<i>Permitted to appoint as her attorney in the Bishop's Courts, Gilbert Eglyn of Birtley, and William Corbrige ; she residing in distant parts.</i>	5
	Birtley, Gilbert Eglyn of	<i>See Birtley, Alice, widow of William de.</i>	
	Battisforth, John de Brantingham, William de, vicar of the church of Kellowe.	<i>See Eglycylfe, John de</i> <i>See Elmeden', William de</i>	5
	Brantingham, Ralph de	<i>See Elmeden', William de</i>	5
9	Beryngton, John de, monk of Durham Billy, John de	<i>See Whitworth, John de</i> <i>See Fetherstanhaigh', Richard de</i>	5
	Bladen, William de Bland, Thomas	<i>See Eure, Ralph de</i>	6
	Bradley, lands, &c. in Bolum, Thomas Smyth', of	<i>See Yole, Thomas</i> <i>Pardoned for entering into the manor of Fulthor' and lands, &c., late of Alan de Fulthor', after the death of Richard de Eichemund, father of the said John, without the Bishop's license ; also has leave to grant the said manor, &c., to Alan de Fulthor'.</i>	6
	Burgh', John		
9 d'	Bacon, John Broun, Robert, of Hawethorn	<i>See Aspore, Robert, son of William</i> <i>See Fulthor', Roger de</i>	6
	Byshopton', William de Burdon, John	<i>See Elmeden', Thomas de</i> <i>See Hall, William of</i>	6
10	Bryght, William, son of John Blakwell, John de Midelton' of Bolom, Thomas Graystanes of	<i>See Power, William</i> <i>See Midelton', John de</i>	7
	Beryngton', John de, monk	<i>Makes tender of payment to John [Fordham] Lord Bishop of Durham, but no one is present to receive it.</i>	7
	Bowes, William de, knight, John de Claxton', Robert Menell', and Thomas Gower, to the Lord Bishop of Durham.	<i>Recognizance</i>	7
	Byset, Thomas, of Castelford Bothby, William, knight	<i>See Vavasour, William</i>	7

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
5 d'	Conesclif, Hugh de : Currou, Robert, clerk : Clerc, John, of Chester : Chester, John Clerc of Chesterfeld, Richard de, parson of the church of Brauncepath.	<i>See</i> Lunden, Thomas de <i>See</i> Elvett, Gilbert de; also Skelton, Robert de. Pardoned, at the request of John de Beryngton, Prior of Fencale, for the robbery of 2,500 <i>l.</i> from the Treasury of the Bishop's predecessor Thomas, in the Castle of Durham, in the 24th year of his pontificate. <i>See</i> Clerc, John, of Chester <i>See</i> Bynchentre, Robert de	3 3 3 3
6 d'	Corbrigge, Hugh de : Clayton, Thomas de : Claxton, John de : Chestr', John de : Chester, ward of	<i>See</i> Skelton', Robert de <i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de, knight <i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight <i>See</i> Hilton, William de, knight	3 3 4 4
The same	Chestr', William de : Connesclyff, John Ferour of : Claxton, Thomas de : Chaumberlayn, Richard : Clayton, John de	<i>See</i> Lumley, Ralph de, knight <i>See</i> Bowes, William de knight <i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de, knight <i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight	1 1 1 1
7	Collier, Roger, of Gateshead	<i>See</i> Elmeden', Thomas de	Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw.
8	Custon', John, of Durham : Custon', John : Claxton', Thomas de : Carter, Matthew, of Durham : Cokyn, Master John, clerk : Cokefild, Robert Firbrand : Carleton', John de, chaplain	<i>See</i> Herham, John de <i>See</i> Tuddwe, Thomas <i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de, knight <i>See</i> Darcy, Margaret widow of John <i>See</i> Nicholas late servant of <i>See</i> Lewyn, John <i>See</i> Arwesmyth' William Pardoned for acquiring the manor of Applinden from John Heron, knight, and entering into the same, without the Bishop's license; he also has license to grant the said manor to Gerard Heron, knight, and Elizabeth his wife. <i>See</i> Birtleay, Alice widow of William de.	4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5
8 d'	Corbrigge, William	Become bail for William Chaumberlayn to answer John Fourbeour before the Council in an action for trespass.	Pontificate of John Fordham.
9	Conyers, Robert, knight, and Walter Hawyk. : Chaumberleyn, William : Cokyn, Walter : Cotes, William del : Chaumbre, Simon de la, to John de Henley, parson of the church of Seggefeld.	<i>See</i> Conyers, Robert, knight <i>See</i> Lewyn, John <i>See</i> Aspore, Robert son of William Recognizance	5 4 6 6
9 d'	Cuntalate, land so called : Cowehird, Roger : Chevyngton', John de	<i>See</i> Sconacle, Richard de <i>See</i> Elmeden', Thomas de At the request of the Earl of Northumberland, pardoned for stealing cattle and other property from Richard Saunten', Thomas de Darlington, William son of Stephen de Lamesley, John Darcy, knight, and John the son of John Darcy, knight.	6 6
10	Coke, Robert : Custon', John, of Durham, to Thomas de Elmeden'. : Claycroft, John : Cotom, lands, &c., in	<i>See</i> Sumpter, William Recognizance Has grant of the custody of the lands, &c., in Sedburg, and marriage of John Willison' a minor, heir of John Willison' of Sedburg, deceased. <i>See</i> Power, William	6 7 7 7

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
10	Claxton', Thomas de - - -	Has grant of the custody of the lands, &c., of John Darcy, knight, and Margaret his wife, during the minority of Robert their son and heir. The said Thomas de Claxton', William de Wessyngton', knight, John de Claxton' and John de Nottingham are pardoned for having ravished the said Robert and married him without license, and the said Robert is pardoned for being so married. <i>See Claxton', Thomas de ; also Bowes, William de, knight.</i>	7
	Claxton', John de - - -	<i>See Claxton', Thomas de ; also Bowes, William de, knight.</i>	7
	Catlynsone', John - - -	<i>See Wessyngton', William de, knight.</i>	7
	Cokefield, manor of - - -	<i>See Vavasour, William.</i>	7
	Cokeryngton, Southkirke in, Geoffrey, vicar of the church of. - - -	<i>See Vavasour, William.</i>	7
	Castelford, Thomas Byset of - - -		
	Cockeryngton', John de Yarborgh of - - -		
	Cressy, John de - - -	<i>See Vavasour, William.</i>	7
	Constable, John, knight - - -		
	Counberworth, Robert de - - -		
	Cressey, Hugh de, of Oulecootes - - -		
	Carrowe, John de - - -	<i>See Elmeden', Thomas de</i>	7
	Couthon, William de, chaplain - - -		
	Castro Bernardi, Richard de - - -		
	Clayport in Durham, messuage near and messuages in - - -	<i>See Graystanes, William de, chaplain</i>	7
	Coteler, John - - -		
	Clayport, messuage in - - -		
	Coxide, Robert de - - -		
	Oryngldikes, Adam - - -		
	Cawod, John de - - -		
	Cowhird, Roger - - -		
	Cokon, land in - - -		
	Conside, Thomas de - - -		
	Conside, waste land in - - -	<i>See Nevill', John "dominus" de Colpighill', land in</i>	7
	Clebourne, John de - - -	<i>See Nevill', John "dominus" de</i>	7
	Carleton', John de, chaplain - - -	Has general pardon - - -	7
	Chilton', manor of - - -	<i>See Bowes, William de, knight</i>	7
	Carrowe, John de, of Seton' - - -	<i>See Whitworth, John de ; also Porter, Thomas.</i>	7
	Carrowe, Seton', lands, &c. in - - -		
10 d'	Dunelm', Duresme, &c. (<i>passim</i>) - - -	<i>See Durham.</i>	
1	Darlington, Thomas Lax of - - -	<i>See Casson', Thomas.</i>	1
	Durham, Robert Prior of - - -	<i>See Graystok, Ralph Baron of</i>	1
	Dryng, Peter - - -	<i>See Short, John.</i>	1
	Durham, Roger Fleashewer of - - -	<i>See Tours, John del ; also Hilton, William de, knight.</i>	1
	Durham, John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of. - - -		
	Darcy, John, of Herverton, knight - - -	<i>See Kellawe, Robert de</i>	1
	Darlington, ward of - - -	<i>See Billy, John de</i>	1
1 d'	Durham, county of - - -	<i>See Nevill', John de ; also Fulthorp, Roger de.</i>	1
2	Daynill', William - - -	<i>See Elmeden, William de</i>	2
	Durham, John de Fordham Lord Bishop of. - - -	<i>See Fetherstonhalugh', Richard de ; also Alverton, John de ; also Dryng, Peter.</i>	2
	Dryng, Peter, and Gilbert de Blaykester, to John de Fordham Lord Bishop of Durham. - - -	Recognition - - -	2
2 d'	Denum, William de, deceased - - -	<i>See Blakeden, William de</i>	2
	Durham, John del Hall' of - - -	<i>See Laton', Robert de, knight</i>	2
	Durham, John son of Alan Smyth', cousin and heir of Isolda widow of Gilbert de Elvett, clerk of. - - -	<i>See Smyth', John son of Alan</i>	2
	Durham, John Mareschall' of - - -		
	Durham, messuages in the North bailey of - - -	<i>See Smyth', John son of Alan</i>	2
3	Durham, John de Nevill', custos of the temporalities of the bishoprick of Durham, the knights, freemen, and other tenants of the bishoprick of. - - -	<i>See Nevill', John de</i>	3 Ric.II.
	Durham, John de Fordham Lord Bishop of. - - -	Commanded by the King to be attendant and respondent to John de Fordham, canon of Lincoln, who had been appointed Bishop of Durham.	3 Ric.II.
	Durham, John de Fordham Lord Bishop of. - - -	<i>See Baron, Roger</i>	2

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
3	Durham, messuages and rents in Durham, church of St. Nicholas in Durham, trial at -	See Forester, John, chaplain See Paterson, John	2
	Durham, Thomas late Bishop of Darcy, John of Herverton, knight	See Fulthorpe, William de, knight See Killawoe, Robert de	1
	Dryng, Peter	See Short, John	2
	Durham, Roger Flesshewer of	See Short, John; also Smith, John son of Alan	
	Durham, John Mareschall of	See Short, John	
3 d'	Durham, Robert Prior of	See Kirkeby, Thomas de	2
	Durham, John Legg of	See Legg, John	2
	Durham and Sadberg	Commissions for justices of peace of the crown and gaol-delivery; no names of persons mentioned	1
4 & 5	Daynill', of Bilton, Cassandra widow of William.	See Katherine widow of William de the younger	3
4	Durham, John de Boynton of	See Gray, Thomas	3
4 & 5	Durham, Richard del Bissoprike of	See Gray, Thomas	3
4 d'	Darlington ward of	See Eure, Ralph de, knight	4
	Darcy, John, knight	See Hilton, William de, knight	4
	Durham, William de, draper of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	See Fournace, William de	3
4 d'	Disher, Adam	See Malkynesson, John	3
4 & 5 d'	Durham, county of	See Eure, Ralph de	3
4 d'	Durham, the Bishop's treasury in the castle of	See Clerc, John, of Chester	3
6	Durham, Shirborne nigh	See Waltham, John de; also Nevill, John de	3
6 d'	Durham, Richard de Moreton of Darlington, ward of	See Eure, Ralph de	3
	Darcy, John, knight	See Eure, Ralph de, knight	3
		See Hilton, William de, knight	4
	Darlington, ward of	See Eure, Ralph de, knight	1
7	Durham, office of gaoler and gate-keeper of the castle of	See Elmeden, Thomas de	4
	Durham, Sunderland nigh	See Killynghale, John de	4
	Dagworth, Nicholas, knight	See Heroun, Gerard	4
	Durham, John Custeon' of	See Hexham, John de	4
	Durham, the Prior of	See Hexham, John de; also, Wright, Gilbert	4
	Durham, the Lord Bishop of	See Lambton, William de; also Hilton, William de, knight	4
7 d'	Dike, John del	Confirmed in the office of porter ("janitor") of the manor of Alverton, granted to him for life by the Bishop's predecessor Thomas.	2
	Durham, William de Elmeden', Chancellor of	See Elmeden, William de	4
	Durham and Sadberg, John de Hexham Under-sheriff of	See Elmeden, William de	4
8	Durham, farm of the town of	See Tuddowe, Thomas	5
	Durham, enclosure of the town of	See Eure, Ralph de, knight	5
	Durham, John Elyson, fleshewor of	See Elyson, John	5
	Durham, Gilbert de Hutton' of the county of	See Wursale, John de	5
	Darcy, John, knight, Margaret widow of, John Watson Smyth of Durham, and Matthew Carter of Durham.	Become bail for Gilbert Waterman to answer William de Elmeden' the elder concerning a debt.	5
	Durham, John Watson Smyth of	See Darcy, Margaret widow of John	5
	Durham, Matthew Carter of	See Darcy, Margaret widow of John	5
	Dalton', John de, and John Tuddowe, to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk.	Recognizance (cancelled)	5
	Durham, J., the Lord Bishop of	See Lewyn, John	5
	Durham, William de Blaykeston' of the county of	See Laton, Robert de, knight	5
8 d'	Dryng, Peter, mason	Granted twenty acres of the Exchequer land lying between Durham and Beaurepair.	5
	Durham	See Dryng, Peter	5
	Durham and Sadberg, the county of	See Bowes, William de, knight	5

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No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
8 d'	Durham, John Lord Bishop of	See Hawyk, Walter; also Bowes, William de, knight; also Lewyn, John.	425
9	Durham, borough of	See Lewyn, John	4
9 d'	Durham, John Lord Bishop of	See Hawyk, Walter de	6
	Durham, the Prior and Convent of	See Elvet, Gilbert de	6
	Durham, John de Fordham Lord Bishop of.	See Hilton, William de, knight; also Elmuden, Thomas de; also Ravenesworth, Alan de.	6
	Darlington, Thomas de	See Chevyngeaton, John de	6
	Darcy, John, knight	See Chevyngeaton, John de	6
10	Darcy, John son of John, knight	See Jarum, William	7
	Durham, office of clerk of the Chancery of.	See Custeon, John	7
	Durham, John Custeson of	See Midleton, John de	7
	Darlington, Coroner of the Ward of	See Gourley, William de; also Berryngton, John de, monk; also Westyngton, William de, knight; also Bowes, William de, knight.	7
	Durham, the Lord Bishop of	See Claxton, Thomas de	7
	Darcy, John, knight, and Margaret his wife, and Robert their son and heir.	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
	Durham, the Prior and Convent of	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
	Durham, rents, messuages, &c., in	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
	Durham, Clayport in	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	1
	Durham, Sadlergate in	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	1
	Durham, Alvertongate in	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	1
	Durham, the baileys of	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	1
	Durham, "Le Fleashewerrawe" in	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	1
10 d'	Durham, Alan de	See Sadbergh, John de	7
	Durham, old borough of	Recognizance	1
	Durham, church of	See Chaunceler, Thomas	1
	Dryng, Peter	See Claxton, Thomas de	1
1	Egglyn, Gilbert, of Birtley, William de Lambeton, William Bulteflour, and Robert Bulteflour, to Nicholas de Skelton.	See Heron, John, knight	1
	Elton, Thomas Gower of	See Short, John	1
	Elmeden, William de, the younger	See Betonsion, John	1
	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Britley	Has grant of the office of coroner of the ward of Chester.	1
	Elvett, John de	See Nevill, John de, also Fulthorpe, Robert de.	1
	Evenwod, John Betenson of	Directed to bring into the Chancery of Durham all fines and other maiments of the time of Thomas, late Bishop of Durham, in the custody of the said William. By virtue of which warrant there was delivered into the said Chancery the foot of a fine made in the eighth year of the Pontificate of the Bishop Thomas between William de Kilkenni the elder, plaintiff, and William Daynill, defendant of the manors of Stotfauld and Stanley.	1
1 d'	Elvet, John de	Appointed justices to inquire concerning offences in the forest of Werdale and the parks of Stanhope and Wolsingham.	1
2	Elmeden, William de	See Blakden, William de	1
		Appointed justices to inquire into the allegations of John Hobbesdon of Wermouth, a reputed bondsman of the church of St. Cuthbert of Durham, that he is a free man, and that his ancestors were free men.	1
	Eure, Ralph de, Hugh de Westwyk, John de Mordon, William de Blakden, and Thomas de Hartlepool.	See Blakden, William de, also Skelton, Robert de.	2
	Evenwod, manor or barony of	See Laton, Robert de, knight, also Eglyn, Gilbert, also Billy, John de.	2
2 d'	Eure, Ralph de		
	Elmeden, William de		
	Elmeden, William de, the younger		
	Elvet, John de		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
2 d'	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Birtley, Richard de Merley, and Thomas de Rede of Lynce to John de Elvett.	Recognizance (cancelled) -	3
	Elvett, John son of Alan Smyth, cousin and heir of Isolda widow of Gilbert de.	See Smyth', John, son of Alan -	3
3 d'	Ewenwod, park of Elvet, John de Eure, Ralph de	See Fulthorp, William de, knight - See Short, John, also Legg, John - Appointed Justice of Assize and of Pleas of the Crown, in the place of John Heron, associated with Roger de Fulthorp, Hugh de Westwyk, and John de Preston.	1 3 X
	The same	See Fulthorp, Roger de -	3
	Elmeden, William de, the elder	See Midelton', John de -	3
	Elmeden, William de, the younger	See Midelton', John de, also Lomley, Ralph de.	3
4 & 5	Ewenwod, barony of Eggeslyf, vill of -	See Fulthorp, Roger de - See Kilkenny, Katherine widow of William de, the younger, also Kilkenney, Richard de, the younger.	3 3
4 d'	Elmeden' William, the younger	See Wyndesleton', John de, also Skelton', Roger de.	3
	Eure, Ralph de, knight, Thomas de Claxton, William de Blakden', and John Billy.	Appointed commissioners of array for the ward of Darlington.	4 X
4 d' & 5 d'	Eyngton', ward of Elmeden', William de, Alan de Bilyngham, and John Lewyn.	See Bowles, William de, knight - Appointed commissioners of array for the city of Durham.	4 4
	Eure, Ralph de, Robert de Laton', Thomas Blande, John de Tours, and John de Tesdale.	Appointed justices of the peace for the counties of Durham and Saddington.	2
	Elvett, Gilbert de	Grants to William de Elmeden the younger, and Robert Curour, clerk, lands, rents, &c. in the town and territory of Trilden.	3
	Elmeden, William de, the younger	See Elvett, Gilbert de, also Skelton', Robert de.	3
	Ebchestre, free warren in	See Waltham, John de -	3
	Ebchestre, messuage in	See Nevill', John de - Appointed justices to try whether Richard de Moreton' of Durham was a bondman of the Bishop or not. An inquisition taken by certain commissioners being to that effect, against which the said Richard had petitioned. Inquisition taken by the said Ralph, William, and William, says that the said Richard is a free man.	3 X
6 d'	Eure, Ralph de, Elmeden', William de, and William de Blakdon'.	Appointed commissioners of array for the ward of Darlington.	4
	Eure, Ralph de, knight, Thomas de Claydon, William de Blakden', and John Billy.	See Bowes, William de, knight -	4
	Eyngton', ward of	Pontif-icate of Walter Skirlaw.	
	Eglyn, Gilbert	See Lumley, Ralph de, knight.	
	Eure, Ralph de, knight, William de Bowes, knight, Thomas de Claxton, Richard Chaumberlayn, William de Morleye, William Fetherstanhalgh', John Tesdale, and John de Middilton'.	Appointed commissioners of array for the ward of Darlington.	1
	Elmeden', William de	See Bowes, William de, knight -	
	Elvet, William	See Bowes, William de, knight -	1
	Eyngton, ward of	See Fulthorp', William de, knight -	1
	Elvet, Gilbert de	Pardon for the escape from prison of John Mason of Gateshead, John Wright of Smeton', Roger Colier of Gateshead, and Robert Taillour living at Sately, indicted for various felonies and trespasses: of John Northman, clerk, Thomas	
	Elmeden, Thomas de	Pontif-icate of John Fordham.	4

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
		Marshal, clerk, and John Taylour of Raveneshelme, clerk, convicted of various felonies and trespasses: and of William de Preston, chaplain, imprisoned on suspicion; Thomas Gornayman, Thomas Gervaux, and William Sumpter. He is also confirmed in his office of gaoler and gate keeper of the castle of Durham.	
7	Eggesclyf, John de, the younger Elandshire - Elmeden, William de, the younger -	See Killyngdale, John de - See Heroun, Gerard - See Lomley, Ralph de, also Blaoden, William de.	4 4 4
7 d'	Eglan, Gilbert, of Birteley, and Elizabeth his wife.	Pardoned for acquiring from Alice widow of William de Birteley, her estate in lands, &c., called Tribley and Woddesseide, and in the demesne of Bromyngholm, and land there, and entering thereupon without license first obtained.	4
	Esterberis, land, called the Elmeden, William de, chancellor of Durham.	See Notyngham, John de - Memorandum that he had delivered to John de Hexham, the undersheriff of Durham and Sadberg, nine writs from the King's exchequer for execution.	4
	Eure, Ralph de, knight -	Has grant of land in the waste of the forest near Werc, in the place called Serselykerre, a piece of waste called the Stoklouying, and four acres of waste at Pottefrawe, for making a fish pond, with liberties, &c., at a rent of 6s. 8d. yearly; saving mines of coal, stone, iron, and other metals.	4
	Evenwood, John Betounesson, parker of.	See Betounesson, John -	
8	Ennerson ⁿ , Robert - Eure, Ralph de - Eure, Ralph de, knight, Thomas de Claxton, Walter Hawyk, William Blakeden, John Sadbury, and John Lowyn.	See Fetherestanhallgh, William de - See Tuddowe, Thomas - Commissioned to inquire concerning the sums of money levied upon goods for sale, to be applied to the enclosure of the vill of Durham, and to audit and send in to the Bishop's chancery the accounts of the collectors of such money.	5 5 5 x
	The same Ralph, Thomas, Walter, William, John and John.	Commissioned to inquire concerning the sums of money collected for the repair of the bridge of Shynkclif, and to audit and send into the Bishop's chancery the accounts of the collectors of such money.	5
	Elyson, John, fleshewer of Durham, to John Graynesby of York.	Recognition - - -	5
	Ebor (<i>passim</i>) -	See York - - -	5
	Eldon ⁿ , Thomas Atkynson of -	See Armurer, Thomas -	5
	Eldon ⁿ , Robert Jackson ⁿ of -	See Aslakby, John de -	5
8 d'	Eure, Ralph de -	See Birteley, Alice widow of William de.	5
	Eglyn, Gilbert, of Birteley -	Has confirmation of grant made to him by John de Battisforth of a chamber within the rectory house of Eglysclyfe for the term of his life.	5
	Eglisclysye, John de, the elder, chaplain.	See Eglysclyfe, John de -	5
	Eglisclysye, rectory house of -	See Pillok, Henry -	5
	Elmeden ⁿ , William de, the younger -	Become bail for William de Brantingham, vicar of the church of Kellowe to answer Ralph de Brantingham before the justices on a writ of account.	5
	The same, and John do Kyrkby -	See Tuddowe, John de -	5
	Elmeden ⁿ , William de -	See Hawyk, Walter de -	6
	Evenwode, lands, &c., in the barony of	See Skelton ⁿ , Robert de -	6
	Eure, Ralph de, knight -	Assigned to inquire what waste had been done by Agnes Salvian and Thomas Bland, who had the custody of the lands, &c., of Thomas de Eash ⁿ in Eash ⁿ and Herynton;	6
9	Eure, Ralph de, William de Elmeden ⁿ , and William de Blaoden.		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
9	Elmeden', William de Eash', Thomas de Eash', lands, &c. in Eghton', the vill of, hermitage near. Elmeden', Thomas de Elmeden', Avice wife of Thomas de, Alice wife of John de Whitworth', Isabella wife of Thomas Porter of Seton', and Joan de Karrowe, next of kin and heiress of John de Karrowe, deceased. Eghton', land in -	also by Hugh Herle and Thomas de Illerton, who had the custody of the lands, &c., of Hugh del Redhugh, knight, in Holynside, Axshole, and Bradley, and to return inquisitions thereon. <i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - - - <i>See</i> Lamb, Robert - - - <i>See</i> Whitworth, John de - To have seisin of the lands, &c., of the said John de Karrowe.	6 6 6 6
9 d'	Eure, Ralph de Elmeden', William de Elvet, Gilbert, de	<i>See</i> Lomley, Ralph de, knight - <i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de - Deed enrolled, whereby the Prior and Convent of Durham grant him a "place" of land of their waste and soil in the borough of Elvet, with leave to build a wall thereon, at a rent of twopence annually. <i>See</i> Elvet, Gilbert de - Become bail for the good behaviour of Richard Tod or Shadeford.	6 6 6 6
10	Elvet, land in the borough of Elmeden', Thomas de, Thomas Men-null', Roger Cowehird, and William de Byshopton'. Eggislyf, rent, &c., in - Elmeden', Thomas de, Gilbert de Elvet, Reginald Porter, chaplain, and Richard Mounour, to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham. Elvet, Gilbert de - Elmeden', Thomas de - Elandshire, offices of justice, steward, sheriff, and escheator in. Elmeden', Thomas de - Erghom, William de, knight - Elmeden', Thomas de, and Avice his wife, one of the heirs of John de Carrowe of Seton'.	<i>See</i> Hoton, Gilbert de - Recognizance - <i>See</i> Elmeden', Thomas de - <i>See</i> Custeson, John - <i>See</i> Heron, Gerard - <i>See</i> Whitworth, John de - <i>See</i> Vavasour, William - Have pardon for all alienations made by John de Carrowe and his ancestors in Seton Carrowe and elsewhere.	6 6 7 7 7
10 & 10 d'	Estmeryngton', land, &c., in - Estraynton', land, &c., in - Edmandbiere, land, &c., in - Ebuce, messuages in - Eyngton', office of coroner of the ward of. Eure, Ralph de, knight -	<i>See</i> Graystanes, William de, chaplain - <i>See</i> Skelton', Robert de - <i>See</i> Whitworth, John de -	7 7 7
1	Fulthorpe, Roger de, knight - Ferrour, John, of Consycliffe - Fethirstonhalugh, William de - Flessawer, Roger, of Durham - Fordham, John de, Lord Bishop of Durham.	<i>See</i> Hilton, William de, knight - <i>See</i> Graystok, Ralph Baron of - <i>See</i> Merley, William de - <i>See</i> Short, John - <i>See</i> Hilton, William de, knight -	7 7 7 7 7
1 d'	Fulthorpe, Roger de, John Heron, and Hugh de Westwyk.	Appointed Justices of Oyer and Terminer for the counties of Durham and Sadberg. <i>See</i> Preston, John de, also Nevill, John de.	7
The same - - - -	The same, John Heron, John de Preston, Robert de Laton', and John de Elvet.	Appointed Justices of Pleas of the Crown for the counties of Durham and Sadberg.	7
2	Fethirstonhalugh', Richard de, Fethirstonhalugh', William de, Robert de Colden, and Gilbert de Hoton, to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance - - -	7
	Fordham, John de, Lord Bishop of Durham.	<i>See</i> Fethirstonhalugh', Richard de, also Alverton', John de, also Dryng, Peter	7
3 d'	Filongley, Richard de Ferour, John, of Consycliffe	<i>See</i> Blakeden, William de - <i>See</i> Billy, John de -	7

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Ponti- ficate.
3	Fordham, John de, canon of Lincoln -	<i>See Nevill', John de, also Durham, the knights, freemen, &c. of the Bishoprick of, also Baron, Roger.</i>	"Sede vacante." 5 Ric. II.
	Fery, Richard, son of Peter de -	<i>See Welefed, William -</i>	6 Ric. II.
	Forester, John -	<i>See Baron, Roger -</i>	2
	Forester, John, chaplain -	Has license to grant to John Fullour, chaplain, measeages and rents in Durham, and rent out of the manor of Kimbleworth, for the performance of services in the church of St. Nicholas, Durham, for the souls of Thomas de Coxside, Alice his wife, and Robert their son. License to the said John Fullour to receive the same for such purposes.	2
	Fullour, John, chaplain -	<i>See Forester, John -</i>	3
	Fulthorp, William de, knight -	Has confirmation of the office of Chief Forester of Werdale with the survey of the parks of Evenwod and Auckland, which had been granted by the Bishop's predecessor Thomas to John de Popham his nephew for life, and by him granted to the said William de Fulthorp.	1 X
3 d'	Fleshewer, Roger, of Durham -	<i>See Short, John -</i>	2
	Fulthorp', Roger de -	<i>See Eure, Ralph de -</i>	2
	The same, Ralph de Eure, William de Fulthorp', and Thomas de Hartlepool.	Appointed to inquire by whose default the river Skryen had overflowed and inundated the country.	2
	Fulthorp', Roger de, William de Fulthorp, Ralph de Eure and Robert de Laton'.	Appointed justices of Oyer and Terminer of the complaint of Walter de Hawyk against the Bishop's officers for preventing persons using the highways for the purpose of going to and from the said Walter's coal mine at Morlay within the barony of Evenwod.	2
4 d' & 5	Fulthorp' William de -	<i>See Fulthorp, Roger de -</i>	2
	Fournace, William de, to William de Durham, draper of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Recognizance -	3
4 d' & 5 d' 5 d'	Farnacres, manor of -	<i>See Umfreville, Robert son of Thomas de.</i>	3
	Fossour, John -	Pardoned for acquiring the third part of the vill of Great Kellowe from John de Nevill Lord of Raby without obtaining the Bishop's license (repeated on m. 6).	3
6	Fencal, John de Berynton, Prior of -	<i>See Clerc, John, of Chester -</i>	3
6 d'	Fulthorp, William de, knight -	<i>See Bowes, William de, knight -</i>	1
	Ferrour, John, of Connecliffe -	<i>See Eure, Ralph de, knight -</i>	1
	Fetherestanhallgh', William -	Appointed commissioners of Array for the warden of Stokton.	1
	Fulthorp', William de, knight, Gilbert de Elvet, William de Blaykeston, Thomas de Elmeden', and Gilbert Hutton'		
7	Fulthorp' Roger de -	<i>See Hilton, William de, knight -</i>	4
7 d'	Francesman, Thomas, servant of John Milner of Milnebourne.	Pardoned for the death of Robert Barker.	4
	Fetherestanhallgh, William de, and Robert Emerson.	Granted the custody of the park of Stanhope for life.	4
	Fulthorp, Roger de, of Hardwick -	<i>See Mordon', John de -</i>	4
8	Fulthorp', John de, of the county of York.	<i>See Wursdale, John de -</i>	5

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
	Frankleyn, park of -	See Stubbes, William -	5
	Fulthorp', manor of -	See Laton', Robert de, knight	5
	Fulthorp', Alan de -	See Swayneby, John de -	5
8 d'	Franklein, the Bishop's park of Fulthorp' -	See Bland, Thomas de -	5
	Fulthorp', John de -	See Arwesmyth', William -	5
	Finbrand, Robert, of Cokefeld -	See Conyers, Robert, knight -	5
	Fourbeour, John -	Recognizance -	6
9	Fetherstanhalgh', Richard de, John de Fauderley, John de Billy, and Thomas Tebson, to John de Kendale, clerk.	See Fetherstanhalgh, Richard de.	
	Fauderley, John de -	See Burgh', John -	6
	Fulthorp', manor of -	See Thomesson' Huddeson', John -	6
	Fulthorp', Alan de -	See Karrowe, John de, deceased -	6
	Fogithwait, John Thomesson' Husbandman of -	Appointed commissioners of Oyer and Terminer to try Robert Broun of Hawethorn, and other disturbers of the peace who had infringed upon the Bishop's rights to wreck of sea, whales, sturgeons, and other fish at Hawethorn.	6
	Fogithwait, Thomas Plays of Foxden', lands, &c., in -	See Hoton, Gilbert de -	6
9 d'	Fulthorp', Roger de, Ralph de Eure, William de Elmeden', John de Preston (?) and William -	See Hilton', William de, knight, also Elmeden', Thomas de, also Rivenesworth', Alan de.	6
	Foxden, rent in Fordham, John de, Lord Bishop of Durham.	See Beryngton, John de -	7
10	Fordham, John de, Lord Bishop of Durham.	Become bail for the prosecution of an appeal of malum by Alexander Utley against Thomas de Hett and William de Hamerton'.	7
	Ferrour, John, of the North bailey, and Hugh de Fayceby.	See Ferrour, John -	
	Fayceby, Hugh de -	See Chaunceler, Thomas -	1
	Fleshewerrawe, le, in Durham -	Recognizance -	1
	Framwelgate, messuage in Ferry, land, &c., in -	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain -	7
	Fenorothir, Robert de -		
10 d'	Farnham, Master William de -		
1	Gower, Thomas, of Elton -	See Patenson', John -	2
	Graystok, Ralph Baron of, John Ferrour of Coneslyff, and John de Chilton', of Little Chilton, to John Prior of Durham.	Deed enrolled whereby he released to Thomas de Claxton', all right and claim to lands, &c., late of Richard del Bisshoprike of Durham.	3
3	Gilbert, son of Geoffrey -	Has permission to have an aqueduct by a pipe underground from the spring near the church to the rectory.	3
4 & 5	Gray, Thomas, of Whitby, cousin and heir of Isabella de Bisshoprike widow of John de Boynton', of Durham.	See Fossour, John -	3
4 d' & 5 d'	Gretham, Master Thomas de, parson of the church of Elton'.	See Waltham, John de -	3
5 d'	Great Kellowe, vill of -	See Gateshead -	3
6	Garmondesway, free warren in Gateaneved (<i>possim</i>) -	See Gateshead, John Mason of -	4
	Gateshead, John Mason of -	See Elmeden', Thomas de -	4
	Gateshead, Roger Colier of -		
8	Gernayman, Thomas -	See Elyson, John -	5
	Gervaux, Thomas -	See Wurrale, John de -	5
	Graynesby, John, of York -	See Lamb, Robert -	6
	Gretham, lands, &c., in Gateshead -	See Preshall' (?) Thomas, chaplain -	6
9 d'	Gateshead, lands, &c., in Gategang, William, the younger -	See Preshall' (?) Thomas, chaplain -	6
10	Graystanes, Thomas, of Bolom -	See Midleton', John de -	7
	Gourley, William de, William de Senkefeld, of Hamsterley, and Robert Yonge, of Hamsterley, to the Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance -	7
	Gourley, William -	See Wessyngton', William de, knight	7
	Gower, Thomas -	See Bowes, William de, knight -	7
	Grey, Walter -	Has grant of freedom and manumission from any servile condition to him and his heirs.	7
	Greynond, manor of -	See Rodehough, Agnes, widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
10 & 10 d'	Graystanes, William de, chaplain; William de Couston, chaplain; John de Appilby, chaplain; and Reginald Porter, chaplain.	Have license to convey to the Prior and Convent of Durham the manor of Hely, late of Sir ("dominus") John de Strevelyne and since of Sir ("dominus") John de Nevill', three messuages in Gateshead late of John de Bishopdale, rent in Gateshead late of the said John, land in Whikham late of the said John, rent in Durham late of Richard de Castro Bernardi, two messuages in Durham late of John de Plompton', a messuage near Clayport in Durham late of Richard de Castro Bernardi, a messuage in Sadlergate in Durham late of John Cotelar, two messuages in the bailey of Durham late of Robert de Massham and John de Jarum, two messuages in the north bailey of Durham late of John de Baumburgh, one messuage in Sadlergate aforesaid late of John Schort, one messuage in "le Fleasewerrawe" in Durham late of the said John, another messuage in the same place late of Thomas de Tudowre, another messuage of the said Thomas in the same place, one messuage in Clayport late of Thomas de Annesley, four messuages in Clayport in Durham late of William de Barnby, one messuage in Framwelgate late of Robert de Coxside, one messuage and land late of Thomas de Qvarngton', five messuages in Pipwelgate late of John de Bishopdale, two messuages near Pipwelgate late of the said John, rent of the said John from tenements in Pipwelgate, rent of the said John from a tenement in Pipwelgate, one messuage and land in Westmeryngton', late of Adam Cryngildikes, one messuage and land in Westmeryngton' late of John Joly, two messuages and land in Estmeryngton', one messuage and land in Acly called Sabynland late of John de Wyndiston', land in Acly late of Richard de Heworth, one messuage and land in Fery late of John de Nevill', one messuage and land in Wolveston' late of Robert Lucas, land in Hesilden' late of Robert Whittonman', two messuages and land in le Brone late of John de Cawod, three messuages and land in Northpityngton' late of Robert de Fenrohir, one messuage and land in Estraynton' late of John Bus, one messuage and land in Estraynton' late of Walter Taillour, land in Heberne late of Alan de Durham, two messuages and land in Burdon' late of John de Novill', land in Billingham late of John Tydde, four messuages and land in Edmandbires late of Jehu del Riddyn, one messuage and land in Edmandbires late of Roger Cowhird, one messuage and land in Edmandbires late of John Sadler, one messuage and land in Edmandbires, one messuage in St. Giles Street late of Marjory Pymond, eight messuages and land in the same street, four messuages	7

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
10 & 10 d'		and land in the same street late of Richard de Castro Bernardi, three messuages and land in the same street late of Thomas de Lumley, chaplain, three messuages and land in the same street late of Thomas Lorymer, one messuage in the same street late of Thomas de Stafford, one messuage in the bailey of Durham late of Richard de Castro Bernardi, one messuage in Alvertongate in Durham late of Stephen Aspur, one messuage in the South bailey of Durham late of Master William de Farnham, six messuages and land in the old borough of Durham late of Robert de Coxside, four messuages and land in the said old borough of Durham late of John Schorte, one messuage and land in the said old borough of Durham late of Thomas de Tudowe, land in the same borough late of Robert de Masham, one messuage in the same borough late of Roger Cowbird, six messuages in Ebuce late of William de Schalford, one messuage and land in Cokon late of Thomas de Coxside, and land in the said old borough of Durham late of Richard de Castro Bernardi. To hold the same in aid of the sustentation of the church of Durham and of the charges incumbent thereon. The said Prior and Convent have also license to accept the same lands, &c.	
10	Gateshead, messuages and rent in -	<i>See</i> Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
1	Hilton, William de, knight, William de Wessington, knight, and Peter Tulleof, to Roger de Fulthorp, knight.	Recognizance (cancelled) - - -	1
	Hadham, John de, parson of the church of Seham, Robert de Carlisle, William de Lambeton, and John Pollard, of Auckland, to John de Popham, chief forester of Werdale.	Recognizance - - - -	1
	Heron, John, knight, William de Lambeton, John de Bille, and Gilbert Eglyn, of Britley, to Nicholas de Skelton.	Recognizance - - - -	1
	Hadham, William - - -	<i>See</i> Conyers, Robert, knight - -	1
	Hull, William de - - -	<i>See</i> Short, John - -	1
	Hilton, William de, knight, to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance (cancelled) - -	1
	Herverton, John Darcy of, knight -	<i>See</i> Kellawe, Robert de - -	1
	Hilton, William de, knight, William de Wessington, knight, and Peter Tillot, to Isabella, widow of William de Claxton, knight.	Recognizance - - - -	1
1 d'	Heron, John - - -	<i>See</i> Fulthorp, Roger de; also Preston, John de; also Nevill, John de.	1
	Hertilpole (<i>passim</i>) - - -	<i>See</i> Hartlepool - - -	1
	Hedlen, John de - - -	<i>See</i> Nevill, John de - -	1
	Hartlepool, Thomas de - - -	Publication of the pardon granted to him by the King for all felonies, &c., committed before the 14th of December last.	1
2	Hartlepool, Thomas de - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - -	2
2	Hoton, Gilbert de - - -	<i>See</i> Fethirstonhalugh, Richard de - -	2
2 d'	Hobbedon, John, of Wermouth - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - -	2
3	Hall, John del, of Durham - - -	<i>See</i> Latou, Robert de, knight - -	2
3	Hilton, William de, knight - - -	<i>See</i> Welefeld, William - -	6 Ric. II.

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
3	Hunbrya, William of Crawroke Hererton, John Darcy of, knight Hull, William de Heron, John Hartlepool, Thomas de Hawyk, Walter de	<i>See</i> Baron, Roger - - - <i>See</i> Kellawe, Robert de - - - <i>See</i> Short, John - - - <i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - - - <i>See</i> Fulthorpe, Roger de - - -	2 2 2 2 2
4	Halle, John del, and Gilbert Tommeson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Warrant from the King to the Bishop directing their capture and imprisonment at the suit of John Scot, of Whitby, for debt. Grant by the Bishop to the burgesses of the town, of power to take certain customs upon goods for sale for five years, in aid of the expenses of enclosing the town (repeated on m. 6).	8 Ric. II.
	Hartlepool	Grant by the Bishop to the burgesses of the town, of power to take certain customs upon goods for sale for five years, in aid of the expenses of enclosing the town (repeated on m. 6).	8
4 d'	Hedlame, John Hartlepool, Thomas de Hawyk, Walter de Hilton, William de, knight, William de Wessyngton, knight, John Darcy, knight, John Scruleville, and John de Chastre.	<i>See</i> Bland, Thomas - - - <i>See</i> Laton, Robert de, knight - - - <i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - - Appointed Commissioners of Array for the ward of Chester.	4 4 4 4
4 d' & 5 d'	Haunsard, Thomas	Appointed surveyor of all the Bishop's mines of coal and iron within his royal liberty, and in Northamptonshire and Bedlyngtonshire.	3
6	Hunwyk, manor of	<i>See</i> Bynchestre, Robert de - - -	3
6 d'	Hedlame, John Hartlepool, Thomas de Hawyk, Walter de Hilton, William de, knight, William de Wessyngton, knight, John Darcy, knight, John Scruleville, and John de Chastre.	<i>See</i> Bland, Thomas - - - <i>See</i> Laton, Robert de, knight - - - <i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - - Appointed Commissioners of Array, for the ward of Chester.	4 4 4 4
	Hedlame, John Hawyk, Walter Heilrigg, Robert Huton, Gilbert	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - - <i>See</i> Fulthorpe, William de, knight - - -	Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw. 1 1
7	Heroun, Gerard	Has confirmation of the offices of Constable of the Castle of Norham, of Justice, Steward, Sheriff, and Escheator in Northumberland and Elandeshire, granted to him by his father who had them of the grant of the Bishop's predecessor, saving the rights of Nicholas Dagworth, knight.	Pontificate of John Fordham. 4
	Hexham, John de, and John Custeson of Durham, to the Prior of Durham.	Recognition - - -	4
	Heroun, Gerard	Deed enrolled of the conditions and terms of his tenure of the offices of Constable of the Castle of Norham, of Justice, Steward, Sheriff, and Escheator in Northumberland and Elandeshire, for the execution of which his father, John Heroun, and William Bowes are his pledges.	4
	Heroun, John	<i>See</i> Heroun, Gerard - - -	4
	Hilton, William de, knight, William de Wessyngton, knight, and Peter Tylleof.	Execution against their goods and chattels for satisfaction of recognition to Roger de Fulthorpe.	4
	Hilton, William de, knight	Execution against his goods and chattels for satisfaction of recognition to the Lord Bishop [of Durham].	4
7 d'	Hexham, Thomas de, of Shurneton	Pardon for the death of Robert Barker, of Newcastle.	4
	Hexham, John de, under-sheriff of Durham and Sedberg.	<i>See</i> Elmeden, William de - - -	4
	Hobbeson, John, of Wermuth	Has grant of a messuage and land in Sunderland.	4

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
7 d'	Hardwick, Roger de Fulthorp, of Hartlepool, Thomas de -	<i>See Mordon', John de</i> - -	4
8	Hawyk, Walter - - -	<i>See Eure, Ralph de</i> , knight; also <i>Laton', Robert de</i> , knight. Recognition - - -	5
	Heryngton', Thomas de, to Alan Whithived, vicar of the church of Tynemouth.		5
	Heryngton', John de Hulton, Gilbert de, of the county of Durham.	<i>See Armurer, Thomas</i> - -	5
	Heron, John, knight - -	<i>See Wursale, John de</i> - -	5
	Heron, Gerard, knight, and Elisabeth his wife.	<i>See Carleton', John de</i> - -	5
	Hawyk, Walter, to John, Bishop of Durham.	<i>See Carleton', John de</i> - -	5
	Hunt, Richard - - -	Recognition (cancelled) - - -	5
9	Hawyk, Walter de - - -	<i>See Tuddowe, John de</i> Deed enrolled whereby he releases to John, Lord Bishop of Durham, all claim to lands, &c., in the barony of Evenwode.	6
	Hulton', Gilbert de - -	<i>See Skelton', Robert de</i> - -	6
	Heryngton, lands, &c., in Herle, Hugh - - -	<i>See Eure, Ralph de</i> - -	6
	Holynside, lands, &c.		
	Herdewyk, &c. (<i>passim</i>)	<i>See Hardwick.</i>	
	Hardwick, manor of Heron, John of Thornton, in the county of Norham.	<i>See Ask, John de</i> , the elder - -	6
	Heron, Robert, of the county of Saddington.	<i>See Swynhowe, William de</i> - -	6
	Huddeson', John Thomesson', of Fogythwait.	<i>See Thomesson' Huddeson', John</i> - -	6
	Hoton', John de - - -	Pardoned at the request of Robert Heron, for stealing the cattle of John Throstel of Staynton'. <i>See Hoton', John de</i> - -	6
	Heron, Robert - - -	<i>See Chaumbre, Simon de la</i> - -	6
	Henley, John de, parson of the church of Seggefeld.		
9 d'	Hawethorn, Robert Broun of -	<i>See Fulthorp', Roger de</i> - -	6
	Hawethorn, wreck of sea, &c., at Hoton', Gilbert de - - -	Directed to make assignment of dower to Isabella, widow of Thomas de Seton, knight, of his lands, rents, &c., in Preston, Eggleby, Shotton, Foxden, Thorptheweles, Liteden, and Hartlepool; and fishery in the water of Tees.	6
		<i>See Hoton, Gilbert de</i> - -	6
9 d'	Hartlepool, rents in - - -	Recognition - - -	6
	Hilton', William de, knight; William de Weesyngton', knight; John Hedworth' and Thomas Mennill', to John de Fordham, Lord Bishop of Durham.	<i>See Hilton, William de</i> , knight.	
	Hedworth', John - - -	Confirmation to, by the Lord Bishop of the grant of the wardenship of the park of Auckland, made to him by John Burdon, the grantee of the Bishop's predecessor, and the fees pertaining to the said office paid by the chief forester of Wardale.	
	Hall', William of - - -		
10	Hamsterly, William de Sengfeld of Hamsterly, Robert Yonge of -	<i>See Gourley, William de</i> - -	7
	Heron, Gerard - - -	Grant to, of the offices of constable of the Castle of Norham, and of Justice, Steward, Sheriff, and Escheator, in Northumberland and Elandeshire for life; the same having been previously granted to his father John Heron, knight, by the Bishop's predecessor Thomas, and confirmed by the Prior and Chapter.	7
	Heron, John, knight - - -	<i>See Heron, Gerard</i> - - -	7
	Hett, Thomas de - - -	<i>See Ferrour, John</i> - - -	7
	Hamerton, William de - -	Assignment of dower in the lands, &c., of her late husband.	7
	Hette, Margaret, widow of William do Hette, Thomas de, son and heir of William de Hette deceased.	To have seisin of his father's lands, &c.	7

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
10	Hely, manor of - Heworth, Richard de - Hesilden, land in - Heberne, land in - Hawethorn, Robert de Skelton' of - Huchonesson', William - Hexham, John de - Helton', John de, chaplain -	{ See Graystanes, William de, chaplain See Skelton', Robert de - See Wulf, Walter - See Sadbergh', John de - See Bowes, William de, knight -	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
3	Ilwadir, Roger -	See Colynson', Richard -	2
9	Illerton, Thomas de -	See Eure, Ralph de -	6
8	Jakson, Robert, of Eldon'	See Armuror, Thomas -	5
10	Jarum, William -	Grant to, of the office of clerk of the Chancery of Durham for the term of his life with an annual fee of forty shillings.	7
	Jarum, John de -	See Graystanes, William de, chaplain -	7
	Joly, John -		
1	Killerby, John de, the younger - Kellawe, Robert de, of Lomley, to John Darcy of Herverton, knight.	See Short, John - Recognizance (cancelled) -	1 1
2	Kylkenni, William de, the elder - Kilkenny, Catherine de, to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk,	See Elmeden, William de - Recognizance -	2 2
3	Kimbleworth, manor of - Kellawe, Robert de, of Lomley, to Sir John Darcy of Herverton, knight.	See Forester, John, chaplain - Recognizance -	2 2
	Killerby, John de, the younger - Kirkeby, Thomas de, to Robert Prior of Durham.	See Short, John; also Legg, John - Recognizance -	2 2
4	Kilkenny, Katherine, widow of William de, the younger.	Deeds enrolled whereby she grants to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk, her estate in the vill of Sunderland nigh Durham.	3
& 5	The same -	Grants to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk her estate in lands, &c., in the vill of Eggisclif in the Wapentake of Sadberk formerly belonging to her husband William, and Cassandra widow of William Daynill of Bilton'. Releases to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk, all right and title to a moiety of the vill of Sunderland nigh Durham, and lands, &c., in the vill of Eggisclif in the Wapentake of Sadberk.	3
	The same -	Releases to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk, all right and title to a moiety of the vill of Sunderland nigh Durham, and lands, &c., in the vill of Eggisclif in the Wapentake of Sadberk.	3
	Kilkenny, Richard de, the younger -	Releases to Hugh de Westwyk, clerk, all right and title to a moiety of the vill of Sunderland nigh Durham, and lands, &c., in the vill of Eggisclif in the Wapentake of Sadberk.	3
4 d'	Kendale, John de, clerk	See Wyndesdon', John de -	3
5 d'	Karliolo, Robert de -	See Bowes, William de, knight -	3
	Killerby, John de -	Has grant of the liberty of not being put on assizes, recognizances, &c., against his will (repeated on m. 6). See Fosour, John -	3
7	Kellowe, Great, the vill of - Killyngdale, John de, and John de Eggisclif the younger, chaplain.	Deed enrolled, whereby they grant to John de Nevill' of Raby, knight, the moiety of the vill of Sunderland nigh Durham, late belonging to William de Kilkenny, and received from Hugh de Westwyk, clerk.	3 4
7 d'	Kilkenny, William de -	See Killyngdale, John de -	4
8	Kendale, John de, clerk	See Skelton', Robert de -	4
8 d'	Kyowe, William -	See Tuddwe, Thomas -	5
	Kyrkby, John de -	See Elmeden', William de -	5
	Kellowe, William de Brantingham Vicar of the church of.		
9	Kendale, John de, clerk -	See Fetherstanhaigh', Richard de, also Skelton, Robert de.	6
	Karrove, Joan de -	See Elmeden', Alice wife of Thomas de.	6
	Karrove, John de, deceased -	See Lomley, Ralph de, knight -	6
	Kendale, John de, clerk -	See Lambard, William -	6
	Karrel, Robert de, deceased -		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
9	Karrowe, John de, son of Thomas de Karrowe knight, deceased.	William Sayer and Joan the wife of John son of Laurence de Seton the younger are his heirs and next of kin. Seisin of a moiety of his lands, &c., in Foxden, Shotton, and Preston-upon-Tees directed to be given to the said Joan.	
9 d'	Karrowe, Thomas de, knight : Karrowe, John de, of Seton :	<i>See</i> Karrowe, John de, deceased : <i>See</i> Wyke, John de	6 6
1	Lambeton', William de :	<i>See</i> Hadhame, John de; also Eglyn, Gilbert; also Heron, John, knight.	1
	Lax, Thomas, of Darlington :	<i>See</i> Casson', Thomas	1
	Little Chilton, John de Chilton of Legg, John :	<i>See</i> Graystok, Ralph Baron of	1
1 d'	Laton', Robert de :	<i>See</i> Short, John	1
2 d'	Laton', Robert de, knight, and John de Hall' of Durham, to John de Elvett.	<i>See</i> Fulthorp, Roger de Recognizance (cancelled)	2
3	Lynce, Thomas de Rede of Little Staynton, Richard Colynson of Lauguenton, horses stolen at Laton, Robert de :	<i>See</i> Eglyn, Gilbert	2
	Lomley, Robert de Killawee of Legg, John :	<i>See</i> Colynson, Richard	2
	Legg, John, of Durham, to John, de Elvet and John de Killerby the younger.	<i>See</i> Patenson, John	2
	Lincoln, John de Fordham, canon of	<i>See</i> Short, John	2
		Recognizance	2
3 d'	Laton', Robert de Lomley, Ralph de, and John de Sedbergh, to William de Elmeden' the younger.	<i>See</i> Nevill', John de; also Durham, the knights, freemen, &c., of the bishoprick of; also Baron, Roger. Recognizance	"Sede vacante." 5 Ric. II. 2 3
4 d'	Lambard Alan	<i>See</i> Bland, Thomas	4
	Laton', Robert de, knight, William Blaykeston, and Thomas de Hartlepool.	Appointed Commissioners of Array for the ward of Stokton'.	4
4 d'	Lewyn, John	<i>See</i> Elmeden', William de	4
4 d'	Lounesdale, John de, of Newesom	Pardoned for the death of John de Brunhope.	3
& 5 d'	Laton', Robert de	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de	3
& 5 d'	Lunden, Thomas de	Pardoned for the death of Hugh de Conesclif (repeated on m. 6).	
d'.	Lambard, Alan	<i>See</i> Bland, Thomas	3
6 d'	Laton, Robert de, knight, William Blaykeston, and Thomas de Hartlepool.	Appointed Commissioners of Array for the ward of Stokton'.	4
	Lambeton', William de :	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight	
	Lumley, Ralph de, knight. Marmaduke de Lumley, knight. William de Bowes, knight. William de Wessington, knight. Thomas de Methirby, William de Lambton, Gilbert Eglyn, and William de Ches'. Lumley, Marmaduke de, knight	Appointed Commissioners of Array for the ward of Chester.	Pontific-ate of Walter Skirlaw. 1
	Lambton, William de	<i>See</i> Lumley, Ralph de, knight	1
	Lambord, Alan	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight	2
			Pontific-ate of John Fordham.
7	Lumley, Ralph de	<i>See</i> Wright, Gilbert.	
	Lambton' William de, to the Lord Bishop [of Durham.]	Recognizance	4
	Lomley, Ralph de, and John de Sedbergh	Execution against their goods and chattels for recognizance to William de Elmeden, the younger.	4
7 d'	Littryngton, land, &c., in	<i>See</i> Betonneson', John	4
8	Lowyn, John	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de, knight	5
	Longneweton', John Robynesson' of Lewyn, John, Walter Cokyn, Roger Aspour, and Henry Shyrbourne, to the Lord Bishop of Durham.	<i>See</i> Robynesson', John	5
		Recognizance	5

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

Manu- script.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Ponti- ficate.
8	Laton', Robert de, knight, and John de Burgh.	On the bail of Walter Hawk and William de Blaykeston' of the county of Durham, aregranted the custody of the manor of Fulthorp, and lands, &c. late of Alan de Fulthorp, till it shall be determined by the Court that the right thereto belongs to the Lord Bishop or to the said Robert and John.	5
8 d'	Lewyn, John, Walter Cokyn, Roger Aspore, and Henry Shyrbourne.	Deed enrolled whereby John Lord Bishop of Durham grants to them the borough of Durham to farm, with all rents, services, etc. appurtenant thereto for the term of six years, they rendering yearly 8 <i>s.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for the same.	4
9	Lomley, "Monsieur" Ralph de Lambe, Robert, a hermit	<i>See</i> Whitworth, John de Has grant of an acre of waste at the north end of the vill of Eghton', near the highway leading to Gateshead on the west side thereof, close to the brook running from the spring called Scotteswell, for the purpose of building a chapel and hermitage there in honour of the Holy Trinity; to hold the same in alms.	6
	Langchester, Robert son of William Aspore of.	<i>See</i> Aspore, Robert, son of William	6
	Langchester, William Ryvaux of Lewyn, John, Henry Shirborne, William de Shruveton, and Walter Sadler.	Become bound in 1004, that Roger Aspore will abide the decision of the Lord Bishop and his Council.	6
	Lomley, Ralph de, knight	Deed enrolled whereby he grants to John de Kendale, clerk, land in Eghton', reserving the rent of one mark annually.	6
	Lambard, William	Has custody of the lands of Robert de Karle deceased.	6
9 d'	Langchester, Robert, son of William Aspore of.	<i>See</i> Ryvaux, William	6
	Liteden, land in	<i>See</i> Hoton, Gilbert de	6
10	Lamealey, William, son of Stephen de Little Roule, vill of	<i>See</i> Chevyngeston', John de	6
	London, Edmund Rider Barbour, citizen of.	<i>See</i> Rodehough, Agnes widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7
	Lucas, Robert	<i>See</i> Graystanes, William de, chaplain	7
	Lumley, Thomas de, chaplain	<i>See</i> Nevill', John "dominus" de	7
	Lorymer, Thomas	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight	7
10 d'	Langchester, ward of	<i>See</i> Casson, Thomas	1
	Luttryngton, manor of	Recognizance	1
1	Mareshall', Thomas, of Stanhop' Merley, William de, the younger, and William de Fethirstanhalugh, to John de Westwyk, clerk.	<i>See</i> Short, John	1
	Marschall, John	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de	2
2	Mordon', John de	<i>See</i> Blakeden, William	2
	Morley, moor of	Pardon for the death of Agnes wife of John son of Thomas de Maynesford, of which he was indicted.	2
2 d'	Milner, Richard, son of John Milner of Maynesford.	<i>See</i> Milner, Richard	2
	Mayneford, Richard Milner, son of John Milner of.	<i>See</i> Milner, Richard	2
	Maynesford, Agnes wife of Johnson of Thomas de.	<i>See</i> Eglyn, Gilbert	2
	Merley, Richard de	<i>See</i> Billy, John de	2
	Mareshall, Thomas	<i>See</i> Smyth', John son of Alan; also Short, John.	2
3 d'	Midelton', John de, clerk	Having shewn by petition that in the twelfth year of the Bishop's predecessor Thomas he had, in Hallmote held at Auckland, taken a messuage and lands in Redworth, which his mother held and had surrendered to his use, and held the same to the thirty-third year of the pontificate of the said	2

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
		Bishop. John de Midelham pre-tending a title thereto, forcibly ejected him from the said tenements, and enfeoffed thereof William de Elmeden the elder and William de Elmeden the younger and others unknown. Justices (whose names are not given) are to inquire touching the premises and send inquisition thereon.	
3 d'	Midelham, John de - - -	<i>See</i> Midelton, John de - - -	2
4 d'	Morlay, coal mine at - - -	<i>See</i> Fulthorp', Roger de - - -	2
& 5	Mountfort, Gilbert de - - -	<i>See</i> Barkere, Geoffrey - - -	3
4 d'	Malkynesson', John de - - -	Pardoned for the death of Adam Disher.	3
& 5 d'	Moreton', Richard de, of Durham - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - - -	3
6 d'	Methirby, Thomas de - - -	<i>See</i> Lumley, Ralph de, knight - - -	Pontif- cate of Walter Skirlaw.
	Morley, William de - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de, knight - - -	1
	Middleton', John de - - -	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - -	1
	Mennill', Thomas - - -	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - -	1
7	Mason, John, of Gateshead - - -	<i>See</i> Elmeden', Thomas de - - -	Pontif- cate of John Fordham.
7 d'	Marshal, Thomas, clerk - - -	<i>See</i> Notyngham, John de - - -	4
	Midridge, land &c, in - - -	<i>See</i> Frankesman, Thomas - - -	4
	Milnere, John, of Milnebourne, Thomas Frankeaman servant of.	<i>See</i> Frankesman, Thomas - - -	4
	Milnebourne, John Milner of - - -	<i>See</i> Frankesman, Thomas - - -	4
	Mordon', John de, Roger de Fulthorp of Hardwick, Thomas de Hartlepool, and John de Tours, to Thomas de Elmeden'.	<i>See</i> Recognizance - - -	4
9	Massam, Robert de, the elder - - -	Has grant of exemption from being in assizes, juries, or recognizances.	6
9 d'	Mennill', Mennill, Thomas - - -	<i>See</i> Elmeden', Thomas de; also Hilton' William de, knight.	6
10	Momour, Richard - - -	<i>See</i> Elmeden', Thomas de - - -	6
	Morley, Richard de - - -	Grant to, of the office of one of the four foresters of the forest of Wardale for the term of his life with the usual fees and profits.	7
	Midelton', John de - - -	Grant to, of the office of coroner of the ward of Darlington.	7 >
	Midelton', John de, of Blakwell, and Thomas Graystanes of Bolom, to J. [de Fordham], Lord Bishop of Durham.	Recognizance for the due performance of the office of coroner of the ward of Darlington by John de Midelton, and his answering for the monies received in the execution thereof.	7 -
	Mortymer, William - - -	<i>See</i> Wessyngton, William de, knight.	7
	Menell', Robert - - -	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - -	7
	Milner, Richard, son of John Milner of Maynesford.	Pardoned for the death of Agnes wife of John son of Thomas de Maynesford.	7
	Maynesford, Richard Milner son of John Milner of.	<i>See</i> Milner, Richard - - -	7
	Maynesford, Agnes wife of John son of Thomas de.	<i>See</i> Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
1 d'	Masham, Masham, Robert de - - -	Appointed Conservators of the Peace for the counties of Durham and Sedberg.	1
3	Nevill', John de, Lord of Babij, Roger de Fulthorp', John Heron' Hugh de Westwyk, John de Preston', William de Bowes, John de Healden, John de Elvet, and John de Hartlepool.	<i>See</i> Hedlegb' John de - - -	1
	Nicoliforest in Cumberland - - -	Commanded by the King to deliver the said temporalities to John de Fordham, canon of Lincoln, who had been appointed Bishop and had done fealty, &c.	"Sede vacante." 5 Ric. II
	Nevill', John de, Custos of the temporalities of the vacant bishoprick of Durham.		

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
3	Neucombe, Robert	<i>See</i> Baron, Roger - - -	8
4	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gilbert Tom- meau's of.	<i>See</i> Halle, John de - - -	8
4 d	Nevill', John de	<i>See</i> Tillyolf, Peter - - -	8
& 5 d	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, William de	<i>See</i> Fournace, William de - - -	8
4 d	Duresme, draper of.	<i>See</i> Lounesdale, John de - - -	8
& 5 d	Newesome, John de Lounesdale of	<i>See</i> Reed, William - - -	8
4 d	Northumberland, Earl of	<i>See</i> Haunseard, Thomas - - -	8
& 5 d	Norhamshire, mines in -	<i>See</i> Coweton', Alan de - - -	8
4 d	North Auckland -	<i>See</i> Coweton', Alan de - - -	8
& 5 d	Northrawe in North Auckland	<i>See</i> Fossour, John -	8
5 d	Nevill', John de, Lord of Raby	Has license to grant to John de	8
6	The same -	Walatham, Master of the Hospital of Sherborne nigh Durham, and the brethren and sisters thereof, a messuage in Ebchestre.	8
7	Northman, John, clerk -	<i>See</i> Elmeden, Thomas de -	4
	Nevill', John de, of Raby, knight	<i>See</i> Killynhale, John de; also Wright, Gilbert.	4
	Norham, Castle of - - -	<i>See</i> Heroun, Gerard - - -	4
	Norhamshire - - -	<i>See</i> Hexham, Thomas de -	4
7 d'	Newcastle, Robert Barkere of -	Deed enrolled whereby the Bishop grants to them the rents and ser- vices, except knight's service, due by John de Redeworth, chaplain, for the manor of Newebigging nigh Thikley, and land and wood in the said vill and territory of Newebigging, and land in the vill and territory of Midrige, called the Esterberis, in exchange for a messuage and land in Midrige granted by them to the Bishop.	4
	Notyngham, John de, and Eleanor his wife.	<i>See</i> Notyngham, John de - - -	4
	Newebigging nigh Thikley, Manor of - - -	<i>See</i> Robynesson', John - - -	5
	The same, land, &c., there - - -	Pardon'd at the request of his said master, for all felonies and tre- passes.	5
8	Nesham, William, son of Adam de	<i>See</i> Chevynhewe, William de - - -	6
	Nicholas, late servant of Master John Cokyn, clerk.	<i>See</i> Chevynhton', John de - - -	6
9	Norham, John Heron of Thornton in the county of.	<i>See</i> Clarkton, Thomas de - - -	7
9 d	Northumberland, Earl of - - -	<i>See</i> Heron, Gerard - - -	7
10	Notyngham, John de - - -	<i>See</i> Heron, Gerard - - -	7
	Norham, Office of Constable of the Castle of.	<i>See</i> Graystanes, William de, chap- lain.	7
	Norhamshire, Offices of Justice, &c., in.	Has grant of twenty acres of waste land in Coxside, a close called Brakenbery Close within the vill of Newetoncap', a messuage and land in Coliphill, with common of pasture in the forest of Wardle in the ward of Langchester, rents being reserved for the same.	7
10	Nevill', "dominus" John de; John de	<i>See</i> Nevill', John, "dominus" de - - -	7
	Northptyngton, land in - - -	<i>See</i> Ask, John de, the elder - - -	6
10 d'	Nevill', John "dominus" de - - -	<i>See</i> Vavasour, William - - -	7
	Newetoncap', vill of - - -	<i>See</i> Hadhame, John de - - -	1
9	Ogle, Margaret de - - -	<i>See</i> Hadhame, John de - - -	1
10	Oulecotes, Hugh de Cressy of - - -	<i>See</i> Conyers, Robert, knight - - -	1
1	Pollard, John, of Auckland - - -	Associated with Roger de Fulthorpe, John Heron, and Hugh de West- wyk, as Justice of Oyer and Ter- miner.	1
1 d'	Popham, John de, chief forester of Werdale.	<i>See</i> Nevill', John; also Fulthorpe, Roger de.	1
	Plays, William - - -		
	Preston, John de - - -		
	The same - - -		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate
3	Patenson', John - - - -	Pardoned for the robbery of oxen belonging to Richard son of Reginald de Stanlawa in the forest of Brancapath, of which he had been found guilty before Robert de Laton and other justices of gaol-delivery at Durham, on the appeal of Gilbert son of Geoffrey.	2
3 d'	Popham, John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Fulthorp, William de, knight - - - -	1
4 d'	Preston, John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - - - -	2
& 5 d'	Pollesworth', Walter de - - - -	<i>See</i> Reed, William - - - -	3
6 d'	Pillok, Henry - - - -	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - - -	Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw.
7	Preston', William de - - - -	<i>See</i> Elmeden, Thomas de - - - -	4
7 d'	Pottefrawe, warre at - - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de, knight - - - -	4
8 d'	Parkynesson', Thomas, deceased - - - -	<i>See</i> Betonesson', John - - - -	4
	Pillok, Henry, to William de Elmeden' the younger.	Recognizance (cancelled) - - - -	5
9	Playe, Thomas, of Fogithwait - - - -	<i>See</i> Thomesson', Huddesson', John - - - -	6
	Porter, Thomas, of Seton, Isabella the wife of.	<i>See</i> Elmeden', Avice wife of Thomas de - - - -	6
9 d'	Preston-upon-Tees, lands, &c., in Preshall' (?), Thomas, chaplain - - - -	<i>See</i> Karrowe, John de, deceased - - - - Has custody of lands, &c., in Gateshead on the bail of William Gate-gang the younger and William Tollard. <i>See</i> Fulthorp, Roger de - - - -	6 6 6 6
	Preston' (?), John de - - - -	<i>See</i> Hoton, Gilbert de - - - -	6
	Preston, land, &c. in - - - -	<i>See</i> Elmeden', Thomas de - - - -	6
10	Porter, Reginald, chaplain - - - -	Has grant of the custody of the lands, &c., and marriage of William son and heir of John Bryght, deceased, in Cotom.	7
	Power, William, of Acle - - - -	<i>See</i> Rodehough, Agnes widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7
	Pelton, land, &c., in - - - -	Pardoned for the death of Walter Randesson', at the request of William de Wessyngton', knight.	7
	Pacok, John, son of Adam, "serviens" of John del Stubbes.		
	Porter, Reginald, chaplain - - - -	<i>See</i> Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
	Plompton, John de - - - -		
	Pipwelgate, messuages and rents in and near.		
10 d'	Pymond, Marjory - - - -	<i>See</i> Whitworth', John de - - - -	7
	Porter, Thomas - - - -	Have pardon for alienations of the said John of lands, &c., in the vill of Seton Carrowe without license.	7
10	Qwaryngton', Thomas de - - - -	<i>See</i> Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7
10 d'	Qwykham, office of forester of - - - -	<i>See</i> Stertell', Robert - - - -	7
1 d'	Raby, John de Nevill' Lord of - - - -	<i>See</i> Nevill', John de - - - -	1
2 d'	Rede, Thomas de, of Lynce - - - -	<i>See</i> Eglyn, Gilbert - - - -	2
3	Ravensworth, Alan de - - - -	<i>See</i> Baron, Roger - - - -	2
3 d'	Redeworth, messuage, &c., in - - - -	<i>See</i> Midelton', John de - - - -	2
4 d'	Reed, William - - - -	Pardoned (at the request of the Earl of Northumberland) for having permitted the escape of John de Aslaghy and Walter de Pollesworth, captured for certain felonies.	3
& 5 d'		<i>See</i> Gretham, Master Thomas de - - - -	
	Riton', Master Thomas de Gretham, parson of the church of.		
5 d'	Raby, John de Nevill' Lord of - - - -	<i>See</i> Fossour, John - - - -	3
6	The same - - - -	<i>See</i> Nevill', John de - - - -	3
7	Ravenshelme, John Taylour clerk of - - - -	<i>See</i> Elmeden', Thomas de - - - -	4
7 d'	Raby, John de Nevill' of, knight - - - -	<i>See</i> Killyngdale, John de - - - -	4
8	Redeworth', John de, chaplain - - - -	<i>See</i> Notyngham, John de - - - -	4
	Robynesson', John, of Longneweton' - - - -	Pardoned for the death of William son of Adam de Nesham.	5

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Membrane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
9	Redhugh, Hugh de, knight Richemund, Richard de Ryvaux, William, of Langchester Redeworth, Henry Scourour of Redeworth, Robert son of Anabilla de. Redeworth, messuage and land in Ryvaux, William	See Eure, Ralph de - - - See Burgh, John - - - See Aspore, Robert son of William - - - See Scourour, Henry - - -	6 6 6 6
9 d'		Has grant that he shall not be molested on account of his receiving back from Robert the son of William Aspore of Langchester the money and goods stolen from him by the said Robert (cancelled). It is afterwards entered in the form of a permission to receive the said goods and chattels, with the condition that he shall not be molested for so doing. Recognizance - - -	6 7
10	Ravensworth, Alan de, to John [de Fordham] Lord Bishop of Durham. Rodehough, Agnes, widow of "dominus" Hugh.	The Sheriff is directed to seize her vills of Little Roule and Yvesle, her manors of West Brandon and Greynond, and land, &c., in Polton, and deliver the same to the executors of the will of Thomas de Wode, Esquire, and Edmund Rider Barbour, citizen of London, to whom the said Agnes was bound by statute staple.	7 7
	Roule, Little, vills of Rider Barbour, Edmund, citizen of London.	See Rodehough, Agnes, widow of "dominus" Hugh.	7
	Randesson, Walter - - - Riddinyg, John del - - -	See Pacok, John son of Adam - - See Graystanes, William de, chaplain.	7 7
1	Schame, John de Hadhame, parson of the church of. Skelton, Nicholas de - - - Stanhop, Thomas Mareshall of - - Stolacie, Thomas de, clerk - - Short, John, Alexander de Stanhop, Peter Dryng, John Marschall, John Legg, Roger Flesshewer of Durham, William de Hull, and William de Chilton, to John de Elvett, and John de Killeby the younger. Stanhop, Alexander de - - - Sadberg, county of - - -	See Hadhame, John de - - - See Eglyn, Gilbert; also Heron, John de, knight. See Casson, Thomas - - - Recognizance (cancelled) - - -	1 1 1 1
2	Stotfauld, manor of - - - Stanley, manor of - - - Stanhope, park of - - - Smyth, John, son of Alan - - -	See Short, John - - - See Nevill, John de; also Fulthorp Roger de. See Elmeden, William de - - - See Eure, Ralph de - - -	1 1 2 2
2 d'		Deed enrolled by which he, being cousin and heir of Isolda, widow of Gilbert de Elvett, clerk of Durham, released to John Mareshall of Durham, all his right to two messuages in the North bailey of Durham. Recognizance (cancelled) - - -	2
3	Skelton, Robert de, to William de Elmeden the younger. Staynton, Little, Richard Colynson of. Stanlawe, Richard, son of Reginald de. Short, John, Alexander de Stanhop, Peter Dryng, John Mareshall of Durham, John Legg, Roger Fles- hewer of Durham, William de Hull, and William de Chilton, to John de Elvet, and John de Killeby the younger. Stanhop, Alexander de - - -	See Colynson, Richard - - - See Patenson, John - - - Recognizance (cancelled) - - -	2 2 2
3 d'	Sadbergh, John de - - - Sunderland, vills of - - -	See Short, John - - - See Lomley, Ralph de - - - See Kilkenny, Katherine, widow of William de, the younger; also Kilkenny, Richard de, the younger.	2 3 3
4 & 5			

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem. brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontificate.
4 & 5	Sadberg, the vill of Eggisclif in the wapentake of.	<i>See</i> Kilkenny, Katherine widow of William de, the younger; also Kilkenny, Richard de, the younger.	3
4	Scot, John, of Whitby - - -	<i>See</i> Halle, John del - - -	3
4 d'	Scotland, robberies on men of - - -	<i>See</i> Tyllyolf, Peter - - -	3
	Skelton', Robert de, and John de Thoresby, to William de Elmeden' the younger, and Robert Currou, clerk.	Recognizance - - -	3
	The same, to Hugh de Corbridge, clerk.	Recognizance - - -	3
	Sadberg, wapentake of - - -	<i>See</i> Bland, Thomas - - -	4
	Stokton, ward of - - -	<i>See</i> Laton, Robert de, knight - - -	4
	Sadbery, John de - - -	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - -	4
	Skelton', Robert - - -	<i>See</i> Hilton, William de, knight - - -	4
	Struttevill', John - - -	<i>See</i> Coweton', Alan de - - -	3
	Southrave, in north Auckland - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de - - -	3
4 d'	Sadberg, the county of - - -	<i>See</i> Waltham, John de; also Nevill', John de.	3
& 5 d'	6 Shirborne, nigh Durham, the master, brethren, and sisters of the hospital of.	<i>See</i> Waltham, John de - - -	3
	Shirborne, free warren in Sutton, William de, parson of the church of Whitwell in Scaredale. Scaredale, William de Sutton, parson of the church of Whitwell in.	<i>See</i> Bynchestre, Robert de - - -	3
	Skelton, Robert de, and John de Thoresby, to William de Elmeden' the younger, and Robert Currou.	Recognizance (cancelled) - - -	3
	The same, to Hugh de Corbridge, clerk.	Recognizance (cancelled) - - -	3
6 d'	Sadberg, wapentake of - - -	<i>See</i> Bland, Thomas - - -	4
	Stokton, ward of - - -	<i>See</i> Laton, Robert de, knight - - -	4
	Sadberg, John de - - -	Bowes, William de, knight - - -	4
	Skelton, Robert - - -	<i>See</i> Hilton, William de, knight - - -	4
	Struttevill', John - - -	<i>See</i> Bowes, William de, knight - - -	4
	Sadberg, wapentake of - - -	Pontificate of Walter Skirlaw.	
	Stokton', ward of - - -	<i>See</i> Fulthorp, William de, knight - - -	1
		Pontificate of John Fordham.	
7	Smeton', John Wright of Satley - - -	<i>See</i> Elmeden', Thomas de - - -	4
7 d'	Sumpter, William - - -	<i>See</i> Killyngdale, John de - - -	4
	Sunderland nigh Durham, the vill of.	<i>See</i> Lomley, Ralph de - - -	4
	Sedbergh', John de - - -	<i>See</i> Herkham, Thomas de - - -	4
	Shurneton', Thomas de Hexham of - - -	<i>See</i> Wyke, John - - -	4
	Surtees, Goscelin, the younger, and Ralph his son and heir.	<i>See</i> Elmeden', William de - - -	4
	Sedberg, John de Hexham, under-sheriff of Durham and.	<i>See</i> Hobbeson', John - - -	4
	Sunderland, messuage and land in - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de, knight - - -	4
	Serselykerre, place called - - -	Recognizance - - -	4
	Stoklonyng, waste called - - -	<i>See</i> Fetherstanhalgh, William de - - -	4
	Skelton', Robert de, to John de Kendale, clerk.	<i>See</i> Tuddowe, Thomas - - -	5
8	Stanhope, park of - - -	<i>See</i> Eure, Ralph de, knight - - -	5
	Shruveton', William de - - -	<i>See</i> Wursale, John de - - -	5
	Shirburne, Henry de - - -	Become baillif or Robert de Blaykes- to answer Richard Stanlawe a debt.	5
	Sadbury, John - - -	<i>See</i> Darcy, Margaret, widow of John Has confirmation of the office of Franklyn, for life, granted him by John Swainby, to whom the Bishop had granted it.	5
	Shynkclif, bridge of - - -	<i>See</i> Stubbes, William - - -	5
	Sadberg, John de - - -	Has grant of land in Segefeld, escheated by John Atte Stile of Stilton, for granting to the church of Segefeld without license.	5
	Stanlawe, Richard, and John Burdon - - -		
	Smyth, John Watson, of Durham - - -		
	Stubbes, William - - -		
	Swainby, John - - -		
	Segefeld, Henry de - - -		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
8	Segefled, land in - Stile, John Atte, of Stillington Stillington, John atte Stile of - Segefled, church of - Shyrbourne, Henry - Sadberg, county of Durham and Swayneby, John de -	<i>See Segefled, Henry de</i> - <i>See Lewyn, John</i> - <i>See Bowes, William de, knight</i> Has grant of the custody of the Bishop's park of Franklein. <i>See Lewyn, John</i> - Recognizance (cancelled) -	5 5 5 5 5 9
8 d'	Shyrbourne, Henry - Skelton, Robert de, and Gilbert de Huton, to Ralph de Eure, knight. Salvan, Agnes - Swynhowe, William de -	<i>See Eure, Ralph de</i> - Has custody of the vill of Skremerston, on the bail of John Heron of Thornton, in the county of Norman, and Robert Heron of the county of Sadberg. <i>See Swynhowe, William de</i> - <i>See Yole, Thomas</i> - <i>See Lamb, Robert</i> - Recognizance (cancelled) -	6 6 6 6
9	Skremerton, vill of Sadberg, Robert Heron of the county of. Smyth, Thomas, of Bolume - Scoteswell, spring called - Skelton, Robert de, to John de Kendale, clerk. Staynton, John Throstel of - Shirborne, Henry - Shruveton, William de - Sadler, Walter - Segefled, John de Henley, parson of the church of. Sconacle, Richard de, and Alice his wife.	<i>See Hoton, John de</i> - <i>See Lewyn, John</i> - <i>See Lewyn, John</i> - <i>See Chaumbre, Simon de la</i> - Acknowledge certain land called Cuntslate, parcel of the manor of Trefford, to be holden of the Lord Bishop in capite, notwithstanding it had appeared by Inquisition that the same was holden by Isabella Tempest as of her manor of Trefford; and the said Richard did homage and fealty for the same, and paid his relief. Scorour, Henry, of Redeworth -	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 Nodate. X
9 d'	Shaldeford, Richard Tod of - Seton, Isabella, wife of Thomas Porter of. Sayer, William - Seton, Joan, the wife of John son of Laurence de, the younger. Shotton, lands, &c. in - Shaldeford, Richard Tod of - Seton, Thomas de, knight, Isabella widow of. Shotton, rent, land, &c. in - Saunton, Richard - Sumpter, William -	<i>See Tod, Richard</i> - <i>See Elmeden, Avice, wife of Thomas</i> <i>de.</i> <i>See Karrowe, John de, deceased</i> - <i>See Karrowe, John de, deceased</i> - <i>See Karrowe, John de, deceased</i> - <i>See Elmeden, Thomas de</i> - <i>See Hoton, Gilbert de</i> - <i>See Chevynngton, John de</i> - Pardoned for the death of Robert Coke. <i>See Wyke, John de</i> -	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
10	Seton, John de Karrowe of - Sayer, William, a minor - Sadberg, lands, &c. in - Sadberg, John Wilisson of - Segefled, William de, of Hamsterly - Southkirke in Cokeryngton, Geoffrey vicar of the church of. Stubbes, John del - Seton, John de Carrowe of - Seton Carrowe, lands, &c. in - Strevelyne, Sir ("dominus") John de	<i>See Pacok, John son of Adam</i> - <i>See Elmeden, Thomas de</i> - <i>See Gourley, William de</i> - <i>See Vavasour, William</i> - <i>See Pacok, John son of Adam</i> - <i>See Elmeden, Thomas de</i> - <i>See Graystanes, William de, Chaplain.</i> -	7 7 7 7 7 7

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem-brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon-tificate.
10	Sadlergate in Durham - - -		
	Schort, John		
	Sabynland, land in Aoly called		
10 d'	Sadler, John - - -		
	St. Giles street - - -		
	Stafford, Thomas de - - -		
	Schorste, John - - -		
	Schalford, William de - - -		
	Skelton', Robert de, of Hawethorn, to William de Yarum, clerk.		
	Skeilton', Robert de - - -		
	Sadberg', John de, Peter Dryng and Adam Smyth' of Stranton' to John de Herham.		
	Smyth', Adam of Stranton - - -		
	Strauton', Adam Smyth' of Stertell', Robert - - -		
	Seton', John de Carrowe of Seton' Carrowe, lands, &c., in - - -		
1	Tulleof, Peter - - -		
	Tours, John del, and Thomas son of Thomas de Brafferton', to John Lord Bishop of Durham.		
	Tilliolf, Peter - - -		
3	Thorp, Thomas de - - -		
	Thomas, late Bishop of Durham		
	Toune, William del, of Bilyngham - - -		
3 d'	Thomas, late Bishop of Durham - - -		
4	Tommeson', Gilbert, of Newcastle- upon-Tyne.		
	Tyllolff, Peter - - -		
	Thoresby, John de - - -		
4 d'	Tours, John de - - -		
& 5 d'	Tesdale, John de - - -		
4 d'	Trillesden, vill, &c., of - - -		
6	Thoresby, John de - - -		
6 d'	Tesdale, John - - -		
7	Tailour, Robert - - -		
	Taylor, John, of Ravemeshelme, clerk - - -		
	Tylleof, Peter - - -		
7 d'	Tribley lands, &c., called - - -		
	Thikley, Newbigging nigh - - -		
	Tours, John de - - -		
8	Tuddowe, Thomas, and John Custon late farmers of the vill of Durham.		
	Tynemouth, Alan Whiteved, vicar of the church of - - -		
	Tuddowe, John - - -		
8 d'	Tuddowe, John de, chaplain, and Richard Hunt to William de Elmeden'.		
9	Tebson', Thomas - - -		
	Thornton in the county of Norham, John Heron of.		
	Thomesson' Huddesson' of Fogey- thwait, John.		
	See Fetherstanhalgh', Richard de - - -		
	See Swynhowe, William de - - -		
	Pardoned for the death of Thomas Plays of Fogithwait.		

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham.—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
9	Throstel, John, of Staynton' - - -	<i>See Hoton'</i> , John de - - -	6
	Trefford, manor of - - -	<i>See Sconacle</i> , Richard de - - -	6
	Tempest, Isabella - - -	Pardon for all felonies - - -	6
	Tod, Richard, of Shaldeford - - -	<i>See Karrowe</i> , John de, deceased - - -	6
	Tees, Preston upon - - -	<i>See Preshall'</i> , (?) Thomas, chaplain - - -	6
9 d	Tollard, William - - -	<i>See Elmeden</i> , Thomas de - - -	6
	Todd, Richard, of Shaldeford - - -	<i>See Hoton</i> , Gilbert de - - -	6
	Thorptewoles, land in - - -	<i>See Hoton</i> , Gilbert de - - -	6
10	Tees, fishery in the water of - - -	<i>See Graystanes</i> , William de, chaplain - - -	7
	Tudowe, Thomas de - - -		
	Taillour, Walter - - -		
	Tydd, John - - -		
4d & 5d	Umfreville, Robert, son of Thomas de	Pardoned his trespass in acquiring the manor of Farnsares of his father Thomas without the license of the Bishop or his predecessor.	3
10	Utley, Alexander - - -	<i>See Ferrour</i> , John - - -	7
10	Vavasour, William, son and heir of Henry Vavasour.	Pardoned for alienating the manor of Cokefeld without license to Geoffrey, vicar of the church of Southkirke in Cokeryngton, Thomas Byset of Castelford and John de Yarborough of Cokeryngton'; and the said Geoffrey, Thomas and John are pardoned for acquiring the same. The same Geoffrey, Thomas and John are also pardoned for alienating the same manor without license to Elizabeth widow of the said William Vavasour, and to John de Cressay, William de Erghom, knight, John Constable, knight, William Bothby, knight, Robert de Cumberworth and Hugh de Cressy of Oulecotes; and the same Elizabeth, John, William, John, William, Robert, and Hugh are pardoned for acquiring the same, and the said Elizabeth for receiving the issues thereof.	7
	Vavasour, Henry, William Vavasour son and heir of.	<i>See Vavasour</i> , William - - -	7
	Vavasour, William, Elizabeth widow of.		
1	Weesington', William de, knight - - -	<i>See Hilton'</i> , William de, knight - - -	1
	Werdale, John de Popham, chief forester of.	<i>See Hadhame</i> , John de - - -	1
	Westwyk, John de, clerk - - -	<i>See Merley</i> , William de - - -	1
1 d	Westwyk, Hugh de, clerk - - -	<i>See Chilton</i> , John de - - -	1
	The same - - -	<i>See Fulthorpe</i> , Roger de; <i>also Preston'</i> , John de; <i>also Nevill</i> , John de.	1
2	Westwyk, Hugh de - - -	<i>See Eure</i> , Ralph de; <i>also Kilkenny</i> , Katherine de.	2
	Werdale, forest of - - -	<i>See Eure</i> , Ralph de - - -	2
2 d	Wolanyngham, park of - - -	Recognition - - -	2
	Wermouth, John Hobbesdon' of Whitworth', John de, to John de Billy	Deed of recognition to William de Hilton, knight.	Ecc. II.
3	Walefed, William, and Richard son of Peter de Fery.		
	Werdale, office of forester of - - -	<i>See Fulthorpe</i> , William de, knight - - -	1
	Wedowe, John, of Billyngham - - -	<i>See Tonae</i> , William del - - -	2
3 d	Westwyk, Hugh de - - -	<i>See Eure</i> , Ralph de - - -	2
4 & 5	The same - - -	<i>See Kilkenny</i> , Katherine widow of William de, the younger; <i>also Kilkenny</i> , Richard de, the younger.	3
4 & 5	Whitby, Thomas Gray of - - -	<i>See Gray</i> , Thomas - - -	3
	Whitby, John Scot of - - -	<i>See Halle</i> , John del - - -	3
4 d	Wyndaledon', John de, of Wyndaledon', to William de Elmeden', the younger, and John de Kendale, clerk.	Recognition (cancelled; repeated on m. 6.)	3

No. 3.—Durham Records : Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—cont.

Memo- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pontif- icate.
4 d'	Wyndelesdon', John de Wyndelesdon' of.	See Wyndelesdon', John de	3
4 d'	Wessyngton', William de, knight	See Hilton, William de, knight	4
& 5 d'	West Auckland -	See Coweton', Alan de	3
6	Waltham, John de, master of the hospital of Shirborne nigh Durham, and the brethren and sisters thereof.	Grant to them of free warren in their demesne lands of Shirborne, Whitwall, Garmondesway, and Ebchester.	3
	Whitwell, free warren in Whitwell in Scarsdale, William de Sutton, parson of the church of.	See Waltham, John de	3
	Waltham, John de, master of the hospital of Shirborne nigh Durham, and the brethren and sisters thereof.	See Bynchestre, Robert de	3
	Wessyngton', William de, knight	See Nevill', John de	3
6 d'	The same -	See Hilton, William de, knight	4
		See Lumley, Ralph de, knight	Pontif- cate of Walter Skirlaw. 1
7	Wright, John, of Smeton' Westwyk, Hugh de, clerk Wright, Gilbert	See Elmeden', Thomas de See Killyngbale, John de Directed to arrest carpenters and sawyers and engage them upon repair of the castles and other fortresses of the Royal liberty, as a protection against the Scots : the carpenters and sawyers of the Prior of Durham, John de Nevill and Ralph de Lumley excepted.	4
7	Wessyngton, William de, knight	See Hilton, William de, knight	4
& 7 d'	Wyke, John	Has grant of a messuage and land in Braffinton'.	4
7 d'	Woddeside, lands, &c., called -	See Eglin, Gilbert	4
	Wyke, John	Has grant of the custody of the lands, &c., late of Goscelin Surteys the younger, during the minority of Ralph his son and heir.	4
8	Wermuth', John Hobbeson' of Were West Auckland, land, &c., in Whitheved, Alan, vicar of the church of Tynemouth.	See Hobbeson', John See Eure, Ralph de, knight See Betonnesson', John See Heryngton', Thomas de	4 4 4 5
	Wursale, John de, the younger	By the bail of John de Fulthorpe' of the county of York, Ralph Beaufew, William de Blaykeaton and Gilbert de Hutton' of the county of Durham, he has committed to him the lands, &c., late of John de Sedberg in Greatham which had been seized into the Bishop's hands by his escheator ; to hold till the right thereto shall be decided by the Court.	5
	Watson Smyth, John, of Durham	See Darcy, Margaret widow of John	5
	Waterman, Gilbert	Deed enrolled between " Monsieur "	6
9	Westwyk, Hugh de	Ralph de Lomley, John de Whitworth, and John de Beryngton monk of Durham concerning charters, &c., made to the Priory of Durham of lands in Whitworth and Wodome, and dealings with the said lands, contingent upon payment of a sum of money by the said John de Whitworth.	6
	Whitworth, lands in -	See Whitworth, John de	6
	Wodome, lands in -	Recognition	6
	Whitworth', John de, to Thomas de Elmeden'.	See Elmeden', Avice, wife of Thomas de	6
	The same, Alice wife of -	See Elmeden', Avice, wife of Thomas de	6
9 d'	Wessyngton, William de, knight	See Hilton', William de, knight	6

No. 3.—Durham Records: Calendar of Roll of Bishop Fordham—*cont.*

Mem- brane.	Name.	Subject.	Year of Pon- tificate.
9 d'	Wardale, chief forester of - Wyke, John de, the Bishop's chamberlain.	<i>See Hall</i> , William of - Has grant of the custody of the lands, &c., and marriage of William Sayer a minor, cousin and heir of John de Karrowe of Seton.	6 6
10	Wardale, forest of - Willison', John, heir of John Willison' of Sadberg, deceased. Wessyngton', William de, knight - Whitworth, John de, to Thomas de Elmeden' Wessyngton', William de, knight, William Gourley, and William Mortimer, to J. Bishop of Durham. The same William, William, and William, and John Catlyndon', to J. Bishop of Durham. West Brandon, manor of - Wode, Thomas de, esq., the executors of the will of. Wessyngton', William de, knight - Whikham, land in - Westmerryngton', land, &c., in - Wyndilston, John de - Wolveston', land, &c., in - Whittonman, Robert - Wulf, Walter -	<i>See Morley</i> , Richard de - <i>See Claycroft</i> , John - <i>See Claxton</i> , Thomas de - Recognizance - Recognizance - Recognizance - <i>See Rodehough</i> , Agnes widow of "dominus" Hugh. <i>See Pacock</i> , John son of Adam - <i>See Graystanes</i> , William de, chaplain - Pardon for the death of William Huchoneson'. <i>See Nevill'</i> , John, "dominus" de - Recognizance - Recognizance - Have pardon for alienations of the said John of lands, &c., in the vill of Seton Carrowe, without license.	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
10 d'	Wardale, forest of - Whitworth', John de and Hugh de Burnynghill, to Ralph de Eure, knight. Whitworth', John de, and Thomas Porter, to Ralph de Eure, knight. Whitworth', John de, and Alice his wife, one of the heirs of John de Carrowe, of Seton'.	Appointed clerk of the Chancery - <i>See Elyson</i> ', John - <i>See Wursale</i> , John de -	2 5 5
2 d'	Yarum, William -	Pardon for the death of Thomas Smyth' of Bolume.	6
8	York, John Graynesby of - York, John de Fulthorp of the county of.	<i>See Gourley</i> , William de - <i>See Vavasour</i> , William - <i>See Rodehough</i> , Agnes widow of "dominus" Hugh. <i>See Skeleton</i> ', Robert de -	7 7 7 7
9	Yole, Thomas -		
10	Yonge, Robert, of Hamsterley - Yarborgh, John de, of Cokeryugton - Yveale, vill of -		
10 d'	Yarum, William de, clerk -		

Prepared and examined by
(Signed) JOSEPH BURTT.

No. 4.—DUCHY OF LANCASTER: CALENDAR of ROLLS of the
CHANCERY of the COUNTY PALATINE.

1. ROLL of FINES, LETTERS CLOSE and PATENT, and CHARTERS of the
Fourth Year of the PALATINATE (*Ducatus*) of HENRY DUKE OF
LANCASTER, in the 29th Year of the Reign of KING EDWARD III.
(Class xxv.—A 2 b.)

DE ANNO QUARTO DUCATUS.

1. For William de Heskayth, ch'r. Exemplification of the record and process
of a presentment made before the justices of pleas at Preston. Richard de
Aughton against Roger Bondesson and John Stelle of Rughforde, for fishing at
Le Wyk in le Northmeles. Defendants pleaded that the place called le Wyk in
le Northmeles is a certain water, parcel of Merton Mere, which is held "pro
indiviso" between William de Heskayth, ch'r., Thomas de Litherlond, the
Prior of Burcough, the Abbot of Cokersand, and Richard de Aughton in right
of his wife Catherine, and others, and that they caught the fish in the said
water by order of William de Heskayth as in his right and as his fisher-
men. A verdict was given for the Defendants.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 10th March.

2. Fines paid to the Duke.

John son of Richard de Haoneahou. For a writ of Assize of Novel
Disseisin, concerning tenements in Hamelton.
Thomas son of Richard de Bradshagh. For a like writ, concerning
tenements in Perbald.

William Jerrard and his wife Johanna. For a like writ, concerning the
manor of Assheton in Makerfield, with appurtenances.

Peter Jerrard and his wife Catharine. For a like writ, concerning the
moiety of the manor of Wyndhull and the fourth part of the manor of
Raynhull.

William Careles, ch'r. For a like writ, concerning the manors of Torbok,
and Walshwhithull, and 45 acres of land in Wrightynton and Coppull
and the fourth part of the manor of Dalton.

William Laurence. For a writ, concerning 6 messuages, 107 acres of land,
and 4 acres 1 rood of meadow in Thorne ton, Laton Magna and Parva,
the moiety of the manor of Ribleton, and the fourth part of the manor of
Assheton, near Preston.

Henry de Ditton. For a writ concerning tenements in Ditton.

William de Exestre, parson of the church of Crofton. For a writ de
Compositione by pledge of William de Heskeyth, ch'r.

John Culpepir. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning
tenements in Maincestre.

3. For William de Heghfeld, and his heirs for ever. Grant by the Duke of 28 acres
of land in Salford Waste, with the reserve^r rent of 14s. per annum; and, if
the land should hereafter be built upon, the tenants and inhabitants to do suit
at the Lord's Mill of Salford. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 15th April.

For Thomas de Strangwas. Grant as above of 10 acres at 5s. rent.

For Geoffrey del Oldfeld. Grant as above, of 6 acres at 3s. rent.

For Richard de Lister. Grant as above of 4 acres at 2s. rent.

For Roger, son of Thomas. Grant as above of 6 acres at 3s. rent.

For John, son of Peter. Grant as above of 6 acres at 3s. rent.

For Richard de Pennulton. Grant as above of 6 acres at 3s. rent.

For John son of Adam le Wright. Grant as above of 1 acre at 6s. rent.

Total 63 acres.

(Cancelled because all the same tenements are leased by the Duke's Charter
to John de Radeclef.)

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—continued.

4. Fine paid to the Duke.

Cecilia Daughter of William de Okulshagh. For a writ of "Pone," concerning an agreement between Cecilia Daughter of William de Okulshagh and Hugh de Ince.

5. Richard de Walton, the Duke's approver of the parts of Blackburneshire. Grant by the Duke of a messuage, and 53½ acres of land in the towns of Colne and Merclesden, formerly held by Richard, son of John Hobson, and Richard Fitz William, by custom of the manor and castle of Clithero. Two messuages and 40 acres of land called Wakersale and Northmashil. 25 acres, 1½ rood, of waste in the town of Merclesden, improved in the time of Queen Isabella, late lady of the manor and castle of Clithero. 17½ acres also improved, and formerly held by Rebert of Merclesden, by custom of the said manor and castle. 19½ acres of improved waste within Trouden Chase. 17 acres, and three roods of the improved waste in the town of Colne, and 9½ acres there called Trouden Mithum;—to the said Richard de Walton for his life, at an annual rent for all services, with remainder to John, son of Alice de Rossendale, and the heirs of his body.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 14th May.

6. Fines paid to the Duke.

John de Radeclef, parson of the church of Bury. For a writ concerning 1 messuage and 80 acres of land in Assheton-under-Lime.

Robert de Legh, and Matilda his wife. For a like writ concerning the moiety of the manor of Flixton, except 1 messuage, 19 acres, and 1 rood, in the same moiety.

Clarissa de Bolton. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Neuton in Makerfeld and Walton in the Dale.

Robert de Legh, and Matilda his wife. For a writ concerning the manor of Ordesdale.

John de Plessington. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Gairstang.

Agnes Daughter of Adam de Dokesbury. For a like Assize concerning tenements in Dokesbury.

Richard, son of Gilbert de Halsale. For a writ concerning the manor of Aynfre, except 1 messuage, 6½ oxgangs, and 30 acres of land, 3s. 3d. rent, and 1 mill in the same manor.

John Daudison, of Ditton, and Johanna his wife. For a writ concerning the manor of Douneletherlond.

Thomas le Molyneux. For a writ concerning tenements in Laton Magna, in Amounderness.

John, son of John de Cophull. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Worthington.

John, son of Laurence de Thornewton. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 48 acres of land, and two acres of meadow in Stalmyne.

Geoffrey de Werburton, senior, ch'r. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Perbald.

Roger de Wakerlee. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 160 acres of land, and 10 acres of wood in Maincestre.

Adam de Briddestwysell. For an Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Hapton.

John de Assheton-under-Line. Half a mark for a writ de "Attincta."

Robert, son of Robert de Holand. For a writ, concerning the manor of Netherkellet, and the Bailiwick of the Serjeantcy of the wapentake of Lonesdale.

Gilbert, son of William de Urimeston. For a writ concerning 5 messuages, 50 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of wood in Westlegh.

DE ANNO QUARTO DUCATÙS. (IN TERGO.)

1. Recognizances of debts.

Otho de Halsale, and Richard de Rixton, to John de Radeclef, and John de Asheaton, and others. 100 marks.

John son of Adam de Claxton, to Sir Adam de Hoghton, knight. 17 marks.

Otho de Halsale, to the duke. 40 marks.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—continued.

2. Geoffrey de Langholt, and Robert de Gikelleswyk of Tadecastre, for the Abbot and convent of Sallay. License from the Duke to aliene in mortmain, 3 messuages, 42 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow in Bradeford, in Bouland, within the demesnes of Bouland, held of the Duke in socage by fealty and service of 10s. per annum, as appears by the inquisition taken before the Steward of Bouland by the Duke's command, and returned before the same Duke and his Council. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 18th September.
3. For Adam de Hoghton. Acquittance of serving on juries, assizes, recognizances, &c., for life. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 18th September.
4. For John de Havertyngton of Farleton. Lease for term of ten years of the manor of Horneby, with the demesne and all appurtenances (with the exception only of the custody of the castle, and the deer of the park there, and the free chase of Rebrundale, and all knight's fees, advowsons of churches and escheats). Witness the Duke, at Preston, 14th Sept.
5. For Matthew de Southeworth. Pardon of a debt of 16*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* which had been due to the Duke's father, Henry Earl of Lancaster. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 14th Sept.
6. For John de Dyneley, and the heirs of his body. Grant by the Duke of the manor of Donnum, (Downham) with appurtenances (except a rent of 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* from the free tenants and their reliefs and services in the same manor), to hold by homage and fealty, and the 4th part of knight's fee, and the service of 12*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* per annum, and 2*s.* for the ward of Lancaster Castle. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 22nd September.
7. For the King. The Duke's precept to John Cokayn, Thomas de Arderne, John de Alnetham, and William de Etheleston, to levy in the duchy (*county Palatine*) of Lancaster the remainder of the aid granted by parliament to King Edward III., to knight his eldest son, according to the tenor of the King's mandate within recited. Witness the Duke, at Lancaster, 18th November.
Mandate to the sheriff of Lancaster to aid and assist the said John and the rest in the premises. Witnessed, as above.
8. Nicholas le Botiller, ch'r., to the Duke. Recognizance of a debt of 100*s.* Acknowledgment of the payment of the same.
9. William de Stokleghe, to Avicia de Bretargh. Enrolment of the deed of William de Stokleghe, being a grant and surrender of the 3rd part of the manor of Huyton with appurtenances, which he held for term of his life, with remainder to the said Avicia and her heirs and assigns. Dated at Preston, 29 Edw. III.
10. Alice, widow of William Lawrence, and others, to the Duke. Recognizance of a debt. Acknowledgment of the payment of the same.

ROLL from the Fourth to the Eleventh Year (*Ducatus*) of HENRY DUKE OF LANCASTER, from A.D. 1355 (29 Edw. III.) to A.D. 1361 (35 Edw. III.). (Class xxv.—A 8^a.)

1. For William del Heighfeld, and the heirs of his body. Grant of 23 acres of waste in Salford, with a reserved rent of 1*l.* 6*d.* to the said William and the heirs of his body, with remainder in failure of heir to Thomas Strangwas. Witness Henry de Walton, archdeacon of Richmond, lieutenant of the duchy, at Lancaster, 10th March.
2. For Richard de Aynesargh, of Liverpool, and the heirs of his body. Grant of a messuage with appurtenances in Castelstrete, Liverpool, which formerly belonged to Benedict le Stedemen, late constable of Liverpool Castle, at 4*s.* rent per annum, and by such services as the other tenants of the said town do for their messuages. Witness H. de Walton, lieut. of the duchy, at Lancaster, 8th May.
3. For Henry le Norreys, of Speck, and his heirs for ever. Grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Speck within the duchy, unless they be within the metes of the Duke's forest. Witness, as above, 24th Mare^r

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

4. For John, son of Adam del Monkes, of Blakebork. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of Henry de Croft, deceased, in the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of John son of Roger de Croft, the cousin and heir.
Witness, as above, 24th March.
5. Fines paid to the Duke.
Nicholas de Kighlay and Johanna his wife. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Hopton.
John, son of Nicholas de Tildesleigh. For a like writ, concerning tenements in Tildesleigh.
Alesia, daughter of Robert son of John de Ditton, and her sister Emma. For a like writ, concerning tenements in Ditton near Torbok.
Roger de Chisenhale. For a writ, concerning 8 messuages, 1 mill, 60 acres of land, 4 of meadow, and 6 of turbary, with appurtenances in Chorlegh.
6. For John de Perburn. Letters of protection while abroad with the Duke in the King's service.
Witness the Duke, at Lancaster, 3rd July.
- For Edmund Laurence,
John de Tarleton, of Liverpool,
Robert, son of John de Haverington,
of Farleton,
William le Calfe, of Bolde,
Adam de Hoghton,
William de Skargill, ch'r.,
Roger son of Roger de Pilkynton. } Similar letters of protection, and of the same date.
7. For Roger, son of Roger de Pilkynton. License to have his attorneys for all pleas or complaints moved for or against him in any of the duchy courts while absent with the Duke in the King's service.
Witness, as above.
8. For John Cokayn, Roger de Faryngton, William Careles, and Robert Prestecote. Justices assigned to keep the statute of weights and measures as appears in the commission enrolled in the 3rd year.
Witness H. de Walton, at Preston, 4th September.
Mandate to the sheriff to aid and assist in the premises.
9. For the King. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum" directed to John de Haverington the uncle, Henry de Greystoke, clerk, and John Cokayne, to inquire what lands John de Rigmayden (who held by knight's service of the fees of William de Couey, then in the King's hands), died, seized of in his demesne as of fee in the duchy of Lancaster, according to the tenor of the King's mandate to the Duke of Lancaster or his chancellor.
Witness H. de Walton, at Lancaster, 20th July.
Mandate to the sheriff to assist in the premises.
10. For John Cokayn, Roger de Faryngton, John de Haverington, Richard de Radeclef, William de Radeclef, Robert de Syngleton, and Robert de Prestecote. Justices assigned to keep the statute of servants, artificers, &c., within the duchy of Lancaster.
Witness H. de Walton, at Preston, 1st August.
Mandate to the sheriff to assist in the premises.
11. For Thomas de Abnay. Exemplification of the record and process of an assize of Mort Dancestre, between Thomas de Abnay of the High Peak and Thurstan de Holand of Salfordshire, summoned by the Duke's writ in the third year of the duchy and returned before him and his chancery, concerning the fourth part of the manor of Denton subtus Douneshagh.
Witness H. de Walton, at Preston, 28th September.
12. Fines paid to the Duke.
John de Eccleston. For a writ concerning 7 messuages, 50 acres of land, 30 of turbary, and 16 of pasture in Raynhull.
Robert son of Robert de Rustune. For a writ concerning the manor of Rustune near Harewode.
William de Kirkeby, of Wrightyngton. For a writ concerning the fourth part of the manor of Wrightyngton (except 10 acres of land 6 acres of meadow and 20s. rent in the said fourth part).
Roger de Hegheleghes. For a writ de Conspiratione against Robert le Dane, Robert de Grenaeires, and Henry de Crompton.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

Nicholas, son of Adam de Briddestwysell. For a writ concerning 3 messuages, 50 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and four of wood, the fourth part of a mill, and 5*s.* rent in Hirstewode and Worsthorne.

John Beaufrout. For a writ concerning the manor of Stalmyne.

Roger, son of Roger de Hulton. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tents in Hulton and Westhalghton.

Alice de Workeslegh. For a writ concerning a debt of 100 marks.

Robert, son of William de Walton. For a writ concerning 3 messuages, 3*s.* acres of land, and 10*s.* of rent in Walton, near Derby (*West Derby*).

13. For the King. Mandate to John Havertyngton, the elder, Nicholas le Botiler, and John de Kirkeby, to review and equip all the men-at-arms within the duchy, and 800 archers, 100 horse, and 200 foot, in addition to the 200 ordered by the King, and to dispatch them to Newcastle-upon-Tyne to be ready to march with the King against the Scots.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 29th December.

14. For the King. Mandate to Henry de Haydok, clerk, Richard de Radeclef, and Robert de Prestecote to execute the King's command addressed to the Duke or his chancellor of the duchy, relative to the alienations, concealments, &c., made of the possessions of Lancaster Priory, which was taken into the King's hands, together with other alien priories, by reason of the war with France.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th November.

15. Geoffry de Wrightyngton, the Duke's "vallettus." Appointed to the office of escheator of the duchy during pleasure, at a salary of 100*s.* per annum.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 2nd March.

By the Duke's letters under the seal which is called "signet." Mandate to the Archbishops, &c., of the said duchy to be answerable to the said Geoffry as escheator in all things touching that office. Witness, as above. Like mandate to the sheriff of Lancaster to assist in the premises as often as required.

Mandate to Alan de Raynford, late escheator of the duchy, to give up the rolls, memoranda, &c.

16. Gilbert de Haydok and John Baret. Assigned to inquire into the conduct of the bailiffs of the wapentake of (*West*) Derbyshire for taking bribes of the archers equipped for the King's service, who had received wages both from the King and Duke and yet after all refused to attend, &c. Witness, as above.

Richard de Radeclef and William de Radeclef. Assigned to inquire as above for the wapentakes of Blackburnshire and Salfordshire.

John de Havertyngton, Adam de Hoghton, Nicholas le Botiller. Assigned to inquire as above for the wapentakes of Lonsdale, Amundernesse, and Leylondshire.

Mandate to the sheriff to aid and assist in the premises.

17. John Cokayn, William de Blaby, and John de Knyghton. Justices assigned to hear and determine all manner of trespasses within the duchy.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th March.

Mandate to the sheriff of the duchy to aid in the premises.

18. For Thomas de Brounlawe, Parker. Lease for the term of eight years of the herbage of Musbury park, at 8 marks rent per annum.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th April.

19. For the Prioress of Seton. Grant of the hospital of St. Leonard of Lancaster in pure and perpetual alms, to be annexed to the priory of Seton, if with consent of the burgesses of Lancaster. Witness, as above, 1st April.

20. Fines paid to the Duke.

Margery, widow of Robert de Fairclogh. For a writ concerning the eighth part of the manor of Shenynton, except 100 acres of land in the same manor.

John de la More, of Liverpool, and others. For a writ concerning a debt of 48*l.*

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

21. For Henry, son of Nicholas de Bury, of Keverdelegh. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said Henry, for an assault upon Richard Hickson, of Bretlond, at Farneworth.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 4th May.

22. Roger de Etheleston. Appointed keeper of the forests of Amounderness and Lonsdale, at a salary of 60s. per annum. Witness, as above, 26th May.

By letters of Privy Seal.

23. For Sir Robert de Langton, knight, and John de Wynewyk, parson of the church of Wigan. The King having granted to Sir Robert de Langton, knight, and his heirs, the advowson of the church of Wigan, the Duke, at the request of John de Wynewyke, clerk, ratifies the King's grant, and releases all right and claim to the advowson of the same church.

Witness, as above, 18th May.

By letters of Privy seal.

24. Fines paid to the Duke.

Hugh de Wynstanlegh. For a writ concerning 4 messuages and 60 acres of land in Pemberton and Orrell.

Richard, son of Margaret de Katerall. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 1 toft, 20 acres of land, 3 of meadow, 60 of pasture, and 2 of wood in Gosenaragh.

John, son of John de Aynsworth. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Midleton near Chattherton.

Henry, son of Margery de Radecilf. For a writ de "Attincta."

John, son of Robert de Dalton, ch'r. For a writ concerning the manor of Haconeshow, except 1 messuage and 14 acres of land in the same manor.

25. For Hugh, son of Robert, son of Henry de Fasakerlegh. Letters of protection while staying with the Duke's suite in the parts of Brittany in the King's service.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 14th July.

Roger de Orell,
Junior,
John de Perburne.] Like letters of protection.

ANNO SEPTIMO DUCATÙS.

26. Fines paid to the Duke.

Adam de Whetelay and his wife Emma, and Hugh Banastre. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Longetre, Hepay, and Dokesbury.

William de Lindelay and William Ayglad, chaplain. For a writ concerning 2 messuages, 66 acres of land, 14 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of wood in Great Penhulton.

Richard Nowel. For a writ concerning 4 messuages, 80 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 8 acres of wood, and the moiety of a mill in Great Merley.

Richard de Hewode. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Bury and Middilton.

William del Fere, of Barton, chaplain. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 1 mill, 56 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow in Penhulton, in Salfordshire.

27. For Richard de Wyndill. Grant of 24 acres of land and turbary, with appurtenances in Salford, for term of life, at 12s. rent per annum.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st March.

28. For Thomas de Davenport. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of Robert le Grosvenour, deceased, in Mabonesfrith, in county of Stafford, in the Duke's hands, by reason of the minority of Robert, the cousin and heir.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 19th January.

29. Fines paid to the Duke.

Richard de Mulngate, chaplain, of Maincestre. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Westelegh.

Robert de Legh and Matilda his wife. For a writ of "Post Disseisinan," concerning the moiety of a mill, with appurtenances in Flixton, sued against John de Radecilf.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—continued.

William, son of John le Wright, of Baylegh. For a writ de Forma Donationis (*Formedon*), concerning 1 messuage, 80 acres of land, 20 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, and 6 acres of turbary in Wyttton.

Hawisia, widow of Richard de Hallum, William de Rypon, and Richard del Ford. For a writ concerning 11 messuages, with appurtenances in Weryngton.

William le Botiller, of Weryngton, ch'r., and Elizabeth his wife. For an assize concerning tenements in Weryngton, Sonky, Penketh, Burtonwood, and Laton.

30. For the King. Mandate to William de Horneby and Richard de Tounlay to collect and levy the 10th and 15th within the duchy of Lancaster to the King's use, according to the tenor of the King's mandate within recited.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th August (anno 7 ducatūs).

Mandate to the sheriff to aid and assist in the premises.

31. Fines paid to the Duke.

John de Haydok. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Laton, Great Merton, and Bispham near Carleton.

Witness, as above, 20th August.

And for a like writ, concerning tenements in Weryngton, Great Sonky, Atherton, Westlegh, Pynynton, Bold, Lydegate, Thornton near Sefton, Culchith, Tildeslegh, Glasebrook, Bedeford, Halsale, Wyndhull, and Ince near Crossby.

Witness, as above.

Richard de Knoll and Laurence Noel. For a writ of Dedimus Potestatem, concerning 3 messuages and 2 acres of land, with appurtenances in Ince Blundell.

32. For Hugh le Machon, of Adburgham. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said Hugh and others, indicted for breaking into the house of John Tillesone, of Chorlegh, at Chorlegh, &c.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 4th October.

ANNO OCTAVO DUCATŪS.

33. Fines paid to the Duke.

Thomas del Bothe, of Barton. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 160 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of wood, with appurtenances in Bradeford in Maincestre.

John de Brereworth. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Caterale and Gosenaragh.

John Mauldesone. For a writ of Assize of Novel of Disseisin, concerning tenements in Chepyn.

William, son of John de Merklesden. As above concerning tenements in Great Merklesden and Penkhull.

John de Catherton, of Ellale. As above, concerning tenements in Ellale.

John de Brereworth. For a writ de Ingressu, concerning tenements in Wrightynton.

Roger del Stanyhurst, of Ormskirk. For a writ of Dedimus Potestatem, concerning tenements in Lathum.

34. For John de Wynewyk, parson of the church of Wigan. Mandate to Thomas de Seton, Henry de Haydok, John Cokyn, John de Moubray, Richard de Radecil, and Roger de Faryngton, justices, assigned to try certain malefactors against whom John de Wynewyk, lord of the town of Wigan, had laid a complaint touching the hindrance of his bailiffs in the performance of their duties.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th July.

Mandate to the sheriff of the duchy (*county Palatine*) to assist in the premises.

Witness as above.

35. Fines paid to the Duke.

Catharine, daughter of Thomas del Bothe. For a writ de "Conventione," concerning 6 messuages and 70 acres of land in Culchith.

Roger la Warre, ch'r. For a writ concerning the manor of Maincestre and the advowsons of the churches of Maincestre and Assheton.

John, son of Adam, son of Robert de Chippyn, and Cecily, widow of Henry le Wright. For a writ concerning 2 messuages, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 16s. rent in Chippyn.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

- William, son of Robert de Radecilf. For a writ concerning the third part of the manor of Eggeworth.
- Hugh de Walay and Letitia his wife. For a writ concerning 6 messuages, 10 acres of land, and 7*s.* rent in Liverpool.
- Henry, son of John Gowyn. For a writ concerning 1 messuage and 60 acres of land in Penhulton, in Salfordshire.
- Richard, son of Richard de Culchith. For a writ de Conventione, concerning the manors of Culchith and Hyndeleghe, except 6 messuages and 60 acres of land in the said manor of Culchith.
36. For Alan de Raynford. Lease for the term of 10 years of the herbage of the park of Crokstath, at a rent of 5 marks per annum.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th July (anno 8).
37. Fines paid to the Duke.
Robert de Legh and Matilda his wife. For a writ concerning the moiety of the manor of Flixton.
Adam de Kenyan. For a writ concerning tenements in Kenyan.
38. For Lambert le Kieu. Grant for term of life of the herbage of the "Fossatum" of Lancaster Castle, and of a certain place called le Bernyard in the town of Lancaster.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st September (anno 8).
39. For Adam de Kenyan. Acquittance of serving as juror or the office of escheator, coroner, or baillif.
Witness as above, 1st December (anno 8).
40. For John Baret. Release of rent for his lands held of the Duke in the towns of Derby, Liverpool, and Everton, and elsewhere within the duchy.
Witness as above, 3rd July (anno 7).
41. Fine paid to the Duke.
William de Walton. For a writ de Conventione, concerning the manor of Huyton.
42. For John de Etheleston. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said John, indicted for extorting money, and other offences.
Witness as above, 8th December (anno 8).
43. For Adam de Skylyngcorne. Lease for term of six years of the Fishery in the river Ribble at the town of Penwortham with the demesne meadows in the same town at six marks rent per annum.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th December (anno 8).
44. For William del Twys. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said William indicted for divers transgressions.
Witness as above, 20th October (anno 8).
45. Fines paid to the Duke.
William Gerard and Johanna his wife. For a writ concerning tenements in Burnhull.
Beatrice widow of Thomas de Wight. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin concerning tenements in Hyndeleghe.
Thomas del Bothe. For a writ de Conventione concerning 1 messuage, 160 acres of land, and 80 acres of wood in Maincestre.

ANNO NONO DUCATVS.

46. Richard de Wilughby, Thomas de Seton, John Moubray, John Cokeyn, Henry de Haydok, and Roger Faryngton. Appointed Justices in Eyre for the pleas of the forest of the duchy of Lancaster.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 24th January (anno 8).
47. Precept to the sheriff to make proclamation for holding the sessions, and to summon all persons accustomed to come, to be before the said justices, at Preston on the 2nd Monday in Lent.
Witness as above, 26th January (anno 8).
48. For John de Grelle. Pardon for all trespasses of vert and venison committed in the forests of the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 20th April (anno 9).
49. For Otho de Halsale. Grant of free warren in all his demesne lands of Halsale and Rynacres within the duchy, unless they be within the metes of the Duke's forest.
Witness as above, 26th April (anno 9).

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

50. For Robert, son of Nicholas de Holden. Lease for term of life of the herbage called Vedep and Musden at 15*s.* rent per annum. Witness, as above.
51. For Ranulph de Dacre, parson of the church of Prestecote and others Pardon of trespasses done within the forest of the duchy.
Witness, as above, 2nd April, anno 9.
52. For William de Liverpool. Grant of an annual rent of 20*s.* payable to the said William for term of life out of the manor of West Derby.
Witness, as above, 20th April, anno 9.
53. For William de Liverpool. License to take two cartloads "gorstorum" weekly from Toxstath Park, for 12*d.* rent per annum.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 26th April, anno 9.
54. For William de Halton, chaplain. Pardon for all trespasses done in the forest of the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 4th May, anno 9.
55. William son of William Cobynson and others. Pardon for a trespass done in Toxstath Park in the forest of the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 21st April, anno 9.
56. For Roger and William de Boton. Pardon for trespasses done in the Speek within the forest of the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 6th April, anno 9.
57. For Adam Bonde, late servant of Richard de Radecil. Pardon of the suit of peace against the said Adam indicted for certain offences before the Justices assigned to keep the statute of servants and laborers, &c., within the duchy.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 29th June, anno 9.
- For Ralph de Fynays. A similar pardon.
58. Fines paid to the Duke.
- Robert de Gryffin. For a writ de "Conventione" concerning 6 messuages, 4 oxgangs, and 8 acres of land, and 60 acres of meadow, in Gosmargh and Wodeplumpton.
- Henry de Trafford. For a like writ concerning 80 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow, with appurtenances in Barton near Eccles.
- Richard de Aughton and Catherine his wife. For a like writ concerning 5½ messuages, 18 acres, and 3½ oxgangs of land, in Hurleton, Scarsbrik, Thistleton, and Barton near Halsale, and the moiety of the manor of Northmeles.
- William de Ferrars, chivaler. For a writ de Forma Donationis (*Formedon*) concerning 6 messuages, 140 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of wood, 10 acres of pasture, and 10 acres of heath in Chorlegh.
- Thomas Moure. For a like writ concerning 1 messuage, 64 acres of land and 1 acre of meadow in Bikerstath.
59. For Roger la Warre. Thomas de Seton, John Cokayn and Roger de Faryngton. Commissioners assigned to inquire into the premises contained in the petition of Roger la Warre exhibited before the Duke and his council, shewing that although the said Roger holds the town of Manchester as a boro' and market town and his ancestors lords of the same have time out of mind enjoyed certain liberties there and in the manor and the members and hamlets thereof, nevertheless the Duke's bailiffs have interfered to levy amerciaments, &c.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th March, anno 9.
60. For Hugh de Fasacrelegh. Protection for the said Hugh going abroad in "Comitiva Ducis" in the King's service.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 26th July, anno 9.
61. For Adam de Cokerham, vicar of the church of Millum, and the abbot and convent of Fourneys. License to aliene in mortmain 1 messuage and 3 rods of land with appurtenances in Lancaster.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 21st April, anno 9 ducatis.
62. Adam le Taillour, of Ulverstone to William de Clifton, ch'r. Recognizance of a debt of 10*l.*
Thomas de Haverington and others to the same William. Recognizance of a debt of 8*l.*
63. For Thomas del Olers and Ellen his wife, and Thomas Eleynson Chokes. Grant of 2 acres of land with appurtenances in Salford at 12*s.* rent per annum to the said Thomas and Ellen for term of their lives, with remainder to Thomas Eleynson Chokes and the heirs of his body.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st August.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

64. For Richard de Par, senior. Pardon for a trespass of the forest done in the time of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in a place called Morkellesmose.

Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 16th April, anno 9.

65. For Roger del Wyche, of Preston, and the heirs of his body. Grant of a messuage in Preston, which had escheated to Henry Earl of Lancaster by felony of Roger del Wyche, to hold to the same Roger and his heirs at 2s. rent per annum for all services.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th September, anno 9.

66. For Henry de Cauncefeld. Pardon for all trespasses done in the forest of the duchy.

Witness, as above, 3rd September, anno 9.

67. William de Fynchedene. Appointed one of the justices of the pleas of the forest of the duchy in room of Thomas de Seton, deceased.

Witness, as above, 20th July.

68. For the same William de Fynchedene. Mandate to Richard de Wylughby and the other justices to admit William de Fynchedene as their associate in the room of Thomas de Seton, deceased.

Witness, as above.

69. For Richard de Wydale and Cecily his wife. Precept to the sheriff to inquire if Margery widow of John de Wythinton, and John, Alice, Cecily, and Ellen their children, unjustly disseize the said Richard and his wife of 1 messuage and 20 acres of land in Barton in Salfordshire.

Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, 1st January, anno 9 ducatus.

70. For Gilbert, parson of the church of Standish. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to interfere no further in a chapel, 1 messuage, and 17 acres of land in Audreton, which for certain reasons had been seized into the Duke's hands by Henry de Yaksale, the late escheator of the duchy, it being found by inquisition returned into the Duke's chancery that the church of Standish had been endowed by Thomas de Burnehull with the said tenements to find a chaplain to officiate in the said chapel.

Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, 1st January, anno 9 ducatus.

ANNO DECIMO DUCATUS.

71. Fines paid to the Duke.

Robert de Legh and Matilda his wife. For a writ concerning the manor of Ordesale and the moiety of the manor of Flixton.

2nd October, anno 9.

John de Ipre, chaplain. For a writ concerning 5 messuages, 60 acres of land, 60 acres of pasture, 6 acres of meadow, and 60 of turbary (the place omitted).

72. For Adam de Skilyngcorn. License to take men about with him within the duchy for the defence and protection of his person.

73. Fines paid to the Duke.

John de Barton. For a writ concerning 1 messuage, 8 acres of land, 12 acres of wood, and the moiety of a mill in Barton near Eccles.

John de Radecilf, senior. For a writ of "Conventione," concerning the manor of Ordeshale and the moiety of the manor of Flixton, and the moiety of mill in Flixton.

Catherine widow of Hamo le Massy, ch'r., to Thomas del Bothe. Recognition of a debt of 80 marks.

John de Barton. For two writs, concerning $\frac{1}{2}$ part and $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of the manor of Barton near Eccles.

74. For Ellen widow of Richard de Urmeston. Pardon granted to Agnes, widow of Henry del Birches, for producing a forged charter in court before the justices in an action brought by Ellen de Urmeston against the said Agnes and others concerning tenements in Astlegh.

75. For John Gowyn and the heirs of his body. Grant of 8 acres of waste with appurtenances in Penhulton, at 4s. rent per annum.

Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, at Preston, 4th March, anno 9.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

76. For Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to cause livery of seizin to be made to Adam de Hoghton of a messuage and 12 acres of land, which William, son of Stephen de Ravenshagh, outlawed for felony, held of him in Chipyn, the Duke having had his year, day, and waste therein.

Witness, as above, 23rd March, anno 10.

77. For Adam, son of William de Halton. As above.

78. For the King. Mandate to John de Kirkeby, William de Clifton, William son of Robert de Radecrif, and Richard Nowel, to collect and levy within the duchy the 10th and 15th granted to the King by parliament to defray the expenses of the war, according to the tenor of the King's mandate addressed to the Duke or his lieutenant or his chancellor.

Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, at Preston, 10th April, anno 10.

79. For Robert de Shenthow. Pardon to the said Robert, indicted for certain offences before the justices assigned to keep the statute of servants and labourers within the duchy.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 20th June, anno 10.

80. For John, son of William le Palfreymon. Pardon as above.

81. For Thomas de Fazacresley.—Appointed bailiff of the manor of West-Derby for term of life at 2d. a day for his wages.

Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieutenant of the duchy, at Preston, 26th May, anno 10 ducatūs.

82. For Roger de Ditton. Appointed keeper of Toxstath Park for life with the same wages as the late keeper Roger de Mourtun had, and the grant of a certain rock within the sea called Skeryorde to construct a fishery there.

Witness, as above.

83. Fines paid to the Duke.

Geoffry del Holt. For a writ de "Conventione" concerning one messuage, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture, in Middleton near Chaderton.

John de Morlegh. For a like writ, concerning the manor of Wenyngton.

84. For Hugh de Derby, clerk. Pardon to the said Hugh, indicted for certain offences before the justices assigned to hold pleas of the forest.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 5th August, anno 10.

85. For John de Arderne. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to interfere no further in the moiety of an oxgang of land in Kirden, which had been seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the felony of Robert de Arderne, the Duke being certified that the said Robert had only a life estate in the premises, and that the reversion of right pertained to John de Arderne.

Witness the Duke, 10th August, anno 10 ducatūs.

By the council.

86. William, son of William du Lee, ch'r. Fine for a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tents in Mondeshegh.

87. For Ralph de Ipre. Appointed parker and keeper of Quernemore Park for life, with 1½d. a day for his wages and certain liberties in the said park.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 5th August, anno 10.

88. For Geoffry, son of Henry le Chapmon, of Preston. Pardon to the said Geoffry, indicted before the justices assigned to try offences within the duchy, for an assault upon John Wynnepeny, at Preston.

Witness, as above.

89. For Emma widow of Nicholas le Norreys. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to deliver to the said Emma her lands which had been seized into the Duke's hands because she had married one of the Duke's natives, Adam de Whitelay, it being certified to the Duke that a legal divorce had subsequently been had between the parties. Witness, as above, 10th August, anno 10.

90. Fines paid to the Duke.

John, son of Nicholas Blundell. For a writ concerning 9 messuages and 30 acres of land in Crosseby.

Laurence de Baylay and his wife Alice. For a writ de Conventione, concerning 2 messuages, 60 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture, and 2 acres of wood, with appurtenances in Henthorn in Mitton.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

91. For Adam, son of Roger Kide. Pardon to the said Adam, indicted before the sheriff of the duchy at his turn holden at Maincestre (*Manchester*), for catching the fish of John Emmeson at the mill of Heton Norreys.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 18th September, anno 10.

92. Fines paid to the Duke.

Adam del Dervylegh. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Houereafyld.

John de Oxclif. For a writ of Formedon, concerning 4 messuages 1 mill, 3 saltips, 20 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow, in Stalmyn.

93. William del Heghfeld and the heirs of his body. Grant of 1 messuage and 1 rood of land in Salford, which came to the Duke's hands by the death of Richard, son of Hugh de Tettelow, who was a bastard and died without heir, to hold to the said William at 12*d.* rent per annum, with remainder in failure of heir to Thomas de Strangwas.

Witness, as above, 4th October, anno 10.

By John Cokayn, the Duke's steward.

94. For Robert de Cotom. Grant of all the lands and tenements which Alan le Greyne late held in Ingole to the said Robert for term of life at 20*s.* rent per annum.

Witness, as above, 11th July, anno 10.

95. Alice widow of Roger, and Roger son of Roger de Pylkyngton. Fine for a writ de Attincta.

96. For William del Heghfeld. Grant of an escheat in Salford. See No. 93.

97. Fines paid to the Duke.

Thomas Hert. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning a freehold in Hyndelegh and Raynbull.

Henry de Waish, parson of the church of Aghton, Richard le Walsah, Henry de Becaneshou, and Hugh de Chaterton. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin, concerning tenements in Eukeston.

John de Havertyngton, of Aldyngham, ch'r. For a writ de "Debito" of 42*l.* 5*s.*

Margery de Kirkedale and her sister Juliana and others. For a writ, concerning the manor of Kirkedale (except 4 acres of land in the same manor), and 4 acres of land in Kirkedale.

98. Between the Duke and the Abbot and convent of Whalleye. Indenture of agreement touching the grant of lands and tenements in the Chase of Romesgreue near Blackburn, and the reversion of tenements in Penhulton and Clydrehou, which William de Ines holds for term of his life. (Cancelled. See No. 106.)

Dated 2nd January, anno 10 ducatus.

99. For Thomas de Latham le Fitz, ch'r. Grant of an annual rent of 20 marks, payable out of the manor of West Derby.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 11th January, anno 10 ducatus.

100. For Mathew de Assheton, clerk. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements of William de Warton deceased, who held of the Duke in capite, by reason of the lordship of Werington being in the Duke's hands, together with the marriage of the heir. Witness, as above, 10th February, anno 10.

101. For the Duke. William de Fyncheden, John Cokayn, Henry de Haydock, Roger de Farnton, and Robert de Syngleton, justices assigned to try certain malefactors for trespasses done in the free chases of Bouland, Penhull, Trouden, Rachedale, Rossendale, and Romesgreue.

Witness, as above, 4th March, anno 10.

102. For James de Pykeryng, ch'r. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of Thomas de Havertyngton, ch'r., deceased, who held of the Duke in capite, together with the marriage of Nicholas, brother and heir of the said Thomas, and, if the said Nicholas should die a minor, the wardship and marriage of William the next brother.

Witness, as above, 30th December, anno 10.

103. For Robert de Horneyby and Margaret his wife. Grant of lands and tenements in Gosenaragh escheated to the Duke by felony of John and Robert sons of Henry de Blakeburn.

Witness, as above, 1st December, anno 10.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

104. For Richard de Radeclef. Lease for the term of 20 years of the foreign wood of Mirescogh, at 18 marks rent per annum.

Witness, the Duke, at Preston, 30th December, anno 10.

105. For Roger de Walmereslegh and Alice his wife. Mandate to Gef. de Wrightynton, the escheator of the duchy, to interfere no further in a messuage and 40 acres of land in Riblechastre, which had been seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the felony of Roger de Ellale, it being certified to the Duke that the said Roger de Walmereslegh was seized of those tenements in right of his wife Alice, without the said Roger de Ellale having any estate therein at the time he committed the felony.

Witness, as above, 16th March, anno 10.

106. Between the Duke and the abbot and convent of Whalleye. Indenture of agreement touching the grant of certain tenements called Romesgreve in the Duke's chase near Blakeburn, and the reversion of certain tenements called Standen, Hulcroft, and Grevlache, in the towns of Penhulton and Clidrehou, held by William de Ines for term of life.

Dated, 2nd January, anno 10 *ducatis.*

107. For Ralph de Torbok. Grant of the bailiwick of the wapentake of Derby, for term of life, at 4 marks per annum.

Witness, the Duke, at Preston, 19th December, anno 10.

108. For Thomas del Bothe. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy not to interfere further in 9 messuages and 120 acres of land in Astleigh and Hyn-delegh, seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the felony of Richard, son of Henry de Atherton, the Duke being certified that the said Henry had no interest therein at the time he committed the felony.

Witness, as above, 16th March, anno 11.

Roll from the 4th to the 11th year “Ducatūs” of Henry Duke of Lancaster. In tergo. (Class xxv.—A. 3^a.)

1. For Adam Skillyngcorn. Lease for term of 12 years of a place called Hoddesdone with appurtenances, at a rent of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

Witness H. de Walton, lieutenant of the duchy, at Lancaster, 8th March.

2. For Henry le Norreys of Speek, Henry, son of Adam del Monkes of Blakburn, and others. Recognizances of debts.

3. For William, son of Adam, of Liverpool, and others. The town of Liverpool demised to farm.

Witness Henry de Walton, lieutenant of the duchy, at Lancaster, 24th March.

4. For the King. Mandate to John de Haverington, senior, Nicholas le Botiler, and John de Kirkeby, to raise soldiers, men-at-arms, and archers in the wapentakes of Amounderness, Fournays, and Lonsdale, within the duchy, to march against the Scotch in the King's army, according to the King's mandate to the duke or his lieutenant of the duchy.

Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st April.

Mandate to the sheriff to assist in the premises.

Similar letters are addressed to Richard de Radeclef, Gilbert de Haydock, William de Radeclef, sheriff of Lancaster, John de Assheton, John de Eccleston, and Henry de Becaneshou, in the wapentakes of West-Derbyshire, Salfordshire, Blakeburneshire, and Laylondshire.

5. William Careles, ch'r., Hamo de Mascy, ch'r., and many others. Recognizances of debts.

6. William le Botylar, of Weryngton, ch'r., to Geoffry, son of Ambrose de Wrightyngton, and others. Recognizances of debts.

7. Thomas, son of Stephen de Ditton, for Henry de Ditton. Enrolment of the deed of Thomas de Ditton, being a grant of an annual rent of 10*l.* payable out of all his lands and tenements in Ditton.

Dated at Ditton, 24th Edw. III^r

- No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*
- 8. Otho de Halsale and others for John de Radecilf. Enrolment of a plea for debt, anno 4 ducatus.
 - 9. For Adam Skilyngcorn. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of William, son of Robert de Prees, deceased, who held of the Duke in capite, together with the marriage of John, son and heir of the said William. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th December.
 - 10. For Geoffrey de Medoucroft and Adam de Medoucroft. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said Geoffrey and Adam for breaking the fence of Blakelegh Park and hunting therein. Witness, as above.
 - 11. For Robert de Glasebroke and the heirs of his body. Grant of a place called le Holtefeld in the town of Salford for 13*s.* rent per annum. Witness, as above, 13th December.
 - 12. For William de Slayteburn, vicar of the church of Kirkeham. Pardon of the suit of peace pertaining to the Duke against the said William for maladministration in his office of dean of Amounderness, made at the request of Henry de Walton, archdeacon of Richmond. Witness, as above, 4th December.
 - 13. For Adam Skilyngcorn and others. Recognizance of debts.
 - 14. For the Duke. Mandate to Richard de Radecilf and William de Radecilf to raise and equip 300 archers in the wapentakes of Blackburnshire and Salfordshire (their wages to be paid them by the receiver of the duchy), and to have them conducted to the town of Hampton to go with the Duke to the parts of Brittany of which land he is appointed custos.
Similar mandate to Richard de Radecilf, Gilbert de Haydok, Thomas de Masye, and John Baret, in the wapentake of West-Derbyshire.
Similar mandate to John de Haverington, Adam de Hoghton, Nicholas le Botiler, and William Radecilf, in the wapentakes of Leylondshire, Amounderness, and Lonsdale.
Mandate to the sheriff to assist in the premises.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th February.
 - 15. For William de Hegham and others. Recognizance of debts.
 - 16. For the mayor and commonalty of the town of Preston in Amounderness. Grant of a pavage for the town of Preston for the term of two years, being a license to take customs on all merchandize coming to the said town in aid of paving the same. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 3rd May, anno 6.
 - 17. For Thomas del Bothe, absent in the King's service. Writ for admission of attorneys to plead in all the duchy courts. Witness, as above, 4th May.
By the Duke himself and council.
 - 18. For the prior of Durham. Admission of attorneys as above.
Witness, as above, 7th May.
By the Duke himself and council.
 - 19. For Robert de Syngleton. Associated with the other justices assigned for the obseervance of the statute of weights and measures within the duchy in the room of Wm. Careles removed.
Witness, as above, 3rd May.
By the Duke himself and council.
 - 20. For Hugh, son of Robert de Hornclive. Richard and William de Radecilf assigned to inquire into the complaint of the said Hugh touching certain lands and tenements which he holds of the Duke in Hornclive by custom of the manor.
Witness, as above, 18th April.
 - 21. For Roger de Wynstanlegh. Grant of the wardship of the lands and tenements late of Richard, son of Adam, son of Adam de Mondesalgh, deceased, who held of the Duke in capite, together with the marriage of Roger son and heir of the said Richard.
Witness, as above, 14th August.
 - 22. For the men of the town of Liverpool. Pavage for the town of Liverpool, for the term of two years. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 21st April, anno 7.
 - 23. For Richard de Radecilf. Mandate to the escheator of the Duchy to cause livery of seizin to be made to the said Richard, of one messuage, and 12 acres of land in Radecilf, which were seized into the Duke's hands, because Adam de Radecilf, who held those lands of the said Richard, was hanged for felony, the Duke having had his year, day, and waste therein.
Witness, as above.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued*.

24. For John Cokayn, Roger de Faryngton, John de Havertyngton, Richard de Radecilf, and others. Assigned justices for the observance of the ordinances and statutes of servants and artificers, and of weights and measures within the duchy.
 Witness, as above, 10th October.
 By the Duke himself and council.
25. For Thomas le Norreys, of Derby, son and heir of William le Norreys. Confirmation of a grant of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, made to William le Norreys of 40 acres of land in West-Derby, in the duchy at 3s. 4d. rent per annum.
 Witness, as above, 20th September, anno 7.
26. For Henry de Dokesbury. Writ of Redisseisin to the Sheriff of Lancaster, concerning two parts of the manor of Dokesbury.
 Witness, as above, 26th June.
27. For William, son of John de Chorlegh. Writ of Postdisseisin to the sheriff of Lancaster, concerning one messuage, three acres of land, and half an acre of meadow in Chorlegh.
 Witness, as above, 28th July.
28. For Robert son of Henry de Plesyngton. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to give seizin to the said Robert of a messuage and an oxgang of land in Penwortham, which had been seized into the Duke's hands by Henry de Yoxale, the late escheator of the duchy, for retraction of service, viz. to find a boat to convey persons as well on horse as on foot over the river Ribble; it being certified to the Duke that the said tenements were given by one Albreodus Busshell to Henry de Plesyngton to find a boat as above for foot passengers only, which service had never been withdrawn.
 Witness, as above, 1st August, anno 8.
29. For Jordan Abbot of Cockersand. Writ of Redisseisin to the sheriff of Lancaster, concerning 200 acres of moor and pasture in Ellale.
 Witness, as above, 7th September, anno 8.
30. For Master Richard de Hibernia, the Duke's physician. Grant of the site of the manor of Ulnesswalton with the demesne lands, meadows, and pastures for term of life, and liberty to be tollfree and hoperfree for his own corn at the Duke's mills of Ulnesswalton.
 Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 18th December, anno 8.
31. For Ralph D'ypre, the Duke's Vallenettus. Grant of the nine quarters of wheat, which the men of the town of Overton pay annually to be allowed to grind their corn at the Duke's mill of Lone.
 Witness, as above, 8th December, anno 8.
32. For John de Estwitton, Hermit. Grant of the custody of the chapel of St. Mary, of Syngleton.
 Witness the Duke, at Preston, 20th August, anno 8.
33. For Ranulph de Dacre, parson of the church of Prestecote, and others. Pardon for all trespasses done within the forest of the duchy, granted at the request of Geoffry le Scrope.
 Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 1st January, anno 8.
34. For Richard de Dynelay. Pardon to the said Richard for not appearing in court at the suit of John de Radecilf, executor of the will of John, son of Alexander de Cliderhou.
 Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st March.
35. Richard Peert, of Stirkland, and Margaret his wife. Fine for a writ of Formedon concerning one messuage, 16 acres of land, 80 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, and 500 acres of pasture, in Caton.
36. For Henry le Chaumberlein, of Prestecote. Pardon for trespasses done in the Duke's forest.
 Witness the Duke, at Liverpool Castle, 24th March, anno 9.
37. For Robert del Euea. Pardon for a trespass done in Gerstan, in the forest of West-Derbyshire.
 Witness the Duke, at Preston, 24th March, anno 9.
38. For John Cokayn, Roger de Farynton, and others. Justices assigned for the observance of the statutes of servants and artificers, and of weights and measures within the duchy.
 Witness the Duke, at Preston, 26th April, anno 9.
39. For John Cokayn and others. Justices assigned to keep the waters in which salmon is caught according to the statute.
 Witness, as above.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

40. For John Cokayn and others. Justices assigned to inquire into the stoppages of the common passages in the great rivers within the duchy, and chiefly in the river Ribble, by which the duke's fishery of Penwortham is destroyed and ships are impeded in their passage to the port of Preston, &c. Witness, as above.
41. For the men of the town of Liverpool. Pavage for the town of Liverpool for the term of two years. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 16th May, anno 9.
42. Henry le Norreys, of Speek, to William de Stanley, senior. Recognizance of a debt of 100 marks.
43. Otho de Halsale. Appointed to the stewardship of the wapentakes of Derbyshire and Salfordshire (except the fees of Totynton and Rochedale which were of the fee of the Earl of Lincoln, in Salfordshire) to hold during pleasure at the fee ordained by the Duke and his council.
Witness the Duke, at Liverpool, 26th April, anno 9.
- Mandate to Richard de Radeclef and Robert de Syngleton, the late stewards, to deliver the rolls, &c.
44. For Roger la Warre, Lord of Maincestre. Pardon of a fine for a writ and another "pro Licencia Concordandi" concerning tenements in Maincestre.
Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th January, anno 9.
45. For Roger la Warre. Exemplification of the letters patent directed to certain commissioners to inquire into the premises set forth in the petition of Roger la Warre exhibited before the Duke and council touching the town of Maincestre, and of the inquisition taken by virtue of the same letters and returned into the Duke's chancery. The inquisition states that Sir Roger la Warre, knight, lord of Maincestre, and his ancestors, time out of mind, have held the town of Maincestre as a market town but not as a borough, and have enjoyed certain liberties in the same town and in the manor of Maincestre, with the members and hamlets pertaining to the same, viz. in the town of Asseton in Salfordshire, Wythyneton, Heton Norrays, Barton near Eccles, Halghton, Heton-cum-Haliwall, Pilkynton, and in the hamlets of the same towns pertaining to the said manor. Witness the Duke, at Liverpool, 26th April, anno 9.
46. For Nicholas le Gentill. Fine for a writ of Formedon concerning the manor of Wynmerley.
47. For Thomas de Lathum le Pierre and Dame Alianora Lathum, his wife. License to hold his park of Krouselegh without a deer leap, and to enclose a place contiguous called Grymehurst, although within the metes of the forest of the duchy.
Witness, as above, 31st May, anno 9.
48. Between John de Wynwyk, parson of the church of Wigan, and Richard, son of William de Molineux, of Sefton. Enrolment of the agreement touching the wardship of the lands, and the marriage of William, son of William, son of Richard de Molineux, of Sefton (the right to the wardship of the heir being disputed by the king and the said Richard); it is agreed that in case the decision be in favour of Richard de Molineux, he is to grant to John Wynwyk, parson of the church of Wigan, the said wardship and marriage for 100 marks on certain conditions. The said Richard engaging not to aliene any of his possessions (so that the inheritance whereof he is now seized should not freely descend to the said William, son of William, as his heir apparent), by a bond of a rent charge of 100*l.* upon his manors of Sefton, Thorneton, and Dounlytherland. And on the part of John de Wynwyk, as to the payment of the 100 marks, 20*l.* thereof to be paid when the deeds are completed and acknowledged before Sir Henry de Haydok the Duke's chancellor, 10 marks in the following August, and 40*l.* to John de Mascy, parson of the church of Sefton, and William de Stanley to the use of Joane daughter of the said Richard de Molineux in aid of her marriage.
Dated at Walton, near Derby, 33 Edw. III.
49. For John de Wynwyk, parson of the church of Wigan. The letters of John de Mascy, parson of the church of Sefton, and William de Stanleghe the elder, touching the 40*l.* as above.
33 Edw. III.
50. For the same John and his brother master Richard de Wynwyk, parson of the church of Walton. Enrolment of the bond of Richard de Molineux, of Sefton, in an annual rent of 100*l.* charged upon his manors of Sefton, Thorneton, and Dounlytherland, as above.
33 Edw. III.

- No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—continued.

 51. For the same John. Enrolment of a bond of Richard de Molineux, in 200 marks received as a loan. 33 Edw. III.
 52. For William de Fynchedene. Justice assigned to hold pleas within the duchy in room of Thomas de Seton. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 1st August.
 53. For Henry le Norreys and William de Holland, of Hale, going abroad in the King's service. Letters of protection attested by Henry de Walton, Archdeacon of Richmond. 6th August, anno 9.
 54. For Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. Letters of protection for the said Adam going abroad in the King's service in "Comitiva," John Earl of Richmond. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 6th August, anno 9.
 55. For John de Ipre. InspeXimus and Confirmation of an indenture of lease made by Peter Martin, prior of the church of our Lady at Lancaster, to the said John de Ipre for term of 60 years, of the manor of Aldeclif, together with the services of the free tenants, bondmen, and tenants at will at 20*l.* rent per annum, and the services due and accustomed to the chief lords of the fee. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 8th August, anno 9.
 56. For the men of Lonsdale. William de Dacre, ch'r., and others assigned to levy the sum of 520 marks from the men and freeholders within the forest of Quernemore, and the natives of Lonsdale and others, being their portion of the fine of 1,000*l.* incurred by the freeholders within the forest of Lancashire for trespass against the assize of the forest. Witness, as above.
 57. For the King. Mandate to John de Haverington and others to raise and equip soldiers, men-at-arms, and archers within the duchy, according to the tenor of the King's mandate within recited. Witness Nicholas de Colshull, lieut. of the duchy, at Preston, 24th November, anno 9.
 58. For John, son of Richard le Botiler, of Merton. Pardon to the said John indicted for shooting at Adam Skilyngorne, at Clifton, in a place called Depedale. Witness, the Duke, at Preston, 24th September, anno 10.
 59. For John de Trafford and Nicholas, son of Richard de Trafford. Pardon to the said John and Nicholas, indicted for divers trespasses. Witness, as above.
 60. For Gilbert de Kighlay. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to give seizin to the said Gilbert of 16 acres of land in Bedeford, which were held of him by Adam de Sale of Leght, a felon, the Duke having had his year, day, and waste therein.
 61. For Henry, son of William de Sale. Mandate as above, concerning 1 messuage, 10 acres of land, and 2 acres of meadow in Bedeford. Witness, as above.
 62. For Richard de Bradeahagh of Pynynton. Mandate as above, concerning 8*½* acres of land in Pynynton. Witness, as above.
 63. For Mathew, son of Gilbert del Twis. Mandate to the escheator of the duchy to interfere no further in 2 messuages and 28 acres of land in Culchith which had been seized into the Duke's hands, because Goditha, wife of Gilbert del Twis, who held the tenements for term of life, had given them to Adam, son of John de Tildesleigh, outlawed for felony; it being certified to the Duke that Richard del Twis, great grandfather of the said Mathew, died seized of the said tenements in his demeane as of fee, from whom the said Mathew claims as being the son of Gilbert son of Alan son of Richard, and that the said Adam de Tildesleigh, the felon, never possessed any estate in the same. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th August, anno 10.
 64. For John, son of Matilda de Courte. Mandate to the escheator to give seizin to the said John of 1 messuage 50 acres of land and 10 acres of meadow in Chippyn, seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the felony of John son of Richard de Knoll, it being certified to the Duke that the said John obtained a pardon from the King, and afterwards enfeoffed the said John, son of Matilda de Courte, with the said tenements. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 12th August, anno 10.
 65. For Thomas de Ardern, ch'r. Mandate to the escheator to give seizin to the said Thomas of 20 acres of land in Chorlegh, seized into the Duke's hands for the felony of Robert de Ardern, who held the lands for the term of life only, with remainder to the said Thomas. Witness, as above.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—continued.

66. For Margery, daughter of Henry de Pilesworth. Pardon to the said Margery, indicted before the justices for an assault upon Matilda le Mérceor at Maincestre. Witness, as above, 23rd September, anno 10.
67. For Nicholas, son of Adam de Syngleton. Pardon to the said Nicholas for a trespass in Lancashire forest at Mirescogh park. Witness, as above, 24th September, anno 10.
68. For Alan, son of Richard de Caterhale. Pardon to the said Alan for a trespass in Lancashire forest at Gosenaragh. Witness, as above.
69. For Alice, widow of Roger de Pilkyngton and Roger, son of Roger de Pilkyngton. Exemplification of the record and process of an imparlance between Henry de Bury complainant, and Alice widow of Roger, and Roger son of Roger de Pilkyngton defendants, touching the entail of the manor of Bury. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 22 September, anno 10.
70. For William de Heskeith, ch'r., lord of the town of Great Harewood. Exemplification of the record and process of an Assize of Novel Disseisin, summoned to recognize whether Henry de Clayton othe Mores and others unjustly disseize William de Heskeith, ch'r., of his freehold in Harewode and Clayton othe Mores, viz. of a watermill situate upon the water of Hyndeburne, which is the division between the towns of Harewode and Clayton othe Mores. Witness the Duke, at Preston, 28th September, anno 10 ducatus.

IV. ROLL from the FIRST to the TWELFTH YEAR of the REGALITY of JOHN, KING of CASTILE and LEON, DUKE of LANCASTER, viz. from A.D. 1377 (51 Edw. III.) to 1389 (12 Ric. II.).

(Class xxv.—A. 6.)

MEMORANDUM.—That on the 17th of April in the 51st year of the reign of King Edward III. at Le [Savoy,] near Westminster, John, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, in presence of Sir Robert de Wylngton, knight, Sir Thomas de Hongerford, knight, and others of the same King's household present there, that is to say, in the chapel built within his mansion there, did constitute Thomas de Thelwall, clerk, his chancellor, within the duchy and county of Lancaster, and upon his taking the oath the same King with his own hand delivered to the said Thomas "Magnum 'sigillum suum pro regimine regalitatis comitatus palatini ibidem ordinatum," his great seal for the governance of the regality of the county palatine there ordained, to keep according to the duty of his office.

And afterwards the aforesaid chancellor having received the said seal, on the 20th April following set the same to a writ, which is enrolled as follows :

Proclamation—

John, by the grace of God, King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, to the Sheriff of Lancaster, greeting :

Know ye, that we have assigned our beloved and faithful William de Skipwyth, Roger de Filthorpe, and William de Nessefeld, to be our justices, to hold all our pleas as well of the crown as of land, assizes, juries, and certificates, and all manner of pleas whatsoever arising in the county aforesaid, and to a count palatine belonging, "ad comitem palatinum spectantia," and with the advice of our Council we have thought fit to fix the Monday next after the Lord's Ascension for the same justices to commence their sessions at Lancaster. And therefore we command you that in your full county and in other market-places where you may deem it expedient, you cause a public proclamation to be made that all and singular persons wishing to prosecute their business or their pleas before the same justices, be present there on that day. And further, do you cause then and there to come 24 of the most discreet, lawful, and honest men of every wapentake or hundred of the said county, further to do that which our aforesaid justices shall command on our behalf; and have you there the names of the aforesaid 24 and this writ. Witness ourself, at Lancaster, on the 20th April in the first year of the regality of our county palatine.

1. Fines paid to the Duke.

John de Hoddeleston, ch'r., and Catherine his wife. For a writ of Assize of Novel Disseisin.

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 20th May.

Nicholas de Syngleton, junr. For a writ de "Conventione."

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 8th May.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

2. For Robert, son and heir of Sir John de Haryngton, knight. Mandate to Roger de Brokholes, the Duke's escheator in the county of Lancaster, to cause livery of seizin to be made to the said Robert of his lands, upon receiving security for the payment of his relief, the said Robert, son of John de Haryngton, who held of King Edward in capite, having proved his age before Richard de Hoghton, late the King's escheator in the said county of Lancaster. Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 28th April.

Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

Laurence de Holm and Isabella his wife.

William de Par, chaplain.

3. For Henry, son and heir of William de Ferrars of Groby, ch'r. Mandate to Roger de Brokholes, the Duke's escheator in the county of Lancaster, to deliver to the said Henry the lands both of his father William and those which his mother Margaret, now deceased, had held in dower, the said Henry, son of William de Ferrars, who held of King Edward in capite, having proved his age before Thomas Bataill, the King's escheator in the county of Essex.

Witness, as above, 12th May.

4. For Walter Pedwardyn, ch'r., and his wife Isabella, and John de Hothum, ch'r. Mandate as above, to deliver to the heirs of Thomas de Thweng, who held of King Edward in capite the advowsons of the abbeys, priories, churches, and chantries, which had been seized into the King's hands upon the death of the said Thomas, viz. to Walter Pedwardyn, ch'r., and his wife Isabella, daughter of Margaret one of the sisters and heirs of the said Thomas, and to John de Hothum, ch'r., and his wife Matilda, another of the daughters of the said Margaret, the advowsons of the priory of Conyngesheved (*Conished*) and the advowsons of the church of Warton in the county of Lancaster, as their portions.

Witness, as above, 20th May.

5. For William de Botrieux, ch'r., and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Katherine, one of the sisters and heirs of Thomas de Thweng, the moiety of one knight's fee, with appurtenances in Ellale, Scotford, Assheton, Stodagh, Thirnum, Ketefeld, Fynchecroft, Stalegill, Kiflegh, Bakerfeld in Eshescogh, and Kerneford called Saltacre, in the county of Lancaster.

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 20th May.

6. For the Duke. Warrant to Adam de Hoghton, keeper of Quernemore Forest, to cut down 260 oaks within the foreign wood of Quernemore, for the repairs of Lancaster Castle.

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 26th August.

By the council.

7. For the Duke. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of Lancaster publicly to proclaim a prohibition against any persons congregating with an armed power to impede the sessions of the justices at Lancaster.

Witness, as above, 9th May.

By the council.

8. Fines paid to the Duke for various writs.

Ralph de Radclif.

Roger de Pilkyngton, chivaler.

Henry de Bradshagh and Johanna his wife.

Amioe widow of William de Bradshagh, chivaler.

John de Croft and Mabel his wife, David de Irland and Margery his wife, and John de Strangways and Alice his wife.

Roger de Longlegh.

William son of Thurstan de Holand.

John del Nott, senior.

Thomas le Molyneux of Keverdale.

Adam de Hoghton, kt., and Elena his wife.

Robert de Burgh.

Thomas le Wyse, clerk, and William Gronel.

John son of William Cay.

Thomas de Suthworth, kt.

Robert de Ursewik.

William de Accres of Kyrkedale.

Robert del Eues of Par.

Richard de Shutelesworth.

Matilda widow of Robert de Legh of Adlyngton, senior.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

Geoffrey de Workeslegh, kt., and Maria his wife.
 John de Macey, kt., and John son of Richard de Radcliffe.
 Roger son of Richard de Bradeshagh of Pynynton.

9. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum" directed to the escheator in the county of Lancaster to seize into the hands of the King and Duke the lands of Nicholas de Prestwyche, who held in capite.

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 4th December.

10. For John Boteler and Nicholas de Havertyngton. Precept to the sheriff of Lancashire to pay to the said John and Nicholas, the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy of Lancaster, 26*l.* 8*s.* for their expenses in coming to the Parliament of King Richard at Westminster.

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 20th December.

11. For King Richard. Precept to the sheriff to make proclamation in all the cities, boroughs, &c., within the duchy, that all foreign mendicant friars, regular and secular, do quit the realm within a certain time, according to the tenor of King Richard's mandate, directed to the Duke or his chancellor in the duchy.

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 15th January.

12. For the prior and convent of St. Mary's, Leicester. Precept to the escheator in the county of Lancaster not to interfere in the manors and possessions of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, otherwise called Leicester Abbey, during its present avoidance by the death of its abbot, according to the tenor of King Richard's mandate within recited.

Witness, as above, 25th February.

"Hic incipunt rotuli claus' de interiori parte de anno regalitatis Johannis Regis Castellæ et Legionis, ducis Lancastriæ, videlicet comitatus sui palatini Lancastriæ, secundo incipiente."

13. For the Abbot of Furness. Preceipe directed to the sheriff of Lancaster to cause the executors of the will of John Raton, merchant, to pay the said abbot 55*l.*

Witness the Duke, at Lancaster, 1st March, anno Regal. 2.

Richard de Shutelesworth. Fine paid for a writ.

14. Fines paid to the Duke for various writs.

John de Wandeford, and John Le Botiller, of Merton.

18th March.

William Langley, parson of the church of Midilton.

10th March.

Richard Sonderland, chaplain, and others.

John del Euse and his wife Johanna.

Witness Henry Earl of Derby, "filio Regis carissimo, custode regalitatis comitatus sui palatini Lancastriæ." 11th July.

William de Wetherby, vicar of the church of Blakeburn, and Robert de Carleton, chaplain.

Christofer de Broghton, John de Croft of Dalton, and others.

Witness the aforesaid custos, 8th August.

15. For the Abbot of Evesham. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire concerning the fishery called Hoghwyk in the river Ribble, claimed by the said abbot, as pertaining to his priory of Penwortham, and seized into the Duke's hands by William de Chorlegh, deputy steward of the manor of Penwortham.

Witness the aforesaid custos, 14th August.

"Per petitionem de consilio."

16. For the King and Duke. Mandate to the sheriff of Lancashire to levy the aid, according to the statute, to make the Duke's eldest son a knight.

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 20th May.

"Per litteras ipsius Regis et Ducis."

17. For the Duke and the other magnates in his retinue going abroad in the King of England's service. Letter to the abbot of Furness to offer prayers and sacrifices to God for the success of the expedition.

Witness Henry Earl of Derby, custos of the regality of the county palatine of Lancaster, 12th June, anno 2.

By the council.

Similar letters addressed to—

The Abbot of Whalley.

The Prior of Burcough.

The Abbot of Cokersand.

The Prior of Holand.

The Prior of Cartmell.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

The Prior of Conynsheved.
 The Proctor of the Abbot of St. Mary's at Leicester, residing at Cokerham.
 The Proctor of the Prior of Durham at Lythum.
 The Proctor of the Abbot of Croxton at Hornby.
 The Prior of the Order of Preaching Friars at Lancaster.
 The Warden of the Order of Preaching Friars at Preston.
 The Prior of the Order of Hermits of Saint Augustine at Weryngton.
 The Archdeacon of Richmond, or his officiate in the duchy.
 The Archdeacon of Chester, or his officiate in the duchy.

Witness, as above.

18. For the Duke. Mandate to Roger de Brokholes the duke's escheator in the county of Lancaster, to seize into his hands all the lands and tenements which Otho de Halsale held in capite on the day of his death.
 Witness the Custos aforesaid, at Lancaster, 4th August.

19. For Richard de Townlay the sheriff. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to pay the sheriff's account of charges for parchment, &c., used in the exercise of his office.
 Witness, as above, 12th August.

20. For John Botiller ch'r and Ralph de Ipre. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the Duchy of Lancaster 16*l.* for their expenses in coming to the parliament at Gloucester.
 Witness the King and Duke at Lancaster, 18th November, anno 2.

Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

Hugh de Dacre, kt.

Sarra widow of Matthew de Burgh.

ANNO TERTIO REGALITATIS.

21. For Alan Wilkeson and Matilda his wife. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire into the petition of the said Alan and his wife, touching a messuage, 20 acres of land and 5 acres of meadow, in Kirkeby in West-Derbyshire, seized into the Duke's hands for the felony of John, son of Thomas de Leyond, ch'r., the said Matilda's first husband.

Witness the King and Duke, 18th March, anno 3 Regalitatis.

By petition before the council.

22. Fines paid to the Duke for various writs.

John de Hemthorn, chaplain.

James de Pykeryng.

The Abbot of Vale Royal.

John Byron, chivaler.

Richard de Shotelesworth.

William de Tunstall.

John de Assheton, kt.

John Botiller, chivaler, and Alice his wife.

Agnes widow of William Cupper of Chester.

Ralph de Bolton.

John del Elmtrydyng.

John son of William Cay.

William le Genour.

John de Bredekirk.

The Abbot of Fourness.

23. For the Duke. Mandate to the justices to adjourn the sessions.

Witness the King and Duke, 22nd March.

By the council.

24. For the Abbot of Whalley. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire into the petition of the said Abbot, touching 16*qrs.* of oats the Tithes of his church of All Saints of Whalley at Alnetham, which the escheator had seized into the Duke's hands, supposing them to have belonged to William Talbot an outlaw.

Witness, as above.

By petition before the council.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

25. For the King of England. Precept to the sheriff to proclaim within the duchy the ordinance made relative to the goldsmiths' mark.

Witness, as above, 21st July.

26. For Nicholas de Haryngton Ch'r and Robert de Urcewyk. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 18*l.* for their expenses in coming to the Parliament at Westminster.

Witness, as above, 12th July.

27. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect another coroner for the county of Lancaster in the room of Thomas de Fasacrelegh.

Witness the King and Duke at Lancaster, 8th August.

28. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect other verdurers for Derbyshire Amounderness, and Lonsdale.

Witness, as above, 10th August.

29. For John de Eccleston. Precept to the sheriff to give seizin to the said John of the messuage and eight acres of land in Raynhull which had been seized into the Duke's hands for the felony of Robert de Raynhull; the Duke having had his year, day, and waste therein.

Witness, as above, 22nd August.

Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

Ralph de Tildeslegh.

Richard de Shutelesworth.

30. For the Abbot of Evesham. Mandate to Richard de Hoghton the Duke's escheator in the county of Lancaster to deliver the temporalities to Roger de Yatton chosen Abbot of the Monastery of Evesham.

Witness, as above, 1st December.

By petition before the Council.

31. For the Abbot of Evesham. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to surcease all demands upon the Abbot of Evesham to answer to the Duke for the issues of the temporalities of the said abbey, according to the force and effect of the award of the Great Council.

Witness, as above, 13th February.

32. For the Duke. Mandate to Richard de Hoghton, the Duke's escheator, to seize into his hands all the lands and tenements which Sir Thomas Banastre, knight, who held of the Duke in capite, died seized of in his demesne as of fee.

Witness, as above, 1st February.

ANNO QUARTO REGALITATIS.

33. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a coroner for the county of Lancaster, in the room of Gilbert de Berburn.

Witness, as above, 14th March, anno Regalitatis 4.

34. For John Botiller, ch'r., and Thomas de Sutheworth, ch'r. Precept to the Sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 24*l.* for their expenses in coming to the Parliament at Westminster.

Witness, as above, 24th March.

35. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

William de Bisphame, chaplain, and Thomas le Wrighteson of Cokirhame.
Matilda widow of John de Etheliston.

John de Sonky.

John de Kirkeby, chivaler, Edward de Lathum, and Henry de Scaresbrek.

John son of Roger Travers of Heesham.

Hugh de Dacre, kt.

Henry de Scolefeld and Richard de Bolton.

Walter Robynson of Lancaster.

Robert de Alnetham and Emma his wife.

John le Botiller of Weryngton, chivaler.

Alan de Caterale.

Nicholas Baret, chaplain.

Roger de Keverdale, chaplain, and Adam de Redeleghs, chaplain.

William de Gouer, chaplain, and John de Fourness, chaplain.

Richard de Shotelesworth.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

36. For John de Haydok and Johanna his wife. The Duke's precept to his escheator to give seizin to John de Haydok and his wife Johanna, widow of Richard le Botiller, the lands of William le Botiller, ch'r., deceased, who held in capite for term of life, with remainder to Richard le Botiller and his wife Johanna, the manors of Leaton Magna, Leaton Parva, Bispham, Warthebrik, and Great Merton, and rent in Atherton, Westlegh, Pynnyngton, Bolde, Lydegate, Thornton, Culcheth, Egergarth, Tildesleigh, Glassbroke, Bedforth, Halsall, Ines, and Wyndehull, and the manor of Great Sonke or Sonky (except 3l. 5s. 1d. rent), the third part of the manor of Weryngton (except 27 messuages, 80½ acres of land, 17 acres of meadow, and 6l. 9s. 11½d. of rent).

Witness the King and Duke, 1st August.

37. For John Botiller, knight. Precept to the escheator to give seizin to John Botiller, knight, of the lands of his father William Botiller, ch'r., deceased, who held in capite 40 messuages, 440 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 300 acres of wood, 400 acres of turbary, and 2 parts of a mill in Burtonwod, and 2 parts of the manor of Weryngton, with the advowson of the church.

Witness, as above, 6th August.

By letters of Privy Seal of the same King and Duke.

38. For the Duke. Precept to his escheator to seize into his hands all the lands and tenements which William le Botiller, ch'r., held on the day of his death.

Witness, as above, 18th April.

Like writ as to the lands of John Byron, ch'r., deceased.

Witness, as above, 18th July.

Like writ as to the lands of Richard son of John de Radcliff, deceased.

Witness, as above.

39. For Gilbert de Gosfordsyche. Writ of Redisseisin directed to the sheriff, concerning common of turbary in Scaresbrek, pertaining to a freehold in the town of Scaresbrek.

Witness, as above, 6th August.

40. For the tenants of the township of Worston. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to cease their demand upon the tenants of Worston for a rent of 2s. for an enclosure of parcel of the common of pasture of the said township which had been made by William Nowel, but being found to be to the injury of the tenants had been subsequently thrown down.

Witness, as above, 14th August.

By petition before the council.

41. For John Botiller, ch'r., and Thomas de Suthworth, ch'r. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 19l. 12s., for their expenses in coming to the parliament at Northampton.

Witness the King and Duke, 12th December.

42. Writs of "Diem clausit extremum."

The Duke's mandate to his escheator to seize into his hands the lands and tenements of Peter Gerard, ch'r., who held in capite.

Witness, as above, 20th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of Ellen de Birewayth, deceased.

26th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of William de Bradeshagh of Hagh, deceased.

20th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of Richard de Caterall, deceased.

20th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of Gilbert de Kyghlegh, deceased.

20th February.

Like mandate as to the lands of Isabella widow of Robert son of Nicholas de Eton, deceased.

24th February.

43. For John, son and heir of Richard son of John de Radclif. Mandate to the escheator to give to John, son of Richard de Radclif, deceased, seizin of his lands, viz. the manor of Urdesale, three parts of the moiety of the town of Flixton, tenements in Le Hope, Shoresworth, Le Holynhed in Tokholes, Salford, the bailiwick of Rachedale, and one-fourth part of the moiety of the town of Clixton.

Witness, as above, 28th September.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

ANNO QUINTO REGALITATIS.

44. For Isabella, widow of William de Bradeshagh of Hagh. Mandate to the escheator to assign to the said Isabella her dower out of the lands of her husband William, seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of Thomas the son and heir. Witness, as above, 23rd March, anno 5.
45. Writs of "Diem clausit extremum."
- The Duke's mandate to the escheator to take into his hands the lands of John de Skereton, deceased, who held in capite.
Witness, as above, 1st March.
- Like mandate on the death of Adam de Lancastre, tenant in capite.
Witness, as above.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Of Adam de Knoll. | Witness, as above. |
| Of Robert de Risscheton. | Witness, as above. |
| Of William de Nowell. | Witness, as above. |
| Of Roger de Aspeden. | Witness, as above. |
| Of John Banastre of Walton. | Witness, as above. |
| Of Hugh del Holt. | Witness, as above. |
| Of Adam Ward. | Witness, as above. |
| Of John Gredeley. | Witness, as above. |
| Of Robert de Irland. | Witness, as above, 15th March. |
46. For Roger de Pilkington, knight. Writ of Post Disseisin addressed to the sheriff concerning a tenement in Rediche.
Witness the King and Duke, 24th August.
47. For the Abbot of Cokersand. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire concerning a certain rent which the said abbot claims in right of his church, issuing out of certain lands held by Henry de Chaderton in Mellyng, seized into the Duke's hands for debt. Witness, &c., 20th of March.
By petition before the council.
48. Fines paid to the Duke for various writs.
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| Thomas de Rigmayden. |
| James de Radclif. |
| Geoffrey de Workelegh, kt., and John le Mascy, kt. |
| John son and heir of Richard de Tounlay. |
| Robert del Eves. |
| John de Horneby, parson of Tatham, and William son of Robert de Horneby. |
| Richard de Redich. |
| Robert de Maunton, vicar of Eccles, and John de Maunton, chaplain. |
| Roger de Byspham and Margaret his wife. |
| John son of William Kay. |
| Richard son of John Banastre of Walton-in-le-dale and Johanna his wife.
Solut'. Et quieti sunt sicut Willielmus de Horneby clericus Hanaperni
Regis et Ducis recognovit. |
49. For the King of England. Precept to the sheriff to take William del Grenhill, of Gosner (outlawed in the court of the King of England) within the duchy, according to the royal mandate within recited.
Witness the King and Duke, 22nd August.
50. For the King of England. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Liverpool to proclaim the King's mandate prohibiting the exportation of corn.
22nd October.

ANNO SEXTO REGALITATIS.

51. For John de Warennna, knight. Mandate to the escheator to give seisin of the manor of Wodplumpton to John de Warennna, knight, the son of Cecily, sister of Robert, son of Nicholas de Eton. The feoffment of the manor having been made by John, son of John de Davenport, knight, to the said Robert, son of Nicholas de Eton, and his wife Isabella, and the heirs of their bodies, and after them to John, son of Nicholas de Eton, and Katharine his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, and after them to the right heirs of the said Robert.
12th March, anno 6.
By letters of privy seal of the King and Duke, and by the council.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

52. For William de Atherton and Robert de Urcewyk. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 38*l.* 8*s.* for their expenses in coming to the parliament at Westminster.

Witness the King and Duke, 20th March.

53. For the King of England. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Liverpool to proclaim the King's mandate touching the exportation of corn.

Witness, as above, 1st March.

54. For the King of Scotland. Precept to the sheriff to distrain certain persons of Liverpool, into whose possession had come several casks of wine which had been taken in the port of Incheagle by some persons of the county of Chester contrary to the truce made with Scotland, to pay the sum of 10 marks for each of the casks so taken.

Witness the King and Duke 20th March.

55. For the King of England. Precept to the sheriff to publish the King's proclamation within the duchy relative to the obtaining of charters of pardon by any of the King's subjects (except certain persons named and the men of the city of Canterbury, and of the towns of Cambridge, Bridgewater, St. Edmonds, Beverley, and Scardeburgh). Witness, as above, 1st March.

56. For Roger de Pilkyngton, ch'r., and Robert de Clifton. Precept to the sheriff to pay the knights elected for the commonalty of the duchy 10*l.* for their expenses in coming to the parliament at Westminster.

1st June.

57. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

Thomas de Ditton of Fourness and others.

Elizabeth, widow of John de Rigmayden, executrix of the will of John de Rigmayden.

Henry son of Alan de Worthynge.

Geoffrey de Werberton.

Anabel widow of John Comyn of Neubold, and John de Haydok.

John de Wassyngton and Johanna his wife.

William de Athirton, kt.

Master Richard de Wynewyke, parson of Walton, and Master William de Assheton, clerk.

John de Holcroft.

Nicholas Orell and Thomas de Fasacreley.

Robert de Syngleton.

58. For the King of England. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Liverpool to proclaim the King's mandate touching the exportation of corn.

26th May.

59. Writs of Diem clausit extremum. The Duke's mandate to the escheator to take into his hands the lands and tenements of Edmund Laurence, deceased, who held of the King and Duke in capite.

13th March.

Like mandate as to the lands of Thomas de Lathum, knight, deceased.

20th March.

60. For the King of England. Precept to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Liverpool to proclaim the King's mandate relative to the exportation of corn.

3rd June.

61. For the poor fishermen in the duchy. Precept to the sheriff to publish the King's mandate prohibiting any persons within the duchy, holding lands on the sea coast, from preventing the fishermen from setting their nets in the sea and catching fish there for their livelihood.

3rd June.

62. For Matilda, daughter of Richard Waryng, of Whityngham. Writ of Redissein addressed to the sheriff, concerning 1 messuage, 30 acres of land, and 6 acres of wood in Chippy.

7th August.

63. For Thomas, son of Roger de Knoll. Mandate to the Barons of the Exchequer to inquire concerning certain lands in Chippendale which had been seized into the Duke's hands, on account of the felony of John, son of Richard de Knoll, on the suggestion that the purchase had been made subsequent to the date of the charter of pardon obtained from the King.

Witness the King and Duke, 20th August.

By petition in council.

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No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

64. For the King of England. Writ addressed to the King of Castile and Duke of Lancaster to cause to be elected and to come to Parliament two knights for the commonalty of the duchy, and of every city two citizens, and of every borough two burgesses.
Witness the King, at Westminster, 7th January, 6 Ric. 2.
65. For the King of England. Precept to the sheriff to make proclamation of the statutes and ordinances made in the Parliament of the 6th year of King Richard as recited in the King's mandate addressed to the Duke of Lancaster or his lieutenant. Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 8th February.
66. For Margery widow of John Banastre, of Walton-in-le-Dale. Writ of Post Disseisin, concerning the dower of the said Margery due of the lands in Walton in the Dale. 12th February.
67. For the owners of the ship, called a "Carrak," wrecked on the duchy coast. Precept to the sheriff to make proclamation that all the Duke's officers, ministers, and tenants of the duchy abstain from taking the goods of the said ship, the crew having escaped alive. 24th February.

ANNO SEPTIMO REGALITATIS.

68. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of John de Kirkby, ch'r. Witness the King and Duke, 3rd March, anno 7.
69. Like writ upon the death of David de Irland. Witness as above.
70. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a verdurer for Amounderness in place of Adam Bradkirk. 4th March.
71. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a verdurer for Derbyshire in the room of Richard de Aynesargh, deceased. 4th March.
72. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a coroner for the county in the room of Adam de Skylicorne. 6th March.
73. For the Abbot of Cockersand. Precept to the sheriff to give the said abbot seizin of the lands in Billynge, which had been seized into the hands of King Edward for the felony of William de Falyngge, who held them of the abbot of Cockersand. 8th March.
74. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Roger Henrison le Walsh.
Isabella widow of William de Bradeshagh of Hagh, and Gilbert le Vikery-mon, executors of the will of the said William.
William son of John de Hulm.
Geoffrey son of Adam Medocroft, and Margery his wife.
John de Brdestwissill, chaplain, and Rich. de Twyston, chaplain.
75. For Richard de Bareweford and Agnes his wife. Writ of Redisseisin, concerning 14 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow at Chorlegh. 12th March.
76. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
The Abbot of Cokersand.
Thomas de Clayton, chaplain.
John Fairfax, parson of Prestcotes.
Cecilia widow of James de Lostok.
Richard son of John Banastre of Walton-in-le-dale.
Thurstan son of Gilbert de Culchith and Elizabeth his wife.
Gilbert de Culchith and Katherine his wife.
Richard de Hadfeld.
77. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," directed to Robert de Urswyk, escheator, on the death of Hugh de Bradshagh. 20th August.
78. For John, son of Roger de Pilkyngton, ch'r., and Margaret his wife. Writ "de Dote assignanda," directed to Robert de Urswyk, escheator, for Margaret widow of Hugh de Bradshagh. 27th August.
79. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of Hugh de Dacre, ch'r.
Like writ, on the death of Thomas de Rigmayden. Witness, as above.
Of Thomas de Lathum. Witness, as above.
Of Richard de Balderston. Witness, as above.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

80. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

John son of Robert de Singleton.
 Thomas del More.
 Henry de Strangways.
 William de Langeton, clerk.
 William de Blakburn and Katherine his wife.
 Henry Hoghwik.
 John de Filkyngton, parson of Bury.

ANNO OCTAVO REGALITATIS.

81. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to cause proclamation to be made that all the men of the Duke's retinue be prepared to meet him at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to march into Scotland.

Witness the King and Duke, 1st March, anno 8.

82. For Adam de Prestall, of Salfordshire. Precept to the sheriff not to put the said Adam on juries, &c., he being so deaf that he can scarcely hear a sound.

16th March.

By the Council.

83. For Johanna, widow of Thomas de Rigmayden. Writ de "Dote assignanda," addressed to the escheator.

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 12th March.

84. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of Mathew de Twisilton.

Of John Kekwyk, of Derby. 14th March.
 Of William Barton. 26th March.
 12th December.

85. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

Walter de Strikeland.
 John de Stanlowe.
 John de la Warre, kt.
 Roger del Barres.
 William de Tunstall.
 Robert de Hyde of Northbury.
 Richard de Shotelisworth.
 Isabella widow of Richard son of William de Radclif.
 Thomas son of Henry de Tildesleigh, and Alice his wife.
 The executors of the will of Thomas de Trafford.
 John de Leght, chaplain.
 John la Warre, kt., of Maincestre.
 Richard de Sutton and Henry de Bradshagh.
 William de Atherton, kt., and John de Holcroft.
 John Cauchone, late parson of Warton in Kendale.
 Alicia daughter of Adam de Bury.
 Peter de Shakersleigh.
 Thomas son of William de Bolroun.

86. For the Duke. Writ of "Mandamus" addressed to the escheator upon the death of John, son of Thomas de Rigmayden.

26th March.
 Of Thomas Banastre, ch'r. 13th December.
 Of Edward Banastre. As above.

87. For John Daunport. Mandate to William de Horneby, the receiver in the county of Lancaster, to pay the secondary justice in the duchy 20 marks for his fee, and 20s. for the fee of his clerk for the two last sessions.

12th March.

88. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

Thomas Jacson del Lee.
 John de Morlegh.
 John de Fletewode, executor of the will of John Skilicorn.
 Richard son of Henry de Kyghley, kt.

89. For the King of England. The Duke's precept to the sheriff to get ready the men-at-arms and bowmen within the duchy to march against the Scotch, according to the King's mandate.

4th July.

90. For the Abbot of Cockersand. Precept to the sheriff to give seisin to the said abbot of 5 acres of land in Billarynge, which had been seized into King Edward's hands for the felony of William de Falyng.

18th August.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

91. For Isabella, widow of Thomas de Lathum. Writ de "Dote assignanda" out of the manor of Lathum (except a parcel of the manor which the said Isabella claims as having held conjointly with her husband). 1st February.

92. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

Margery daughter of William de Rigby, and Alicia her sister.

Edward de Lathum and others.

John de Holcroft.

Thomas de Strangways and Elena his wife.

John son of William de Neuham.

Philip le Sadeler of Lancaster.

Robert de Hyndeleigh.

93. For Roger de Fasacrelegh and Johanna his wife. Writ "De Procedendo" in an Assize of Novel Disseisin before the justices of the bench, between Roger de Fasacrelegh and Johanna his wife, and Ellen, daughter of Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, knight, concerning tenements in Knowsleigh, Childwall, Roby, and Anlasaragh. 20th February.

94. For Johanna, widow of John Kekewyk. Writ de "Dote assignanda." 16th February.

95. For the Duke. Writ of "Mandamus" to the escheator upon the death of Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, knight.

Witness the King and Duke, 16th February.

Like writ on the death of Thomas, son of Robert de Lathum, ch'r.

Witness, as above.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS NONUS REGALITATIS.

96. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum" upon the death of Henry de Dyneley. Witness, the King and Duke, 8th March, anno 9 regalitatis.

Of Geoffrey Workealey, ch'r. 2nd September.

Of Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. As above.

97. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a coroner for the county of Lancaster, in the room of John Skilicorn, deceased. Witness, as above.

98. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

John son of William de Singleton.

John del Holt, senior.

99. For John de Pilkyngton, parson of the church of Bury. Writ of Redissein, concerning the manors of Le Lee, Grymsargh, Hoghton, Quylton, Ravenemeles, and Whityngham, 100 messuages, 1,000 acres of land, 500 acres of meadow, 200 acres of wood, 2,000 acres of moor and pasture, and 10*l.* of rent in Lee, Gosenaragh, Assheton, Grymesaragh, Quytyngham, Frekilton, Caterale, Hoghton, Quilton, Whithenhill, Hephay, Lyvesey, Plesyngton, Wrightyngton, Ravenemeles, Goldburn, Preston, Sourby, Whithill in the Wodes, Walsshewhithill, Eccleston, Chernok Richard, and Ribchester, the moiety of the manors of Chernok Richard, and Whithill in the Wodes, two parts of the manors of Assheton and Gosenaragh, and the fourth part of the manors of Caterale and Wrightyngton. 20th April.

100. For the King. Mandate to the justices to adjourn the sessions. 12th July.

101. For the Duke. Mandate to the escheator to seize into the hands of the Duke all the lands whereof Thomas Banastre, ch'r., died seized, viz. in the towns of Etheliswyk, Freckleton, Claghton in Amoundernes, Billesburgh, Haughton, Syngleton Parva, Thornton le Holmes near Thornton, Sourby, Hamylton, Salmyn, Crofton, Faryngton, Thorp, and Brethirton.

Witness the King and Duke, 12th September.

Like mandate as to the lands of Edward, son and heir of Thomas Banastre, knight, deceased, viz. in the towns of Dilworth, Broghton, Preston in Amoundernes, Wodeplumpton cum le Morehall, and Gosenaragh

Witness as above.

102. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.

Ralph de Frekilton.

Adam de Bredekirk.

Richard de Wysebeche, vicar of Kirkby in Lonsdale, and Alicia widow of John de Hornby, senior.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

103. For Isabella, widow of Thomas de Lathum. Precept to the sheriff to give the said Isabella seizin of the tenements within the manor of Lathum, which she held conjointly with her husband, viz. Horskarre, Demedowe near Rughford, Robynfeld de Horskarre, Calverhey, and Watton Rydying, and a rent of 8 marks per annum of the freeholders in le Nuburgh. 17th March.
104. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Ralph de Barton, of Rydale. For two writs.
105. For Margery, widow of John de Radclif. Recognizance for payment of an annual rent of 10 marks out of the lands in Oldom, Chatherton, and Witton near Plesyngton, for term of life of the said Margery. 20th September.
106. For Margaret, wife of Hugh de Ines. Writ for the assignment of dower to Margaret, widow of Roger de Bradeshagh, out of a watermill in Westlegh, in the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of the heir of the said Roger. 27th September.
107. For James Butiller, son and heir of James Butiller, late Earl of Ormond. Precept to the escheator to give seizin to James Butiller, Earl of Ormond, of 100 marks of rent issuing out of the manor of Wetheton, in the county of Lancaster, notwithstanding that the process of proving the age of the said James has not been made in the duchy, and notwithstanding his being called, in the inquisition taken before the escheator, Thomas, instead of James. 27th November.
108. For Roger de Fasacrelegh and Johanna his wife. Mandate to the justices of the bench to proceed in taking the Assize of Novel Disseisin between the said Roger and Ellen, daughter of Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, knight, concerning tenements in Knowslegh, Childewall, Roby, and Anlesarugh, notwithstanding the fresh allegation of the said Ellen, and the testimony of the escheator that the lands in dispute are in the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of the heiress; but on no account to give judgment without the Duke's advice. 1st February.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS DECIMUS REGALITATIS.

109. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
Nicholas de Havertyngton, kt.
Abbot of Fournays.
Robert de Clifton, chivaler.
110. For Margaret, wife of John de Radclif. Precept to the receiver of the duchy to pay an annual rent of 20 marks out of the lands of John de Radclif in Oldom, Chatherton, and Witton near Plesyngton. 22nd March.
111. For Robert de Barton, of Lathum, and Agnes his wife. Writ of Rediaseisin, concerning 2 messuages and 20 acres of land in Lathum, against William del Crosse, of Lathum.
Witness Henry Earl of Derby, custos of the duchy, at Lancaster, 1st September.
112. Fines paid to the Duke.
Richard de Hoghton, kt.
William, abbot of Whalley.
Robert le Spenserson of Scaresbrek.
Richard de Athirton.
Thomas Gerard.
Isabella widow of Nicholas de Prestwich.
Thomas del Rawe.
Henry Geffray and Johanna his wife, and others.
113. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to levy 20l. out of the lands of John de Radclif in Oldom, Chatherton, and Witton near Plesyngton, for the arrear of 10 marks of the annual rent of 20 marks granted to Margaret, wife of the said John for term of her life. Witness the custos, 20th September.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS UNDECIMUS REGALITATIS.

114. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
William de Rigmayden.
Ralph de Radclif.
Robert de Plesyngton, chivaler.
John Lacey and Agnes his wife.
Thomas del Hogh and Katherine his wife.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

115. For William Warde. Writ to Walter de Urswyk, keeper of the forest of Lancaster, to accept bail for William Warde detained in Lancaster Castle for a trespass in the forest. Witness the custos, 12th March.
116. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of John de Wareyn, ch'r., tenant in capite. Witness, as above.
 Of Thomas de Strangways. Witness, as above.
 Of Thomas de Sotherworth, ch'r. Witness the custos, 6th September.
 Of Richard Torbok, ch'r. Witness, as above.
 Of Thomas de Holand. Witness, as above.
 Of William de Tunstall, ch'r. Witness, as above.
 Of Hugh Haywode. Witness, as above.
 Of Petronilla, widow of Adam Banastre, knight. Witness, as above.
 Of Thomas le Molyneux. Witness the custos, 16th February.
 Of William de Aghton. Witness the custos, 16th February.
117. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a coroner for the county in the room of Edward Frere and another in the room of Hugh de Ines, they being both incompetent to the discharge of their offices. Witness the custos, 16 March.
118. For the Duke. Precept to the sheriff to elect a verdurer for Quernemore and Wyrnsdale in the room of John Croft, of Dalton, made steward of Lonsdale. Witness the custos, 16th March.
 Like precept to elect another verdurer in the room of Robert Cancefeld, in Spain with the Duke. Witness, as above.
119. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
 Edmund Frere of Lancaster and Cecilia his wife.
 Richard le Marschall of Eukeston.
 John Carles.
 Abbot of Whalley.
 John de Catford and others.
 William de Caton, bailiff of Lonesdale.
120. For Ralph de Radclif, sheriff of Lancaster, and others. Recognizance of a debt of 160*l.* And the Duke grants that if the sheriff shall pay 80*l.* for his office for one year, the recognizance shall be void.
121. Ralph de Radclif. Recognizance of a debt of 100*l.* And the Duke grants that if the sheriff shall render a faithful account before his auditors of the issues, profits, and emoluments of his bailiwick for the last year, the recognizance shall be void.
122. For John de Ines and Margaret his wife. Precept to the escheator to surcease the demand upon John de Ines for 4*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* of the issues of his lands and tenements in Wythyngton and Harewode, and certain other sums of money until the next sessions. Witness the custos, 28th September.
 By the Council.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS DUODECIMUS REGALITATIS.

123. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
 Henry de Bradscolis.
 Roger, vicar of Rochedale.
 John son of Robert de Ines.
 Henry de Trafford.
 Ralph de Radclif.
 William de Selby, abbot of Whalley.
124. For the Duke. Mandate to the justices to adjourn the sessions. Witness the custos, 9th March.
125. For the Duke. Writ of "Diem clausit extremum," upon the death of John de Haydok. Witness, as above, 23rd May.
 The like upon the death of Alice, widow of Gilbert de Legh. 20th June.
 Of John de Nevill, of Raby, ch'r. 24th October.
126. For Milicent, widow of William de Aghton. Writ to the escheator for the assignment of dower to the said Milicent. Witness, as above. 24th May.
127. Fines paid to the Duke for writs.
 John Botiller of Kirkland, and Alice his wife.
 Matthew de Huyton.
 John son of Thurstan de Tildeaslegh.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

John Lovell, kt.

Roger de Pilkington, chivaler

Richard son of Thomas Talbot.

John son of Richard de Tounlay.

John son of Geoffrey del Holt.

Nicholas Styveley.

Robert de Harynton, kt., and Isabella his wife.

128. For Ralph de Nevill, son and heir of John de Nevill of Raby, ch'r. Precept to the escheator to cause livery of seizin to be made to the said Ralph of the advowson of the church of Prestecote, to receive security for the payment of his relief, and to respite his homage and fealty for the said advowson until the Duke's return to England. Witness the custos, 6th December.

ROLL from the First to the Twelfth Year inclusive of the Regality of JOHN KING OF CASTILE and DUKE OF LANCASTER. (In tergo.)

1. Edmund, son of Alan de Folifayt, for Edmund Lorence, son of John Lawrence of Assheton. Enrolment of the deed of Edmund de Folifayt to his uncle Edmund Lorence, being a release and quit claim of all right to the manor of Folifayt near Tadcastre. 50 Edw. III.

The like of all right in the lands which Elizabeth, widow of his brother, John de Folifayt, held in dower in the said manor. 51 Edw. III.

Other deeds relative to the release of the said manor of Folifayt.

2. John, son of John de Assheton-under-Lime, to John de Kirkeby. Recognizance of the receipt of 40*l.* in part payment of a debt of 140 marks. 20th August, 1 Ric. II.

Other deeds relative to the above sums of money.

3. Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, knight, for Robert de Breton, vicar of the church of Huyton, and Thomas de la Ridynge, chaplain. Enrolment of the deed of Thomas, son of Thomas de Lathum, being a release and quit claim of all right in a place called le Crossehalle in the town of Lathum, and in all the manors, messuages, lands, &c., which Thomas de Lathum, knight, the father, granted to the said Robert de Breton and Thomas de la Ridynge, in the county of Lancaster. 49 Edw. III.

Nicholas de Atherton, Adam de Bykerstath, and Richard de Rygby. Recognizance to the Duke and William de Nessefeld.

Robert de Blakeburn, of Lonesdale,

Robert de Plesynton and Robert de Faryngton, clerk. Recognizance of a debt.

Witness the King and Duke, at Lancaster, 18th December.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS SECUNDUS. (In tergo.)

4. Robert de Wasshington and others, to William de Horneby, parson of the church of St. Michael-upon-Wyre. Recognizance of a debt of 8*l.*

Witness the King and Duke, anno 2 regalitatis, 23rd March.

5. Thomas de Lamplogh and others, to Edmund Lorence. Recognizance of a debt of 40*l.* Witness, as above, 23rd March.

6. Adam of Lancaster, to Thomas Mireson of Lancaster. Recognizance of a debt of 10*l.* Witness, as above, 23rd March.

7. William de Heton, for Ralph de Ipre and Peter de Bolrun. Enrolment of the grant of William de Heton of all his lands in Heton, Bronne, Molebrek, Urwike, and Lancaster. 51 Edw. III.

8. Richard de Massy, knight, to John de la Pole, justice of Chester. Recognizance of a debt of 5*l.*

Witness Henry Earl of Derby, custos of the Regality, 3rd August.

Other recognizances of debts.

John Serjaunt, of Walton-in-the-Dale, to John de Asphull.

William de Caton, of Lancaster, William Boyvill and John de Horneby, junior, to William Whetill (cancelled).

William de Athirton, chivaler, Edward de Lathum, Henry de Scarsbrek, Gilbert de Culchith, and James de Sale, to John son of William de Bredkyrk.

John Fitzwilliam of Bredkirk, for William de Athirton, chivaler, and others.

Acknowledgment of receipt of money due by force of a recognizance in the Duke's chancery.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS TERTIUS. (In tergo.)

9. John, son of Henry de Plesyngton, for Hugh de Dacre, knight, Lord of Gillesland, and his son William. Enrolment of the grant of the manors of Halton in Lonesdale, and Eccleston in Leylondshire, in the county of Lancaster, with all their members and appurtenances. 2 Ric. III.

Release and quit claim of John de Plesyngton and the other feoffees of the said manors.

Various recognizances of debts.

Richard de Touneley, Roger de Brokholes, Nicholas de Syngleton and Edmund de Dacre, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre. John de Assheton, chivaler, Robert de Buclegh, and Adam son of Henry Hayward, to William de Horneby, clerk.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS QUARTUS. (In tergo.)

10. Various recognizances of debts.

Thomas de Horneby to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre. Thomas le Molyneux of Kyverdale, John le Botiller of Merton, John le Botiller of Kirkeland, Roger de Penketh, Geoffrey de Osbaldeston, Gilbert del Briche, Hugh de Bradshagh, William de Lynals, Thomas de Barton, Matthew de Kenyan, and Hugh de Ines, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

Richard Talbot and Gilbert del Briche to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

Edmund de Dacre, Richard de Stanesfeld, William son of Richard de Merseden, and Roger de Bancroft, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

James de Radclif, Richard de Tettelawe, John de Barlowe, and Adam de Medocroft, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS QUINTUS. (In tergo.)

11. John Botiller, knight, for Henry de Bispham and Richard de Carleton, chaplains. Enrolment of the grant of the manors of Great Laton, Little Laton, Bispham, and Wardebrek, lands and tenements in the town of Great Merton, and the whole lordship of the said town of Merton. 4 Ric. II.

12. Henry de Bispham and Richard de Carleton for John Botiller, knight, and Alice his wife. Enrolment of the grant of the above manors, lands, tenements, and lordship in fee tail; first to John Botiller, knight, and Alice his wife, and their heirs male on the body of the said Alice begotten, then to the heirs male of the said John, and afterwards to the heirs of the said John and Alice, then to the heirs of the said John lawfully begotten, and in default of such to the right heirs of the said John, to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the services for the same due and of right accustomed. 4 Ric. II.

Recognizances of debts.

John Botiller of Kirkland, William de Blakburn, and John son of Laurence de Thornton, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

Richard son of Adam de Hoghton, kt., Richard de Bold, chivaler, and Henry de Bradshagh, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS SEXTUS. (In tergo.)

13. Recognizances of Debts.

William de Aghton, Gilbert de Halsale, Hugh de Standish, Roger Penketh, Geoffrey de Osbaldeston, and John Wyche, to Richard son of Adam de Hoghton, kt.

Robert de Wasshynton and John son of Edmund de Horneby, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre, and William de Dutton.

Richard de Croft of Lonneedale to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

14. Robert de Wasshynton for William de Horneby, parson of the church of St. Michael upon Wire, and William de Dutton. Enrolment of the grant of Robert de Wasshynton of all his lands and tenements in the town of Carleton in Amoundernesse to the said William and William and their heirs and assigns for the rent of a rose per annum for the first eight years, and after that term at the rent of 20*l.* per annum. 5 Ric. II.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster : Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

- 15a. Roger de Fasacreley for Edward de Lathum, Henry de Scaresbreck, and others. Memorandum of an agreement touching the dower claimed by Roger de Fasacreley against the said Edward de Lathum and the rest, in right of his wife Johanna, in tenements in Wrightinton.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS SEPTIMUS. (In tergo.)

- 15b. Recognizances of debts.
 John de Clayton, junior, Adam de Brokenfeld, and Richard son of Henry de Clayton, to Roger de Faryngton, clerk.
 Edward de Lathum, senior, Henry de Scaresbrek, senior, and Richard de Ellerbek, to Roger de Fasacreley.
 Robert de Wassyngton, John Philipson le Forster, and John de Horneby, to Adam de Hoghton, kt.
 16. For Adam de Hoghton, ch'r., Nicholas de Haryngton, ch'r., and Richard, son of Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. Recognizance of a debt of 200 marks. And the King and Duke grants that if the aforesaid Adam shall stand to the Duke's ordinance relative to 100 marks of rent issuing out of the manor of Wetbenton and seized into the Duke's hands upon the death of James le Botiller, late Earl of Ormond, the recognizance shall be void. 26th August.
 Roger de Pilkyngton, chivaler. Recognizance of a debt to the Duke.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS OCTAVUS. (In tergo.)

17. Richard de Hoghton, son of Adam de Hoghton, knight, for William de Horneby, parson of the church of St. Michael upon Wire. Enrolment of the grant of the wardship of the lands which belonged to Henry de Kighley, knight, in the counties of Lancaster and York, and the marriage of Richard, son and heir of the said Henry. 20th March, 7 Ric. II.
 18a. For John, son of Laurence Nowell. Precept to the sheriff to surcease the taking of the body of the said John to answer before the justices of the duchy for the death of John, son of Henry de Holden, upon the appeal of Hugh, brother of the said John de Holden, upon the coming of age of the said Hugh, according to the King's mandate.

Witness the King and Duke, 14th March.

By the council.

- 18b. Precept to the sheriff to surcease the outlawry against William de Rigmayden for trespasses in the chases of the duchy until the next sessions.

Witness, as above, 1st March.

19. For Hugh, son of John de Partyngton, of Irwilham. Precept to the sheriff to surcease the outlawry against the said Hugh, the King (Richard) having granted to him his pardon.

Similar writs "de Supersedendo" for William, son of Richard Crist of Lever, and for John de Leylond Souter, of Wigan.

Witness, as above, 14th March.

By the council.

20. For Adam de Hoghton, ch'r., Nicholas de Haryngton, ch'r., and Richard, son of Adam de Hoghton, ch'r. Precept to the escheator to surcease the levying of the rent of 100 marks out of the manor of Wetheton till the next sessions.

Witness the King and Duke, 16th March.

Recognizances of debts.

Richard son of Adam de Hoghton, kt., and William de Walton of Preston, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

Richard de Hoghton and Robert del Eue to Hugh de Wombewell and John de Sadyngton.

William de Atherton, chivaler, Roger de Hilton, Robert de Workesley, John del Bothe, William de Atherton, Adam de Lever, Richard de Hilton, Thomas de Pynyngton, and Robert de Holand, to Hugh de Wombewell, John de Sadyngton, John Woderouf, and Robert de Tounlay.

Hugh Ward and Robert de Neuton to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

21. For Thomas Smith Nayller of Cholle and another. Precept to the sheriff to surcease the outlawry against the said Thomas, &c., for a debt at the suit of Robert de Oulgrefeu, they having found bail to answer for their appearance at the sessions. 8th February.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—continued.

Other writs of a like nature.

Recognizances of debts.

Agnes daughter of William de Chaydok of Pemberton to Hugh de Wikkeshalgh.

Roger de Fasacreley, Gilbert de Halsale, William de Aghton, Robert de Derby, Nicholas de Orell, and Richard de Ellerbek, to the Duke.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS NONUS. (In tergo.)

Various recognizances of debts and writs “de Supersedendo” addressed to the sheriff relative to debts and trespasses.

John de Croft of Dalton, chivaler, to Richard Wysbeche, vicar of Kirkeby in Lonesdale.

Thomas Gerard and William de Atherton, junior, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

Thomas Gerard, William de Atherton, junr., Richard de Holand, Robert son of Alan de Par, Robert de Eccleston, John de Ecceleton of Lyverpull, Richard Massey of Rixton, Nicholas de Orell, Richard de Asahton of Adburgham, Henry de Rixton, and Almaric Walker of Wygan, to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

Almaric Walker of Wygan to William Walton of Preston.

Robert de Eccleston, John de Holcroft, and Nicholas de Rigby to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

Thomas Gerard, chivaler, William de Atherton, chivaler, junr., Adam de Bykerstath, and Robert son of Alan de Par, to the Duke.

Richard Torbok, chivaler, and Adam de Medocroft to the Duke.

John de Faryngton, junr., Henry de Hoghwyk, John Balle, and Robert de Blackburn, to William de Horneby.

Henry Blundell, Roger de Penketh, and Nicholas de Lyverpole, to William de Horneby, clerk.

Robert Diconson of Great Crosby, and John de Mowley, to William de Horneby, clerk.

Thomas Gerard, chivaler, and Robert son of Alan de Par, to William de Horneby, clerk.

Nicholas de Singleton, junr., Thomas de Barton of Amoundernes, and Thomas de Hesketh, to the Duke.

Henry de Bradshagh, Robert de Bradshagh, Ivo de Bradshagh, Hugh de Wilkeshalgh, and Nicholas de Bradshagh, to the Duke.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS DECIMUS. (In tergo.)

Recognizances of debts, &c.

Thomas Gerard, Chivaler, and Robertson of Alan de Par, to William de Horneby, clerk.

Richard de Holand to William de Horneby, clerk.

Richard de Asahton, Robert de Chernok, Nicholas de Orell, Gilbert de Longtre, and Hugh de Longtre, to William de Horneby, clerk.

Richard Talbot, Edmund Skylingeorn, William de Rigmayden, John de Bredekirk, and John de Cuntcliffe, to Nicholas de Knyveton and John Cokayn the uncle.

Hugh de Wynstanley, Hugh de Ines, Richard de Assheton of Adburgham, Alexander de Workesly, Henry del Meresh of Wygan, and Robert de Hyndelegh, to the Duke and William de Horneby, clerk.

Robert de Ursewyk, chivaler, John Butiller of Rouclif, chivaler, John de Dalton, chivaler, Thomas de Radclif, James de Radclif, Thomas de Hesketh, John de Radclif of Urdesale, John del Bothe, Richard de Heaton, Robert de Bolton, Richard Banastre, William de Hulm, and Richard Crook, to the Duke.

John de Radclif of Urdesale, Ralph de Radclif, chivaler, and Robert de Buckley, to the Duke and William de Horneby, clerk.

Robert de Wasshyngton, John Phillipson Forster, John de Wasshyngton, and John son of Edward de Horneby, to William de Horneby, clerk.

John de Berewyk of Berewyk to Adam de Laghfeld of Middleton in Lonesdale.

22. For Robert de Saureby and John de Birkeheved, chaplains. Enrolment of the grant of John de Walton of all his lands and tenements within Lancaster, Bare, and Kertmell.

Anno 9, Ric. II.

No. 4.—Duchy of Lancaster: Calendar of Chancery Rolls—*continued.*

23. John de Walton and Rosa his wife. Grant by Robert de Saureby and John de Birkeheved, chaplains, of all the above lands and tenements to John de Walton and Rosa his wife in fee tail, to hold of the chief lords of the fee by the services thereof due and accustomed. First to the heirs of the bodies of the said John and Rosa, and then to the heirs of the body of the said John lawfully begotten, and in default of such heir to John Jonson of Walton, son of Agnes Seynt Paule, bastard, and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and in default thereof to William de Stokynbrig and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and in default thereof to the right heirs of John de Oxclif.

Anno 9, Ric. II.

24. Agnes, widow of Thomas Banastre, knight, to William de Horneby, parson of the church of St. Michael upon Wyre. Recognizance of a debt of 500 marks. And the said William grants that if the said Agnes after the recoverý in her estate in the manors and lands which belonged to her husband, shall enfeoff Robert de Urswyk, ch'r., and others, with certain lands and tenements, this recognizance shall be void. The manors, &c., were seized into the Duke's hands by reason of the minority of Constance, daughter of Edward, son of the said Thomas Banastre, knight.

20th September.

Recognizance of debt.

Agnes widow of Thomas Banastre, kt., to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS UNDECIMUS. (In tergo.)

Recognizances of debts and writs "de Supersedendo," relating to debts.

John de Wassyngton of Warton to Adam de Laghfete.

Nicholas de Ryghy, John de Holcroft, Henry de Scaresbrek, and William Chesnale to Robert Nevill of Horneby, chivaler.

Richard del Croke and Thomas de Radclif to William de Horneby, parson of St. Michael-on-Wyre.

Thomas Abbot of Cokersand to John de la Pole, kt.

Richard Talbot to John de la Pole, kt.

25. For William Moton, Robert Dyring, John de Cornay and others, chaplains. Enrolment of the grant by William de Dutton of all his lands and tenements in the towns of Ribchastre, Bispham, and Northebroke, and all his burgages, lands, and tenements, in the town of Preston in Aounderness, which he had by gift and feoffment of Henry Banastre, Geoffry del Wyche, and John del Grene and his wife Matilda.

Anno 11, Ric. II. -

HIC INCIPIT ANNUS DUODECIMUS. (In tergo.)

Recognizances of debt.

Gilbert de Halsall, chivaler, Ralph de Radclif, chivaler, Richard de Holand, John de Radclif of Chaderton, Robert de Bolton, Richard de Heton, Gilbert del Bruche, William de Bekenyshowe, Roger de Brokholes, Robert de Buckley, Robert de Fenton, John de Aynesworth, Nicholas de Baumbord, John de Buckley, Adam de Medecroft, Richard de Bealford, and Richard de Bradshagh, to the Duke.

Nicholas de Orell to John de Lovell, chivaler, Thomas de Radclif, and Mathew Kenyan.

Robert de Standish, chivaler, William de Chernok, Henry Blundell of Crosby, Richard del Croke, and Robert de Chernok, to the Duke.

26. For the King and Duke. Recognizance of a debt of 700*l.* And the King and Duke grants that if Ralph de Radclif, ch'r., late sheriff of Lancaster, shall pay to William de Hornby the receiver 237*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*, on his account for the whole time that he was sheriff, the recognizance shall be void.

Witness Henry Earl of Derby, custos of the duchy, 26th May, anno 12.

27. For the King and Duke. Recognizance of a debt of 200*l.* And the King and Duke grants that if Robert de Standish, the sheriff, shall render a faithful account of his office, the recognizance shall be void.

22nd August.

Prepared and examined by
(Signed) WILLIAM HARDY.

No. 5.—ADDITIONS, in the YEAR 1870, to the LISTS of CALENDARS, INDEXES, &c., of RECORDS in the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, annexed to the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

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CHANCERY.

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
2 & 3	Affidavits (Registers)	Indexes -	1700-1842	Manuscript.	
2	Bills, Answers, &c. -	Indexes -	1751-1799	Do.	
2 & 3	Close Rolls -	Press List -	1867	Do.	
3	Decrees -	Calendar -	8th Division, Parts 140 to 147.	Do.	
—	Decrees and Orders (A.)	Indexes -	1751-1799	Do.	
—	Do.	List -	Do. -	Do.	
—	Decrees and Orders (B.)	Indexes -	Do. -	Do.	
—	Do.	List -	Do. -	Do.	
2	Depositions -	Indexes -	Do. -	Do.	
—	Masters' Reports, &c.	Do. -	Do. -	Do.	
—	Do. -	List -	Do. -	Do.	
	Recognizance Rolls	Press List -	1867	Do.	

COMMON PLEAS.

26	Feet of Fines, divers Counties.	Index -	Edw. 1. — Ric. 3.	Manuscript.	
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No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
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EXCHEQUER OF PLEAS.

—	Affidavite, General, (used on motions).	List - - -	1843-1849 -	Manuscript.	
—	Declarations in Ejectment.	Index - - -	1830-1852 -	Do.	
36	Do.	List - - -	Do. - - -	Do.	
36	Judgment Books -	Indexes - - -	1843-1849 -	Do.	
36	Do.	List - - -	Do. - - -	Do.	
—	Judgment Rolls -	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	Do.	
—	Outlawry Proceedings.	Do. - - -	1833-1849 -	Do.	
—	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	Do.	
—	Rule Books, or Records of Rules.	Do. - - -	1843-1849 -	Do.	
—	Rules to Plead -	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	Do.	
—	Term Papers -	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	Do.	
—	Warrants of Attorney, and Cognovites.	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	Do.	

EXCHEQUER : QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER.

31	Alien Priorities -	Descriptive Slips.	Edw. 1. — Edw. 4.	Manuscript -	2 vols.	-
32	Army - - -	Do.	Hen. 3.-Eliz.	Do. - - -	10 vols.	
33	Church Goods -	Do. - - -	Edw. 6. -	Do. - - -	4 vols.	
—	Claims of Lords of Liberties in the Exchequer to Fines.	List - - -	1843-1848 -	Do.		
36	Conventional Leases -	Descriptive Slips.	Edw. 3. — Hen. 8.	Do. - - -	1 vol.	
34	Equitum Regis -	Do. - - -	Edw. 1. — Jas. 1.	Do. - - -	2 vols.	
—	Excise Accounts -	List - - -	1844-1849 -	Do.		
—	Exemplification of Judgments, and an Escheat.	Do. - - -	1841-1845 -	Do.		
—	Informations -	Do. - - -	1843-1850 -	Do.		
—	Do.	Indéxes - - -	1798-1842 -	Do.		
37	Memoranda Rolls -	List - - -	1842-1850 -	Do.		
—	Do. (Addenda) -	Do. - - -	1837-1848 -	Do.		
38	Mint - - -	Descriptive Slips.	Hen. 3. — Geo. 2.	Do. - - -	3 vols.	
38	Navy - - -	Do. - - -	Edw. 3. — Eliz.	Do. - - -	3 vols.	
—	Orders, Books of Originalia Rolls -	List - - -	1843-1850 -	Do.		
38	Do. - - -	Do. - - -	1844-1860 -	Do.		
38	Do. - - -	Index - - -	1844-1860 -	Do.		
—	Special Commissions and Inquisitions as to Duty on Coals.	List - - -	1838-1846 -	Do.		
40	Subsidies, Lay—Alien, Divers Counties.	Descriptive Slips.	Edw. 3. — Eliz. 3.	Do. - - -	1 vol., No. 93.	
40	Subsidies, Lay—Cinque Ports.	Do. - - -	Edw. 3. — Jas. 1.	Do. - - -	2 vols., Nos. 93 and 94.	
40	Subsidies, Lay—Divers Counties.	Do. - - -	Edw. 1. — Chas. 2.	Do. - - -	2 vols., Nos. 93 and 97.	
40	Subsidies, Lay—Wales.	Do. - - -	Hen. 8. — Chas. 2.	Do. - - -	3 vols., Nos. 90 and 93.	
41	Wardrobe and Household Accounts.	Do. - - -	Edw. 3. — Geo. 3.	Do. - - -	Vols. 11 to 14.	
—	Writs and Posteas -	List - - -	1843-1850 -	Do.		

No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
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EXCHEQUER: COURT OF AUGMENTATIONS and COURT OF GENERAL SURVEYORS.

88	Ministers' Accounts of Crown Lands, &c.	Descriptive Slips.	5-6 Eliz. -	Manuscript -	1 vol.
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DUCHY OF LANCASTER OFFICE.

4	Chancery Rolls -	Calendar -	- - -	Printed in this Report, App. No. 4.	
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PALATINATE OF DURHAM.

-	Chancery Rolls of the Bishopric of Durham.	Calendar -	1865-1888 -	2 rolls, printed in this Report, App. No. 3.	
-	Do. -	Do. -	1888-1415 -	2 rolls, M.S. -	In progress.

ADMIRALTY: WHITEHALL.

(Secretary's Records.)

The Documents are open to the Public only to the end of 1800.

Accountant-General	List -	1832-1839 -	Manuscript.
Admiral's Despatches—Africa.	Do. -	1830-1832 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—Brazil.	Do. -	1830-1839 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—Cape of Good Hope.	Do. -	1830-1839 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—East Indies.	Do. -	1830-1839 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—Jamaica.	Do. -	1830-1839 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—Lisbon.	Do. -	1831-1839 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—Mediterranean.	Do. -	1830-1839 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—Cork Naval Station.	Do. -	1830-1838 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—Plymouth Naval Station.	Do. -	1830-1839 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—Portsmouth Naval Station.	Do. -	1830-1839 -	Do.
Admiral's Despatches—Sheerness Naval Station.	Do. -	1830-1839 -	Do.

No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—continued.

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendar, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
—	Admiral's Despatches — Woolwich.	List - -	1830-1839 -	Manuscript.	
—	Admirals' Journals	Do. - -	Nos. 151-186	Do.	
—	Admirals, unemployed.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Admiralty - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Affidavity - -	Do. - -	1830-1836 -	Do.	
—	Ammunition expended.	Do. - -	1826-1853 -	Do.	
—	Appointments and Removals of Officers.	Do. - -	1830-1846 -	Do.	
—	Architect - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Army Officers	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Articles under trial	Do. - -	1830-1840 -	Do.	
—	Artificers and boys	Do. - -	1832-1844 -	Do.	
—	Attendance Books	Do. - -	1810-1840 -	Do.	
—	Breakwaters - -	Do. - -	1828-1839 -	Do.	
—	British Museum	Do. - -	1817-1828 -	Do.	
—	Captains' Journals	Do. - -	Nos. 2,415-2,427	Do.	
—	Captains' Letters	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Chatham Yard	Do. - -	1824-1839 -	Do.	
—	Commissioners (abroad.)	Do. - -	1830-1832 -	Do.	
—	Commissioners (at home.)	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Commissions and Warrants.	Do. - -	1758-1762 -	Do.	
—	Compassionate Papers.	Do. - -	1835-1839 -	Do.	
—	Consuls (British)	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. (Foreign)	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Consuls' Letters	Do. - -	1719-1723 -	Do.	
—	Contractors	Do. - -	1833-1841 -	Do.	
—	Courts Martial	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Customs - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Deptford Yard	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Detached Squadron	Do. - -	1831-1837 -	Do.	
—	Digests - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Doctors Commons	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	East India House	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Foreign Yards - -	Do. - -	1832-1839 -	Do.	
—	Greenwich Hospital.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Home Dispositions	Do. - -	1825-1851 -	Do.	
—	Hospitals - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Indexed - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Landsmen, serving -	Do. - -	1829-1836 -	Do.	
—	Lieutenants' Letters.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Lloyds	Do. - -	1830-1838 -	Do.	
—	Machinery Returns	Do. - -	1835-1839 -	Do.	
—	Marine Pay Office	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Marine Society	Do. - -	1829-1833 -	Do.	
—	Marines, Artillery	Do. - -	1830-1831 -	Do.	
—	Marines, Captains	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Divisions (Chatham.)	Do. - -	1829-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Divisions (Plymouth).	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Divisions, (Portsmouth)	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Divisions (Woolwich).	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Field Officers.	Do. - -	1827-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. Lieutenants	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Marine Office - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Master's who have passed the Trinity House.	Do. - -	A to Y & 1855	Do.	
—	Minutes - -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Do. (special) - -	Do. - -	1838-1839 -	Do.	
—	Monthly Allowance	Do. - -	1834-1842 -	Do.	
—	Navy Board - -	Do. - -	1830-1832 -	Do.	

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No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendar, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
—	Officers' Services -	List - -	Various dates	Manuscript.	
—	Do. waiting pas-sages.	Do. - -	1836-1841 -	Do.	
—	Orders in Council -	Do. - -	1830-1840 -	Do.	
—	Ordnance -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service— Dover.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service— Hobbs Point.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service— Holyhead.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service— Liverpool.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service— Port Patrick.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Packet Service— Weymouth.	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Palace Letters -	Do. - -	1830-1836 -	Do.	
—	Parliamentary Papers	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Passengers -	Do. - -	1826-1830 -	Do.	
—	Patent -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Paymaster-General	Do. - -	1830-1835 -	Do.	
—	Pembroke Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Periodical Returns -	Do. - -	1831-1839 -	Do.	
—	Petitions -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Physician -	Do. - -	1832-1839 -	Do.	
—	Plantations, Gover-nors of.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Plymouth Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Portsmouth Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Portugal -	Do. - -	1832-1834 -	Do.	
—	Post Office -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Powder expended -	Do. - -	1828-1829 -	Do.	
—	Preparations for Battle.	Do. - -	1823-1840 -	Do.	
—	Promiscuous Letters	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Register Office -	Do. - -	1835-1839 -	Do.	
—	Royal Naval College	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Royal Naval Col-lege Question.	Do. - -	1835-1839 -	Do.	
—	Royal Society -	Do. - -	1829-1830 -	Do.	
—	Secret and Confi-dential Papers.	Do. - -	1809-1837 -	Do.	
—	Secretary of States' Letters.	Do. - -	1830-1830 -	Do.	
—	Services of H.M.Ships	Do. - -	1812-1822 -	Do.	
—	Sheerness Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Solicitor -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	States and Condi-tions (Sheerness).	Do. - -	1831 - -	Do.	
—	States and Condi-tions (Woolwich.)	Do. - -	1831 - -	Do.	
—	Stationery Office -	Do. - -	1832-1838 -	Do.	
—	Steam, Controller of	Do. - -	1837-1839 -	Do.	
—	Storekeeper -	Do. - -	1832-1839 -	Do.	
—	Supernumeraries -	Do. - -	1823-1843 -	Do.	
—	Surveyor -	Do. - -	1832-1838 -	Do.	
—	Surveys on Warrant Officers.	Do. - -	1831-1832 -	Do.	
—	Town Commandants	Do. - -	1830-1831 -	Do.	
—	Transport Board -	Do. - -	1832-1839 -	Do.	
—	Treasure, Returns of	Do. - -	1834-1844 -	Do.	
—	Treasury -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Trinity House -	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Vessels grounding -	Do. - -	1838-1840 -	Do.	
—	Vice - Admiralty Courts, Patents.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	Victualling, Com-proller of.	Do. - -	1830-1839 -	Do.	
—	War Office -	Do. - -	1836-1839 -	Do.	
—	Warrant Officers serving in Ordina ries.	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	
—	Woolwich Yard -	Do. - -	1834-1839 -	Do.	

No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
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AUDIT OFFICE.

The Documents are open to the Public (in part) only to 25 November 1760.

67	Chelsea Hospital Accounts.	List - -	1686-1836 -	Manuscript.	
67	Chelsea Hospital : Declared Accounts.	Do. - -	1790-1826 -	Do.	
—	Excise, Declared Accounts	Do. - -	1647-1849 -	Do.	
71	Salt Accounts -	Do. - -	1604-1798 -	Do.	
72	Stamp Accounts -	Do. - -	1694-1848 -	Do.	

Irish Declared Accounts.

—	Academical Institution, Belfast.	List - -	1814-1832 -	Manuscript.	
—	Academy, Royal Irish.	Do. - -	1816-1832 -	Do.	
—	Army Accounts, Comptroller.	Do. - -	1799-1812 -	Do.	
—	Assay Master	Do. - -	1776-1804 -	Do.	
—	Bogs in Ireland, Commissioners for Improvement of.	Do. - -	1809-1816 -	Do.	
—	Bridewell (Richmond), implements for Prisoners.	Do. - -	1819-1824 -	Do.	
—	Bridge over River Onna, Liffey, &c.	Do. - -	1786-1793 -	Do.	
—	Do. Queen's -	Do. - -	1817-1820 -	Do.	
—	Do. Richmond -	Do. - -	1811-1818 -	Do.	
—	Do. Whitworth	Do. - -	1816-1838 -	Do.	
—	Do. Dublin	Do. - -	1806-1833 -	Do.	
—	Buildings, House of Lords and Commons, additional.	Do. - -	1784-1793 -	Do.	
—	Do. Commercial Building Co.	Do. - -	1797-1816 -	Do.	
—	Canal, Grand -	Do. - -	1788-1818 -	Do.	
—	Do. Kildare -	Do. - -	1786-1793 -	Do.	
—	Do. Lough Neagh to Antrim.	Do. - -	1775-1790 -	Do.	
—	Do. Newry -	Do. - -	1774-1787 -	Do.	
—	Do. Royal -	Do. - -	1789-1830 -	Do.	
—	Charitable Donations and Bequests.	Do. - -	1802-1832 -	Do.	
—	Churches, First Fruits for Building.	Do. - -	1783-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. Rebuilding -	Do. - -	1781-1786 -	Do.	
—	Coal Yards, Dublin	Do. - -	1776-1824 -	Do.	
—	Do. Cork -	Do. - -	1776-1823 -	Do.	
—	College, Kilkenny -	Do. - -	1783-1785 -	Do.	
—	Do. Maynooth -	Do. - -	1795-1832 -	Do.	
—	Do. of Surgeons	Do. - -	1805-1813 -	Do.	
—	Collieries, Tyrone	Do. - -	1788 -	Do.	
—	Steam Engine at.				
—	Constabulary Force, Ireland.	Do. - -	1824-1831 -	Do.	
—	Convicts, Transportation, Clothing, Conveyance, and Subsistence.	Do. - -	1798-1833 -	Do.	
—	Corn Exchange -	Do. - -	1815-1827 -	Do.	
—	Do. Purchase of -	Do. - -	1789-1806 -	Do.	
—	Cow Pock Institution,	Do. - -	1813-1833 -	Do.	

No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty- fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendar.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
—	Deeds, Registrar of Defence Acts (Signals and Works).	List -	1830-1832	Manuscript.	
—		Do. -	1806-1816	Do.	
—	Dublin Society	Do. -	1784-1832	Do.	
—	Education, Commissioners of.	Do. -	1813-1832	Do.	
—	Do. of the Poor, Society for.	Do. -	1816-1832	Do.	
—	Exchange, Royal	Do. -	1784-1832	Do.	
—	Farming Society	Do. -	1801-1827	Do.	
—	Fees, Reduction of.	Do. -	1813-1833	Do.	
—	Do. Commissioners of Inquiry into.	Do. -	1804-1831	Do.	
—	Fisheries	Do. -	1785-1789	{	Do.
—			1830-1831		
—	Fountains	Do. -	1818-1832	Do.	
—	Hanaper	Do. -	1824-1831	Do.	
—	Harbour, Belfast	Do. -	1786-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Cork	Do. -	1775-1785	{	Do.
—			1814-1820		
—	Do. Donaghadee.	Do. -	1831-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Drogheda	Do. -	1798-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Dublin	Do. -	1753-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Dunmore	Do. -	1814-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Galway	Do. -	1784-1796	Do.	
—	Do. Howth	Do. -	1807-1823	Do.	
—	Do. Kingston	Do. -	1815-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Waterford	Do. -	1816-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Wexford	Do. -	1797-1838	Do.	
—	Health, Board of	Do. -	1818-1832	Do.	
—	Hibernian Society	Do. -	1783-1831	Do.	
—	Hospital, Fever	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Green Cont	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Holy Ghost	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Incurables	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Leper	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Lying-in	Do. -	1785-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Meath	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Mercers	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. St. John's	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. St. Patrick's	Do. -	1783-1831	Do.	
—	Do. Sir Patrick Dunn's.	Do. -	1800-1829	Do.	
—	Do. Dr. Stevens'	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Westmoreland Lock.	Do. -	1792-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Whitworth Fever.	Do. -	1826-1827	Do.	
—	Hulk (Convict) Essex.	Do. -	1824-1832	Do.	
—	Hulk, Surprise	Do. -	1828-1832	Do.	
—	Humane Society	Do. -	1812-1839	Do.	
—	Dublin Industry, House of.	Do. -	1783-1832	Do.	
—	Infirmary, Drogheda	Do. -	1812-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Dublin Charitable.	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Londonderry	Do. -	1811-1832	Do.	
—	Do. North Cork	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Do. South Cork	Do. -	1805-1832	Do.	
—	Institution, Cork	Do. -	1807-1832	Do.	
—	Law, Building Four Courts of.	Do. -	1776-1805	Do.	
—	Light Houses	Do. -	1811-1832	Do.	
—	Linen Board	Do. -	1784-1832	Do.	
—	Lunatic Asylum, Armagh.	Do. -	1825-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Belfast	Do. -	1829-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Limerick	Do. -	1826-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Londonderry	Do. -	1829-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Richmond	Do. -	1815-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Commissioners for Erection of.	Do. -	1817-1832	Do.	
—	Manufactures, Trustees.	Do. -	1786-1800	Do.	

No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty- fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendar.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
—	Marshalsea, Four Courts.	List	1827-1832	Manuscript	
—	Merrion Square, Commissioners for the Improving of.	Do.	1791-1832	Do.	
—	Military Encampments, and Sundries,	Do.	1776-1814	Do.	
—	National Debt, Reduction of.	Do.	1797-1829	Do.	
—	Navigation, Borrow	Do.	1787-1809	Do.	
—	Do. Boyne	Do.	1779-1797	Do.	
—	Do. Inland-	Do.	1729-1831	Do.	
—	Do. Lagan	Do.	1809-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Lough Erne and Ballyshannon.	Do.	1783-1796, & 1792.	Do.	
—	Do. Shannon	Do.	1782-1797	Do.	
—	Do. Strabane	Do.	1792-1796	Do.	
—	Orphan (Female) House.	Do.	1800-1832	Do.	
—	Paving Board, Dublin.	Do.	1774-1832	Do.	
—	Penitentiary	Do.	1803-1832	Do.	
—	Piers	Do.	1787-1786	Do.	
—	Pipe, Water, and Metal Main Establishment.	Do.	1810-1827	Do.	
—	Police Service, Commissary General for.	Do.	1822-1831	Do.	
—	Do. and Watch Establishment.	Do.	1787-1832	Do.	
—	Population Act	Do.	1816-1827	Do.	
—	Post Office	Do.	1804-1832	Do.	
—	Prerogative and Faculties Courts, Registrar of.	Do.	1827-1832	Do.	
—	Prison Ships	Do.	1803-1820	Do.	
—	Quay Walls	Do.	1826-1832	Do.	
—	Relief of Fever Poor	Do.	1817-1819	Do.	
—	Do. of the Poor	Do.	1822-1831	Do.	
—	Road, Drumglass Colliery.	Do.	1789-1792	Do.	
—	Do. Waterford and Cork.	Do.	1790-1794	Do.	
—	Roads and Bridges-Roads, Circular, Dublin.	Do.	1826-1832	Do.	
—	Rolls, Deputy Keeper of.	Do.	1823-1832	Do.	
—	Savings' Banks	Do.	1817-1829	Do.	
—	School, Blue Coat	Do.	1805-1811	Do.	
—	Do. Grants in aid of.	Do.	1819-1832	Do.	
—	School, Hibernian Marine.	Do.	1783-1832	Do.	
—	Do. Protestant Charter.	Do.	1788-1832	Do.	
—	Sundry Services	Do.	1777-1827	Do.	
—	Shannon Survey	Do.	1821-1831	Do.	
—	Shelter for Females	Do.	1826-1832	Do.	
—	Stamp Duties	Do.	1774-1832	Do.	
—	Tolls at Kingswood Gate, Nass.	Do.	1805-1807	Do.	
—	Vice, Discountenancing of, and Promoting the Christian Religion.	Do.	1800-1832	Do.	
—	Wide Street, Dublin Works, Board of, for Civil Buildings.	Do.	1776-1832	Do.	
—	Works, Civil Engineers of Public.	Do.	1822-1832	Do.	

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No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty- Fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
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HOME OFFICE.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 1760.

— 72	Alien Certificates Domestic Series	List - Calendar -	1836-1846 - 1601-1603 -	Manuscript. Printed.	
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FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 1688.

73	Foreign Series	Calendar -	1684-1685 -	Printed -	The remainder of the reign is in progress.
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COLONIAL OFFICE.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 25 November 1760;
the North American Correspondence not later than 1702.

—	Foreign Plantations Gibraltar, Minorca, Entry Books.	List - Do. -	1678-1788 - 1718/14-1803	Manuscript. Do.	
—	Mauritius -	Do. -	1834 - -	Do.	
—	New Brunswick (Despatches sent).	Do. -	1784-1853 -	Do.	
—	Do. Letter Book Do. (Despatches received).	Do. - Do. -	1861-1867 - 1784-1865 -	Do. Do.	
—	Do. (Despatches received and sent—schedule).	Do. -	1861-1867 -	Do.	
—	Sierra Leone - Turkey, Barbary, and East Indies Entry Books.	Do. - Do. -	1830 - - 1704-1785 -	Do. Do.	
—	West Indies -	Do. -	1848 - -	Do.	

TREASURY.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 1820.

— 80	Miscellaneous Books. Treasury Board, Papers.	List - Do. -	1702-1829 - 1819-1824 -	Manuscript - Do.	14 vols.
85	American Claims Commission.				
—	Special Agent's Re- ports on Claims. A. to Q. and I. to XXIII.	Do. -	Various dates not continu- ous.	Do.	
—	Minute Book - List of Claims - Virginia, Sales of Estates, &c.	Do. - Do. - Do. -	1797-1798 - 1797-1802 - 1780-1787 -	Do. Do. Do.	

No. 5.—Additions, in 1870, to the Lists of Calendars, &c.—*continued.*

Page of Appendix to the Twenty-fourth Report.	Class to which the Calendars, &c., refer.	Title and Nature of Calendars, &c.	Period embraced, and whether complete or defective.	Whether in Manuscript or printed.	REMARKS.
—	Proceedings of the Board.	List - -	1803-1811 -	Manuscript.	
—	Entry Book of Claims.	Do. - -	1803 - -	Do.	
—	Minute Books	Do. - -	1802-1812 -	Do.	
—	General Orders	Do. - -	1803-1811 -	Do.	
—	Miscellaneous Papers, Entry Books of Statements.	Do. - -	1803-1811 -	Do.	
—	Journal	Do. - -	1804-1806 -	Do.	
—	Ledger	Do. - -	1804-1812 -	Do.	

WAR OFFICE.

The Documents are open to the Public only to 1820.

82	Discharges by Purchase.	List - -	1869 - -	Manuscript.	
83	Monthly Returns - Regimental Pay Lists.	Press List -	1785-1800 -	Do.	In progress.
—	Recruiting District Pay Lists.	Do. - -	1863-4 and 1864-5.	Do.	
		Do. - -	1863-1867 -	Do.	

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